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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE INDIAN COINS

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CATALOGUE

OF THE

COINS OF THE ANDHRA DYNASTY
THE WESTERN KṢATRAPAS
THE TRAIKŪṬAKA DYNASTY
AND THE "BODHI" DYNASTY

BY

EDWARD JAMES RAPSON, M.A.
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British museum. Dept of Coins and Medals

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PREFACE BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum describes the coins of the Andhra Dynasty, the Western Kṣatrapas, the Traikūṭakas, and the 'Bodhi' Dynasty.

It gives me great pleasure to state that, as the last pages are passing through the press, I have received information that, through the good offices of Mr. J. H. Marshall, the Director General of Archaeology in India, all the specimens of Andhra coinage here described as belonging to the collection of the late General Godfrey Pearse have been presented to the British Museum by the Government of India.

The volume is furnished with a map, drawn up by the author and executed by Messrs. Stanford and Co., to illustrate the political divisions of Western India as they appear in the inscriptions of the Andhras and Western Kṣatrapas about the middle of the second century A.D.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and their weight in grains Troy. Tables for converting grains into grammes, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, will be found at the end of the Catalogue (pp. 214–16).

The work has been written by Prof. E. J. Rapson, of Cambridge University, formerly an assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals.

H. A. GRUEBER.

BRITISH MUSEUM,
4th November, 1908.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE text of the following Catalogue was complete in manuscript, and the first forty-eight pages were actually in print, when its publication was for a time interrupted by my appointment to the Professorship of Sanskrit at Cambridge in April, 1906. Since that date the task of writing the Introduction and of seeing the whole volume through the press has been carried on under conditions which have necessitated some delay—a delay which, however, I trust, has not been wholly disadvantageous to the work, since it has enabled me to take note of certain remarkable discoveries which have recently been made in India, and to put on record in the Introduction some 'second thoughts' which have been suggested by a further study of the monuments and literature of the period.[1]

My indebtedness for much kind help received can only be acknowledged very inadequately here. The ever-ready assistance of Mr. Grueber, and of my late colleagues, the members of the Department of Coins and Medals, has removed many of the difficulties which I must otherwise have experienced in working at a distance from the British Museum. The Rev. H. R. Scott and Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., most kindly, at my request, procured from the Bombay Government the interesting selection from the Jogalthembi hoard, which I have thus been enabled

[1] The reader is requested to notice the additions and corrections enumerated in the '*Errata*,' p. 212.

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to publish (pp. 65–70); while my friend, the late General Godfrey Pearse, Colonel J. Biddulph, and Dr. O. Codrington were good enough to permit me to include in the Catalogue a description of specimens in their private collections. My thanks are also due to Dr. L. D. Barnett, Colonel Biddulph, and Mr. Vincent Smith for valuable assistance in reading the proofs of portions of the Catalogue and Introduction.

I cannot close these few words of thanks without some grateful acknowledgement of the debt which I, as a student of Indian numismatics, owe to the work of the great Indian scholar, whose memory is preserved in the Museum by the shield which records his munificent bequest—Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī. A glance through the pages of this volume will suffice to show that to a very large extent I have built on the foundations which he had well and truly laid.

EDWARD J. RAPSON.

St. John's College, Cambridge.
21*st October*, 1908.

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INTRODUCTION.

Scope and Plan of the Catalogue.

1. The present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum includes the following series:—

Contents of the volume.

I. (*a*) The Andhra Dynasty (pp. 1–56).

(*b*) Feudatories of the Andhras (pp. 57–60).

II. The Western Kṣatrapas, including

(*a*) The Kṣaharāta Family (pp. 63–70).

(*b*) The Family of Caṣṭana (pp. 71–168).

(*c*) The Family of Rudrasiṃha II. (pp. 169–194).

III. The Traikūṭaka Dynasty (pp. 197–203).

IV. The "Bodhi" Dynasty (pp. 207–211).

2. The first of these series is at present very incomplete. Coins and inscriptions enable us to draw but a broken outline of the history of the Andhra Dynasty; and many lacunae must be allowed to remain in its chronology until further evidence is forthcoming. As a great portion of the ancient dominions of the Andhras still remains unexplored from the archaeological point of view, it is reasonable to expect that future discoveries will greatly add to the existing stock of historical materials.

Coins of the Andhra Dynasty.

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3. The second series, on the other hand, is remarkably complete. The coins of the Western Kṣatrapas admit of a full and accurate chronological arrangement which is as yet without parallel in the numismatics of Ancient India.

Coins of the Western Kṣatrapas.

4. In the third series, the coins of the Traikūṭaka Dynasty, we have only the record of three kings, whose period is determined by the evidence of an inscription dated in the reign of one of them. These three kings borrowed their coin-types directly from the Western Kṣatrapas, and no doubt, after their downfall, succeeded to a portion of their dominions. It is possible that they may belong to a dynasty of Ābhīras, which appears at an earlier period to have succeeded the Andhras in Western India, and for a time to have held the Western Kṣatrapas in subjection.

Coins of the Traikūṭaka Dynasty.

5. Of the fourth series, the coins of the so-called "Bodhi" Dynasty, little can be said at present. Their reverse-type is that of the Western Kṣatrapas, and they record the names of three kings; but it is impossible to determine satisfactorily either the period or the locality of these reigns. The name "Bodhi" Dynasty is purely tentative. It is used here merely as a convenient designation, since "Bodhi" either forms part of the name, or is used alone as the name, in all the coin-legends of this series which have yet been deciphered.

Coins of the "Bodhi" Dynasty.

6. These four groups of coins are included in the same volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum because of the historical connection which is either certainly known, or may reasonably be supposed, to have existed between the dynasties which they represent. Such an historical connection is most clearly shown in the case of the Andhras and Western Kṣatrapas by the

Historical connection between these groups.

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stone-inscriptions, which are found in certain districts of Western India, and which prove that the possession of these districts was at one period in dispute between the two powers. For the period covered by these inscriptions it is possible to arrange the coins of both dynasties with a fair degree of chronological precision. The relations between the Traikūṭaka Dynasty (including the earlier and possibly distinct Ābhīra Dynasty which ruled in the same region), on the one hand, and the Andhras and Western Kṣatrapas on the other, are indicated by inscriptions and coins; while the existence of some connection of an uncertain character between the "Bodhi" Dynasty and the Western Kṣatrapas can only be inferred from the coin-types.

Local character of Indian coin-types.

7. Indian coin-types are essentially local in character. At no period with which we are acquainted, whether in the history of Ancient or of Mediaeval India, has the same kind of coinage been current throughout any of the great empires. Each province of such an empire has, as a rule, retained its own peculiar coinage, and this with so much conservatism in regard to the types and the fabric of the coins, that the main characteristics of these have often remained unchanged, not only by changes of dynasty, but even by the transference of power from one race to another.[1] Homogeneous coinages are to be found only in the case of kingdoms of more restricted area, as, for example, in that of Kashmir.

[1] For example, the characteristic forms and types of the early Indian native coinage of the district of Taxila are retained in the coinage of the Greek princes Pantaleon and Agathocles (R. IC, § 56); in the district of Mathura, the Scythian Rañjubula retains the types established by his Greek predecessors, the Stratos (*ibid.* § 88); in Surāṣṭra (Kathiawar and Gujarat) a coinage of the type established by the Western Kṣatrapas is continued by their Gupta conquerors (*ibid.* § 91); the Hūṇa invaders of India in the 5th *cent.* A.D. struck a variety of coinages corresponding with the local issues which they found existing (*ibid.* §§ 105–6).

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In all the more extended dominions—those of the Graeco-Indian and Indo-Scythic princes, of the Guptas, and of the Hūṇas, for instance—a number of distinct varieties were in circulation in different districts at the same time. The assignment of such varieties to their respective districts is the most important problem which remains to be solved in Indian numismatics, and it can only be solved by the aid of such evidence as is afforded by the *provenance* of the coins.[1]

Importance of recording the provenance of coins.

8. The great *desideratum* of Indian numismatics at the present time is a complete collection and analysis of all the recorded discoveries of Indian coins, such as has been proposed by the Royal Asiatic

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[1] The great abundance of types occurring in such reigns as those of the Greek Menander and the Scythian Azes is no doubt due to the fact that these princes ruled over a wide dominion, including many districts, each of which possessed its own characteristic type of coinage. A careful record of the *provenance* of coins discovered would probably make it possible to determine the different districts thus represented, and to trace the limits of the various Greek and Scythic kingdoms in Northern India. The neglect of a consideration of the local character of Indian coinages has led to some curious results. It has, for instance, been held hitherto that the coins of the Kuṣana kings Kaniṣka and Huviṣka "show a remarkable eclecticism, for on their reverses are represented Greek and Scythic divinities, deities of the Avesta and of the Vedas, and Buddha" (R. IC, § 73); and the Kuṣana monarchs have been credited with the profession of all or any of the different forms of faith indicated! The natural explanation of this diversity is that these various classes of coins were current in the different provinces of a large empire. The Yavanas, Śakas and Pahlavas, of Indian literature and inscriptions in the two centuries before and after Christ, were undoubtedly peoples of, respectively, Greek, Scythic and Persian descent (*v. inf.* § 44); and it is reasonable to suppose that their religions continued to prevail in the districts which they occupied for some time after these districts were conquered by the Kuṣanas. In the same manner, inscriptions abundantly prove that among the Hindus themselves Brahmanism, Buddhism, and Jainism continued throughout this period to flourish side by side. The coins, no doubt, reflect the particular form of religion which prevailed in the district in which they were struck.

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Society;[1] and, until this want can be adequately supplied, it is important to recognise the principle, and to put on record such evidence of the kind as is available. In this Catalogue, therefore, an attempt has been made to give the *provenance* of each specimen, whenever it is known, together with a reference to previous publications. As will be seen, the evidence thus collected is especially important in the case of the Andhra Dynasty, the sway of which at one time or another extended over a very large portion of the Indian peninsula.

Palaeographical evidence of date.

9. Since the evidence of palaeography is also of great importance in determining the date of Indian coins, a tracing of the coin-legend of each variety has been given. These tracings can make no claim to the scientific accuracy which can only be obtained by purely mechanical means; but it is hoped that they may not only be found practically useful as aids in the decipherment of the coin-legends, but that they may also serve to illustrate broadly the main changes through which the forms of the Brāhmī alphabet passed during this period. In the case of the dated coins of the Western Kṣatrapas, such changes may often be traced with great chronological accuracy (*v. inf.* 'Coin-legends').

Representation of coin-legends.

10. In the description of coin-legends on individual specimens, the ordinary Nagari alphabet has been used to represent the original Brāhmī or Kharoṣṭhī, because of its similar syllabic character and the similar method which it employs in the marking or the omission of vowel-signs. A full transliteration of each variety of coin-legend, with the restoration of all the vowel-signs, is given *in Italics* beneath the tracing at the head of each section.

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[1] As a volume in the "Indian Texts Series."

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11. Restorations within square brackets are supplied only in cases where the remaining traces leave no doubt as to their correctness. When the traces are not sufficiently clear to justify such restorations, a short dash is used to represent a missing syllable and a longer dash to represent an uncertain number of missing syllables. The mark ˌ (an inverted *virāma*) denotes that, in the *akṣara* to which it is appended, the superscript vowel-sign is not visible although it was probably intended.

Use of brackets, and of signs to denote missing syllables or vowels.

12. As many of the coin-legends are fragmentary, it is often useful, as a means of identification, to know at what point in the circle the inscription on any particular variety normally begins. This point is approximately denoted by the figures of the clock-face. When the coin-legends of any variety consistently begin at the same point, this clock-figure is given once for all before the tracing of the inscription at the heading of each section; when there is no such consistency observable, it is placed before the inscription of each specimen.

Figures of the clock-face used to denote the point at which a coin-legend begins.

13. In the transliteration of coin-legends and of all ancient names, whether of persons or of places, the system of the *Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philologie* (Bühler and Kielhorn) has been followed; and, in the headings, for the sake of uniformity, all Prakrit proper names have been reduced to their Sanskrit form. Modern place-names are given as they usually appear in maps and in the Gazetteer without diacritical marks. Thus, for example, the ancient Sanskrit proper name is written *Candra*, while the modern place-name appears as *Chanda*.

System of transliteration, and different methods of spelling ancient and modern names.

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14. An attempt has been made to secure some uniformity in the use of the terms 'obverse' and 'reverse,' and to make this distinction depend, as was no doubt originally intended by these terms, on the different modes of striking the types rather than on some accidental feature such as their relative importance. When one side of a coin tends to be convex, that is to say, when the type has been impressed from the lower die which was fixed in the anvil, it is called 'obverse'; when, on the other hand, it tends to be incuse, that is to say, when it bears the impression of the upper die which was fixed on to the punch, it is called 'reverse.' In the case of most of the coins described in this catalogue this principle may readily be applied; but a question as to the correct use of the terms arises in regard to certain coinages of the Andhra Dynasty, chiefly, no doubt, because some of these were cast and not struck. In these cases it is to be feared that the use of 'obverse' and 'reverse' will not always be found to be quite consistent.

Use of the terms 'obverse' and 'reverse.'

Outlines of the History of the Andhra Dynasty, from Inscriptions and other sources.[1]

15. The earliest mention of the Andhras seems to occur in a passage of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,[2] in which they are enumerated among the tribes of Southern

Earliest information.

[1] This dynasty was called also Andhrabhṛtya or Śātavāhana, the latter term being properly the name of the clan to which the ruling family belonged.

[2] vii. 18. 2, quoted by Roth, *Zur Litt. u. Gesch. des Weda*, p. 133; *v.* also Bhand. EHD, p. 6. The passage occurs in the later portion of the Brāhmaṇa, the date of which may perhaps be as late as *c.* 500 B.C., *cf.* Macdonell, *Hist. Skt. Lit.* p. 205.

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India living on the fringe of Aryan civilization. Their home then, as in later times, was no doubt the Telugu country on the eastern side of India, between the rivers Kistna and Godavari.

Edicts of Aśoka.

16. At a later date, when the kingdom of Magadha under the Maurya dynasty had grown into a great empire which included the whole of India except the extreme south, they are mentioned in the edicts of Aśoka (B.C. 269–232)[1] in a manner which seems to imply that, while acknowledging the suzerainty of Magadha, they retained some degree of independence.[2] Unlike their northern neighbours, the Kalingas, they were evidently never definitely conquered by Aśoka;[3] but, like them in another respect, they found in the decline of the Maurya empire—a decline which must have begun soon after the death of Aśoka—an opportunity of asserting their complete independence and of greatly extending their dominions. The next definite chronological information which we possess as to the history of the Kalingas and the Andhras shows that, at a date some seventy-five years after the death of Aśoka, both kingdoms had been independent for some con-

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[1] The chronology adopted here is that of Mr. Vincent Smith, *Asoka*, p. 61.

[2] S. *Asoka*, p. 132. The list of peoples to whom the 'Law of Piety' had been preached by the king's missionaries (Edict XIII) seems to be arranged on a definite principle. First are recorded the names of kings and peoples as to whose independence there is no question; secondly are mentioned 'the king's dominions'; and lastly come a number of peoples, divided like the independent powers into a northern and southern group, who may be supposed, from other considerations also, to have been semi-independent. In the last group occur the Andhras.

[3] The conquest of Kalinga took place in the 9th year of the king's reign (B.C. 261). The Kalinga (Jaugada and Dhauli) edict, on "the duties of officials to the border tribes," which probably belongs to the 14th year (B.C. 256), inculcates a policy of conciliation. S. *op. cit.* p. 134.

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siderable time, and were both, apparently, then being governed by the third member of the dynasty, which was, presumably, established in each case when the yoke of Magadha was thrown off.

Hathigumpha inscr. of Khāravela.

17. This information is afforded by the inscr. of Khāravela, king of Kalinga, in the Hathi-gumpha ('Elephant Cave'), in the Udayagiri Hills near Cuttack in Orissa.[1] This inscr. is dated in the 165th year (current) of the era of the Maurya kings, and the 13th of Khāravela's reign. If the Maurya era dates, as is most probable, from the coronation of Candragupta (*c.* 321 B.C.), the date of the inscr. must be *c.* 157 B.C., and Khāravela's accession *c.* 170 B.C.[2] As both the father (Vṛddharāja) and the grandfather (Kṣemarāja) of Khāravela (*alias* Bhikṣurāja) are mentioned in the inscr., he would seem to have been the third member of the dynasty. The two preceding reigns must, therefore, be included in the period *c.* 232–170 B.C. This is a point of importance, in view of the fact that the Śātakarṇi, with whom Khāravela was associated in the 2nd year of his reign (*c.* 168 B.C.), was probably also the third member of the Andhra Dynasty (*v. inf.* § 23). It seems to show that the two dynasties arose about the same time.

Śātakarṇi 'the protector of the West.'

18. The relations between the two powers are not quite clear from the inscr., as there is some doubt about the interpretation of the passage in which Śātakarṇi is mentioned;[3] but it is certain that Śāta-

[1] Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, *Trans. Inter. Or. Congress* (Leiden, 1883), iii, p. 185.

[2] Bühler, *Monatschr. f. d. Orient*, 1884, pp. 231 ff., first pointed out that the Maurya era must begin with the coronation of Candragupta. Bh. supposed it to start from Aśoka's conquest of Kalinga. According to his view of the chronology, the date of Khāravela's accession would be *c.* 103 B.C., *op. cit.* p. 150.

[3] He sent an army to Khāravela, but whether as an ally or as a tributary is not certain.

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karṇi is called 'the protector of the West,' a designation justified by the westward extension of Andhra power which had already taken place, as is proved by the Nasik inscr. of 'King Kṛṣṇa of the Śātavāhana race' (*v. inf.* § 22).

The only fixed point in early Andhra chronology is c. 168 B.C., in his reign.

19. The date *c.* 168 B.C., as that of a year falling within the reign of this Śātakarṇi, is the only fixed chronological point[1] in the early history of the Andhra Dynasty. The evidence of other inscriptions combined with that of the lists of Andhra kings given in the Purāṇas indicates the existence of two preceding sovereigns and the order of succession, but supplies no positive dates.

The Nanaghat inscrr.

20. In the cave at Nanaghat, 'a pass in the Western Ghāṭs, or Sahyādri mountains, E.N.E. from Bombay, on the road from the coast to the ancient town of Junnār, and half-way between Pūna and Nāsik,'[2] there is a long sacrificial inscr. of a widowed queen acting as regent during the minority of her son, and a series of names and titles inscribed above some ruined relievos which are supposed to have represented the royal personages mentioned in the large inscription. The results which Bühler obtained from a combined study of these monuments may be summarised as follows:— The Queen Nāyanikā (Nāganikā) was the daughter of the Mahāraṭhi [Tra]nakayiro, the wife of King Śātakarṇi son of King Simuka Śātavāhana, and the mother of two princes Śakti-śrī and Veda-śrī.[3]

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[1] Always supposing that the date assigned to Candragupta's coronation (321 B.C.) is correct.

[2] S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 653.

[3] ASWI, v, p. 66.

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21. After a detailed examination of the alphabet of these inscrr. Bühler came to the conclusion that, "according to the epigraphical evidence, these documents may be placed a little but not much later than Aśoka's and Daśaratha's edicts. But what, in my opinion, most clearly proves that they belong to one of the first Andhras is that their graphic peculiarities fully agree with those of the Nāsik inscription (No. 1) of Kaṇha or Kṛṣṇa's reign." [1]

Epigraphical evidence as to their date.

22. The Nasik inscr. referred to bears the name of King Kaṇha (Kṛṣṇa) 'of the Śātavāhana race'; and it was assigned by Bühler, on epigraphical grounds, to "the times of the last Mauryas or the earliest Śuṅgas, in the beginning of the second century B.C." [2]

Nasik inscr. of King Kṛṣṇa.

23. There can be little doubt then that, when allowance is made for the textual corruption of the first name,[3] the names and the order of succession of the first three Andhra kings are correctly given by the Purāṇas, viz. (1) Simuka, (2) Kṛṣṇa, (3) Śrī-Śātakarṇi. It is probable, too, that, as stated both in the Bhāgavata and in the Viṣṇu Purāṇa, Kṛṣṇa was the brother of Simuka—a fact which, in accordance with Indian custom, would fully explain the absence of his name from the Nanaghat inscrr.[4]

The first three names in the dynasty correctly given by the Purāṇas.

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[1] *Op. cit.* p. 71.

[2] ASWI, iv, p. 98. The most recent edition of the inscr. is that of M. Senart, EI, viii, p. 98, Pl. vi. 22.

[3] *E.g.* as Śipraka, Sindhuka, Śiśuka, &c.

[4] The lists given in such records are genealogical rather than dynastic. Members of the ruling family not in direct descent are often omitted; *v.* R. NChr, 1891, p. 49. The two Purāṇas referred to (Bhāg. xii. i. 21; Viṣṇu iv. 24. 12) apparently call Śātakarṇi the son of Kṛṣṇa. It does not seem possible to reconcile this statement with the inscrr.; *v.* § 58.

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The identification of other names in the Nanaghat inscr.

24. As the great Nanaghat inscr. is incomplete, and as the names over two of the relievos which once existed are missing,[1] there are certain difficulties in the identification of the personages mentioned or represented which cannot be satisfactorily explained. But the additional information which these sources supply, and which seems to be beyond doubt, is as follows :—(1) The Queen Nāganikā was regent during the minority of her son Veda-śrī ;[2] (2) she had another son Śakti-śrī or °śrīmat (the Satisirimat of the inscr. and the Kumāro Haku-siri[3] of the relievos.)

Veda-śrī and Śakti-śrī.

25. Of the heir-apparent, Veda-śrī, nothing further is known ; but it is quite possible that Śakti-śrī may have come to the throne subsequently, and that he may be identified with the Mahā-Haku-siri, 'the great Śakti-śrī' who is mentioned in an undated inscr. at Nasik.[4] It is possible also, as Bühler has suggested, that he may have been the historical original of the Śakti-kumāra of Jain legend.[5]

Mahāraṭhi [Tr]anakayiro : Śadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi.

26. The father of Queen Nāganikā bears in the Nanaghat inscr. the title 'Mahāraṭhi.' The inscr. is damaged in this place, and much of the preceding portion is lost; but the two syllables *-laya* which remain afford some ground for the suggestion that the full title may have been the same as one which occurs on certain large lead coins found in the Chitaldrug Dist. of N. Mysore, viz.

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[1] Bh. BG. xvi, p. 611 (after the statue of Kumāro Bhāya-), "the two next statues (5 and 6) and their inscriptions have disappeared."

[2] Probably not represented in the relievos still existing; *v. inf.* 'Notes,' § 57, no. 1.

[3] In the Dravidian Prakrit of the Andhras *ha* = Skt. *śa*. Thus *Haku* = *Śakti*, *Hāla* = *Śāla* (*Śāta*); probably also *Hiru* = *Śrī*, *Hātakaṇi* = *Śātakarṇi*; *v.* R. JRAS, 1905, p. 800.

[4] Senart, EI, viii, p. 91, Pl. III. 19.

[5] ASWI, v, p. 62, note 1.

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Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (*v. inf.* § 57, no. 1). The Mahāraṭhi of the inscr. appears to be the *Mahāraṭhi* [*Tr*]*anakayiro* of the relievos;[1] and in the inscr. he has the further appellation *Aṃgiya-kula-vadhana* (=Skt. *Aṅgika-kula-vardhana*), 'the cherisher of the race of Aṅga.'[2] The explanation of the latter part of the name or title [*Tr*]*anakayiro* is doubtful; but the former part may perhaps represent a Prakrit word *trāṇaka*=Skt. *trātā* 'saviour, σωτήρ,' which seems to occur again in the form *Agiya-taṇaka* (perhaps = Skt. *Aṅgika-trātā*, 'the saviour of the Āṅgas') in the Nasik inscr. of Śakti-śrī, where it appears as the title of the Royal Minister Bhaḍākarika, the husband of the lady who makes the donation recorded in the inscr.[3]

Feudatories of the Andhra Dynasty: Mahāraṭhis and Mahābhojas.

27. Another similar title which occurs in Andhra inscrr. is that of Mahābhoja. Both Mahāraṭhis and Mahābhojas[4] were evidently high officers of state, probably viceroys, in the Andhra empire. The importance of their position is clear from the fact

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[1] ASWI, v, p. 66. For other readings and explanations of the name, *v.* Bh. BG, xvi, p. 611; Bhand. EHD, p. 12.

[2] Aṅga was the ancient name of the kingdom of Behar. It 'comprised the modern districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr, excluding the extreme north and south portions.' (Pargiter, Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, p. 325.) 'The Angas, Vangas, and Kalingas are constantly linked together as people closely allied by race and position' (*id.* p. 326). The Kalingas and Andhras are similarly associated, and in later times the country of the Andhras was reckoned as one of the Three Kalingas (E. CSI, p. 11). It is, therefore, quite possible that the race to which the Mahāraṭhi belonged came from Eastern India: *cf.* also *inf.* § 28, note 2. All the peoples mentioned in this note are placed by Varāhamihira in the S.E. region; *v.* Fleet, *Topographical List of the Bṛhatsaṃhitā*, IA, 1893, pp. 169 ff.

[3] *V.* 'Notes,' § 57, no. 3. The termination *-ṇaka* is, however, common in names at this period, and may have no special significance here; *cf.* '*Agimitraṇaka*' the name of a Mahāraṭhi in an inscr. at Karle, Senart, EI, vii, p. 49, Pl. iv. 2, '*Mahādevaṇaka*' (*id.* p. 52), and '*Mitadevaṇaka*' (*id.* p. 56).

[4] The derivation of these terms is not certain. For the different explanations of 'Mahāraṭhi,' *v.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 299. *Raṭhikas* and *Bhojakas* are

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that they are often intimately connected by family ties with the ruling sovereign. As one of the Mahārathis strikes his own coins, he would seem to have enjoyed some degree of independence; but that these functionaries were as a rule subordinate is shown by their inscrr., which are dated in years of the reigning Andhra monarch. For the present, until their position is better known, they may be conveniently classed, as in the Catalogue, under the heading "Feudatories of the Andhra Dynasty" (p. 57).

The kings Cuṭukaḍānanda, and Muḍānanda.

28. As feudatories also are provisionally classed two kings whose coins have been found at Karwar (probably in the province of which Vaijayantī, the modern Banavasi, was the capital) (pp. 59, 60).[1] These kings bear the titles 'Cuṭukaḍānanda' (probably = 'The Joy of the City of the Cuṭus'), and Muḍānanda (probably = 'The Joy of the Muṇḍas'). These titles resemble in character that of the Mahāraṭhi—*Aṅgika-kula-vardhana* (*v. sup.* § 26). They are evidently dynastic. They may be either designations attached to particular localities, or titles derived from the home or the race of the rulers. Of a tribe bearing the name Cuṭu we have no further knowledge, but the Muṇḍas are frequently mentioned in Sanskrit literature.[2] They seem to have been one of the races of

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mentioned together in the Hathigumpha inscr. in the compound *sava-raṭhika-bhojake* (line 6), which Bh. (*Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.*, Leiden, 1883, iii, p. 175) translates 'among minor and greater chiefs.' The terms may have had originally a local or tribal significance. Among the border tribes mentioned in Aśokas edicts, the Raṭhikas occur in association with the Pitenikas (Edict v, S. *Asoka*, p. 120), and the Bhojas in association with the Pitinikas, Andhras, and Pulindas (Edict xiv, *id.* p. 132). The name 'Mahārāṣṭra' seems undoubtedly to be associated with the Raṭhikas (Rāṣṭrikas).

[1] For the correction of the names, *v.* 'Errata.'

[2] Mahā-Bhārata, Bhiṣma-parvan, lvi, 2410; Vāyu Purāṇa, xlv, 128. In the Viṣṇu P. iv, 24, 14, thirteen Muṇḍas appear among the various successors of the Andhras; *v.* § 58.

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Eastern India, and to be represented at the present day by a large Dravidian tribe in Chuta Nagpur.[1] Such epigraphic and numismatic evidence as there is indicates that these two kings belong to an early period in the history of the Andhra Dynasty—to the same period as that of the Nanaghat inscrr. and the coins of Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi, though probably to a somewhat later date in this period. This evidence is, however, slight and unsatisfactory; and the uncertainty of attribution is increased by the fact that titles which are equivalent to 'Cuṭukaḍānanda' are borne by an Andhra king, Hāritīputra, who can scarcely have reigned before the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. (*v. inf.* § 55). It would seem natural to identify this king with the striker of the coins, and the evidence against this identification cannot be regarded as conclusive; but it is, perhaps, more probable that the kings bearing these titles on the coins were members of two families of feudatories in the early period of the dynasty, and that, at a later period, in the decline of the empire, one of these families gained the sovereign power in the western and southern provinces, while the eastern provinces remained in the possession of the Śātavāhana family (*v. inf.* §§ 52, 54).

Bhilsa inscr. of Vāsiṭhīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi.

29. There is an inscr. on one of the Bhilsa Topes (Sanchi, No. 1) which seems undoubtedly to refer to an early member of this dynasty who cannot be further identified. The inscr. as it stands in Cunningham's eye-copy is evidently incorrect; but there is no available reproduction of a photograph or impression by which the reading can be controlled. If we may suppose, as seems likely, that the

[1] Pargiter, Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, p. 329, quoting Risley, *Castes and Tribes of Bengal*, ii, 101. If *Aṃgiya-kula-vadhana* and *Muḍānaṃda* are correctly explained as referring to the Āṅgas and Muṇḍas of Eastern India, it must be supposed that the Andhras were associated with other Dravidian peoples in the conquest of the West.

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order of the words in the original has been confused in the eye-copy, we have here the record of a donation made in the reign of a Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi.[1] If, on the other hand, Cunningham's arrangement of the inscr. be accepted as correct,[2] the name of the king is simply Śrī-Śātakarṇi, and the metronymic Vāsiṣṭhīputra must be joined to the name of the donor, Ānanda. But, whatever the correct form of the name of this king may be, he must, in accordance with the epigraphical evidence as interpreted by Bühler, be placed early in the dynasty. Bühler, indeed, proposed to identify him with the Śrī-Śātakarṇi of the Nanaghat and Hathigumpha inscrr., on the ground that the alphabet of the Bhilsa inscr. showed similar characteristics.[3] If this identification could be established, we should have good reason—although not conclusive reason—for believing that Bhilsa (Vidiśā), the capital of the province of East Malwa (Ākara), was in the possession of the Andhras at a date (*c.* 168 B.C.) when it is generally supposed to have belonged to the Śuṅga dynasty.[4] On the whole, it appears more probable that Bühler was mistaken in assigning so early a date to this inscr., and that this king, [Vāsiṣṭhīputra] Śrī-Śātakarṇi is to be identified with one of several Śātakarṇis who appear later in the Purāṇic lists.[5]

Earlier and later groups of inscrr.

30. Between the earlier and the later inscrr. of the Andhra dynasty there comes a long interval, during which also there are no coins which can be dated with precision. It is possible that this period may have been uneventful historically and marked by no great political changes such as would have found their record

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[1] *V.* 'Notes,' § 57, no. 4.

[2] As by Bühler in his later publication, EI, ii, p. 88. He, however, gives no reproduction of the original.

[3] *Loc. cit.* [4] S. EHI, pp. 177, 193. [5] *V. inf.* 'Dynastic Lists,' § 58.

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in monuments or necessitated an abundant coinage to supply the needs of great military expeditions; but it is perhaps more probable that both inscrr. and coins remain to be discovered in a country the greater part of which still awaits systematic archaeological investigation.

Historical value of the Purāṇas.

31. For this dark period we have only the lists which the Purāṇas give of the names of kings and the duration of their reigns. In the long process of transmission by means of manuscripts of perishable materials which necessitated frequent renewal, the text of the Purāṇas has become much corrupted. In their present form they show great discrepancy among themselves, both in regard to proper names, which have often been changed beyond recognition, and in regard to their chronological statements. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that, corrupt as they now are, the Purāṇas were originally accurate historical documents; and, whenever they can be controlled by the evidence of inscriptions, as in the case of the three earliest and some of the later members of the Andhra dynasty, they appear to give a fair representation of the facts, if due allowance is made for the accumulated errors of generations of scribes, and if it is remembered that the historical views of their compilers were necessarily local and restricted. As they stand at present, they cannot profitably be used as independent documents, because the state of their text renders all their statements, when not capable of being controlled from some other source, liable to suspicion, and because they often fail to discriminate beween important and insignificant powers or between contemporary and successive dynasties.

Lists of Andhra kings in the Purāṇas.

32. Mr. Vincent Smith has shown that, so far as concerns the Andhra dynasty, the statements contained in the Matsya Purāṇa are remarkably in accordance with the facts as known from other sources, both as

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regards the names of the kings and the duration of their reigns.[1] The Matsya gives the total period of the dynasty as 460 years and enumerates 29 kings. The Viṣṇu, Vāyu, and Bhāgavata agree in giving these numbers as 456 and 30 respectively.[2] This agreement is in the circumstances remarkable, and raises the presumption that on these points the statements of the Purāṇas are substantially correct; and, although inscrr. and coins afford no exact dates for the beginning and end of the Andhra empire, yet their evidence, which seems to show that this empire began soon after the death of Aśoka (232 B.C.) and continued until some period in the 3rd century A.D., is quite in accordance with these statements. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt that the long period, for which the testimony of inscrr. and coins scarcely exists, was actually occupied by the reigns recorded in the Purāṇas (*v. inf.* § 58).

Chronology of later Andhras depends on known dates of Western Kṣatrapas.

33. The later inscrr. of the Andhras are dated in regnal years and not in the years of any era. The determination of their chronology during this period depends chiefly on the inscrr. of their contemporaries and rivals, the Western Kṣatrapas, who use the Śaka era beginning in the year 78 A.D. The last recorded date of Nahapāna is Śaka 46 = 124 A.D., but there is no evidence to show how long he continued to reign after this date. The next fixed point in the chronology of the Western Kṣatrapas is the year Śaka 72 = A.D. 150, in the reign of the Mahākṣatrapa Rudradāman; and when it is considered that this interval of 26 years is occupied by the reigns of Caṣṭana, both as Kṣatrapa and as Mahākṣatrapa, of his son Jayadāman as Kṣatrapa, and

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[1] ZDMG, 1902, p. 654.

[2] *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*, trans. Wilson (*ed.* Fitzedward Hall), iv, p. 199, note 4.

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possibly also of his grandson Rudradāman as Kṣatrapa,[1] it would seem improbable that Nahapāna's reign could have extended much beyond the last recorded year 46 = 124 A.D. Gautamīputra's conquest of Nahapāna seems undoubtedly (*v. inf.* § 57, nos. 7, 9) to have taken place in the 18th year of his reign. We therefore have the equation:—

Gautamīputra's year 18 = 124 A.D., or 124 A.D. + x.

On this synchronism, on the recorded regnal dates in the inscrr. of other Andhra sovereigns, and on the known date 72 = 150 A.D. of Rudradāman as Mkṣ., rests at present the whole foundation of the later Andhra chronology.

The coins found at Kolhapur.

34. The position to be assigned to two, apparently, earlier kings in this later period depends upon the identification, which seems to be probable, but which cannot be absolutely proved, of the great Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi, the conqueror of Nahapāna, with the Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura of the coins found at Kolhapur in the Southern Mahratta country. The evidence of re-struck coins shows that this king was preceded in this district by (1) Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura, and (2) Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura (pp. 7, 14).

Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura.

35. Of Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura nothing further is known. No inscr. can be attributed to him with certainty,[2] and any attempt to identify his name with any of those occurring in the Purāṇic lists must rest solely on his position as predecessor of Māṭharīputra (§ 36) and Gautamīputra

[1] In this early period it is doubtful to what extent Mahākṣatrapa and Kṣatrapa may have been reigning contemporaneously, as was regularly the case during the later period for which certain dates are available.

[2] The Bhilsa inscr. (§ 29) may possibly belong to his reign.

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(§ 37).[1] No certain trace of his existence has therefore been found, except in this one district of the Andhra dominions.

Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura.

36. The Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura of the Kolhapur coins may perhaps be the Māḍhariputa Svāmi-Sakasena of two Kanheri inscrr., as was first suggested by Pandit Bhagvānlāl,[2] and the Sakasada or Sakasena of certain coins from Andhra-deśa, as was suggested by Prof. Bhandarkar.[3] One of the inscrr. is dated in the 8th year of the king's reign. If, then, the above-mentioned identifications may be accepted, the combined evidence of coins and inscrr. would show that this king reigned for at least eight years, and ruled over Andhra-deśa, the southern part of Mahārāṣṭra (Kolhapur), and Aparānta (Kanheri in the Konkan).[4]

Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura.

37. If, in the same way, the identification of the Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura with the great Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi may be assumed, the re-struck coins would prove that he was the successor of Māṭharīputra. The chronology of his reign and the extent of his dominions, so far as it is possible to ascertain these facts from the evidence of coins and inscrr., may be stated as follows.

38. An inscr. at Nasik dated on the 1st day of the 2nd fortnight of the rainy season in the 18th year of the reign of Gautamīputra

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[1] S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 662, proposes to identify him with Cakora-Svātikarṇa or Rājada-Svātikarṇa, to whom the Purāṇas assign a reign of six months. It is quite as probable that he should be identified with either of the two immediate predecessors of Cakora°; *v.* § 58.

[2] JBBRAS, xii, p. 408; xiii, pp. 306-7. [3] EHD, p. 85.

[4] S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 662, identifies him with Śiva-Svāti, to whom the Vāyu and Matsya Purāṇas assign a reign of 28 years; *v.* § 58. This identification receives some additional support from the title *Sivalakura*, if, as is not improbable, *Sivala* may be explained as a Prakrit equivalent of the Skt. *Śivadatta*: *cf. Somila* = *Soṁadatta*.

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Śrī-Śātakarṇi, 'lord of Benākaṭakā in Govardhana,' contains an edict issued from 'the victorious camp of the army at Vaijayantī (Banavasi)' to Viṣṇupālita, the minister in charge of Govardhana (the Nasik Dist.). The edict is to the effect that a certain field in the village of North Kakhadi, 'at the present time' or 'up to the present time' in the possession of Ṛṣabhadatta (Nahapāna's son-in-law), shall be secured to the monks of the Triraśmi Mountain. The effect of this edict is probably to ratify under the new dynasty a benefaction previously made by Ṛṣabhadatta (§ 57, *cf.* no 31 with no. 7). The edict is executed in accordance with the verbal instructions of the king by the minister Śivagupta (§ 57, no. 7).

Nasik inscr. dated in the 18th year of Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi.

39. This inscr. must be taken in connection with another at Karle, which contains a similar edict. It is dated on the 1st day of the 4th fortnight of the rainy season of the year 1[8]. The name of the king is missing, but internal evidence shows that it is almost certainly an edict of Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi. It is addressed to the minister in charge of Māmāla (no doubt the district in which Karle was situated). His name, which is almost obliterated, seems to have ended in -gupta. The edict confirms the monks living in the cave at Valūraka in the possession of certain privileges connected with the village of Karajaka, in the northern division of the *āhāra* of Māmāla. This village (Karajika) had been previously granted by Ṛṣabhadatta to the same monks (Karle inscr., Senart, EI, vii, p. 57). This decree seems likewise to be issued 'in the victorious camp,' and the edict was prepared by Śiva-skanda-gupta, who must surely be the minister Śivagupta of the Nasik edict. The restoration of the unit figure of the date of the year 1[8] is in itself probable, and the probability is increased by the internal evidence supplied by the inscr.

Karle inscr. dated in year 1[8]. [Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi.]

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itself, which seems to show that, like the Nasik edict, it was ratified 'in the victorious camp' and executed by the same minister. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that this edict also was issued by Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi in his 18th year, two fortnights after the Nasik edict, when his army had returned after its victorious campaign against Nahapāna, and was encamped at Banavasi for the rainy season (§ 57, no. 9).

Accession of Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, A.D. 106+x.

40. If, then, as we have seen, the evidence of Nahapāna's inscrr. enables us to fix the date of Gautamīputra's 18th year as A.D. $124+x$, his accession must be dated A.D. $106+x$, the x representing here a small quantity or even nought.

Inscr. dated in 24th year of his reign.

41. The latest inscriptional date for the reign of Gautamīputra is the year $24=$A.D. $130+x$ in a postscript to the Nasik edict above referred to (§ 38). This date is interesting, as it affords a means by which the evidence of the Purāṇas can be tested and is found wanting, for with great unanimity they seem to agree in assigning a reign of 21 years only to this king.[1]

Place-names in inscr. of Bala-śrī.

42. The extent of Gautamīputra's western dominions may be gathered from his titles, which are set forth with great pomp in the Nasik inscr. of his mother, Gautamī Bala-śrī, dated in the 19th year of the reign of her grandson Puḷumāvi.[2] By a comparison of this list with the records of Ṛṣabhadatta's benefactions it is possible to form some idea of the amount of territory which passed from the Kṣaharātas to the Andhras on the downfall of Nahapāna; and, on the other hand, by comparing it with the list of territories enumerated in Rudradāman's Girnar inscr., we

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[1] *V. inf.* 'Dynastic Lists,' § 58.

[2] *V.* 'Notes,' § 57, no. 18.

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can see to what extent these losses were subsequently retrieved by the Western Kṣatrapas. In Queen Bala-śrī's inscr. Gautamīputra is styled king of the following countries:—

Asika.—The identification of this locality is uncertain. Varāhamihira mentions a people of this name, but gives no precise locality (*v*. Fleet, *Topographical List*, IA, 1893, p. 174). M. Senart (EI, viii, p. 62) identifies them with the Ṛṣikas, who are placed by Varāhamihira in the S. division (*v*. Fleet, *op. cit*. p. 188).

Asaka.—This form has usually been supposed to represent the Skt. Aśmaka (Bhand. EHD, p. 17), the name of a people in the N.W. division (*v*. Fleet, *op. cit*. p. 174). M. Senart (*l.c.*) suggests either Aśvaka or Aṣaka. The identification of this place must for the present remain uncertain.

Muḷaka.—Likewise doubtful, but possibly = *Mūlika*, the name of a people in the N.W. (*v*. Fleet, *op. cit*. p. 186).

Suraṭha = Skt. *Surāṣṭra*, generally speaking the modern Kathiawar; but the name seems to be used both in a more restricted and in a more extended sense—sometimes as indicating the southern portion of Kathiawar, and sometimes as denoting 'the peninsula of Kathiawar and the country around the G. of Cambay—that is, not quite all the modern territory called Gujarat' (Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa*, p. 340).[1]

Kukura.—Probably a portion of Eastern Rajputana (Bh. BG. I, i, p. 36, note 7). Prof. Bhandarkar (*Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 312) identifies it with the kingdom of *Kiu-che-lo*, to which Hiouen Thsang (Yuan Chwang) proceeded from Valabhi, or, as another account states, from Suraṭha, the country last mentioned in the present list (*cf*. Watters, *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, ii, p. 249).

[1] The term is used in its more extended sense throughout this Catalogue, as denoting one of the two main portions of the kingdom of the Western Kṣatrapas, the 'Satraps of Surāṣṭra and Mālava.'

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Aparānta, 'The Western Border.'—There can be no doubt that this is the Northern Konkan, the northern portion of the strip of country lying between the Western Ghats and the sea. The name, or rather the corresponding adjective (*Aparāntikā*), occurs in an inscr. at Kanheri, which is situated in this district (ASWI, v, p. 84, No. 24). Aparānta is also mentioned in the *Raghuvaṃśa* (iv, 53) in a manner which leaves no doubt as to its locality; and Mallinātha, in commenting on the passage, quotes the lexicographer Yādava, who describes it as the western country in which Śūrpāraka was included[1] (*cf.* Bhand., *Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 313).

Anūpa.—A district on the Upper Narbada, with capital Māhiṣmatī (Bhand. *l.c.* refers to *Raghuvaṃśa*, vi, 37–43). The term, which denotes 'a well-watered country,' is variously applied; but, in regard to this particular region, the references in Sanskrit literature show that 'Surāṣṭra, Anūpa, and Ānarta[2] were contiguous countries, and that Anūpa lay beyond and south of Ānarta' (Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya P.*, p. 344).

Vidabha = Skt. *Vidarbha*.—'One of the most ancient and renowned kingdoms in the Dekhan.[3] It comprised the valley of the Payoṣṇi, the modern Purna, and the middle portion of the Tapti, and corresponded to the western part of the modern Berar and the valley-country west of that' (Pargiter, *op. cit.* p. 335). 'The people were called Bhojas, or perhaps only the royal family was so called (*id.* p. 336).'[4]

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[1] '*Aparāntāḥ paścātyās, te ca Śūrpārikādayaḥ*.' Bh. also (IA, 1878, p. 259) quotes the commentary on Vātsyāyana, *Kāma-sūtra* (adhikaraṇa 3): '*Aparāntikā iti paścimasamudratīre Aparāntadeśas tatrabhavāḥ*.'

[2] Surāṣṭra and Ānarta together formed one province under Rudradāman's minister, the Pahlava Suviśākha (*v. inf.* § 57, no. 38).

[3] The kingdom of Damayantī's father, Bhima, in 'The Story of Nala.'

[4] The Mahābhojas of the inscrr. may have derived their title from this district (*v. sup.* § 27).

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Ākara.—East Mālwa, the kingdom of which Vidiśā (Bhilsa) was the capital (Bh. IA, vii (1878), p. 259; BG. I, i, p. 36, and xvi, p. 631).[1]

Avanti.—West Mālwa, the kingdom of which Ujjain was the capital (Bh. *ll. cc.*).

Gautamīputra is further styled 'lord' of the following mountains:—

Vijha = Skt. *Vindhya.*—The term is used both 'in its general and wider meaning as denoting the whole mountain-chain from Gujarat eastwards' (Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya P.*, p. 340), and in a narrower sense as denoting 'not the whole of the modern Vindhya range, but only the portion of it east of Bhopal, and also the water-shed hills which extend from it into Behar' (*id.* p. 286). It must be used in its more restricted sense here, as the other portion of the range is mentioned separately (*v. inf.* 'Parivāta').

Achavata = Skt. *Ṛkṣavat* or *Ṛkṣa.*—'The Satpura Hills, and the hills extending through the middle of Berar and the south of Chutia Nagpur nearly into West Bengal' (Pargiter, *l.c.*).

Parivāta[2] = Skt. *Pāripātra* or *Pāriyātra.*—'The western portion of the modern Vindhya range, west of Bhopal' (*id.*).

Sahya.—The Sahyādris, or 'the northern portion of the Western Ghats' (*id.* p. 285).

Kaṇhagiri = Skt. *Kṛṣṇagiri*, 'the Black Mountain.'—Probably the *Kaṇha-sela* = Skt. *Kṛṣṇa-śaila*, which is mentioned in the

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[1] Bh. IA, *l.c.* quotes the commentary on Vātsyāyana, *Kāma-sūtra* (adhikaraṇa 3) to show that the Skt. term *Mālava* was properly used to denote East Malwa, and that West Malwa was generally called 'the country of Ujjain.'

[2] M. Senart (EI, viii, pp. 60, 62) reads *Paricāta.* There is frequently some difficulty in distinguishing between *va* and *ca* in inscrr.; but, in the present instance, a comparison of the doubtful letter with the preceding *va* in *[A]chavata* and the following *ca* in *Maca* would seem to justify the old reading *va.*

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Kanheri inscrr. (ASWI, v, p. 79, no. 15, line 8; p. 84, no. 24, line 3), and from which, no doubt, Kanheri takes its name.

Maca.—No satisfactory identification of this mountain has yet been proposed.

Siriṭana.—Prof. Bhandarkar (*Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 308) has suggested that this form may = Skt. *Srīstana*,[1] which he would identify with *Śrī-śaila* or *Srī-parvata*, the name of a mountain on the river Kistna in the Karnul Dist. (*cf.* Pargiter, *op. cit.* p. 290). This identification must still be regarded as doubtful.

Malaya.—The southern portion of the Western Ghats (Pargiter, *op. cit.* p. 285).

Mahida = Skt. *Mahendra.*—This has usually been supposed to be the great range between the Mahanadi and Godavari in Eastern India—the Eastern Ghats. But this range is situated in the ancient kingdom of Kalinga, and there is no evidence forthcoming from inscrr., coins, or literature, to indicate that the dominion of the Andhras ever extended to this region. There is, however, another range of the same name in Southern India, and the fact that this Mahendra is sometimes mentioned in association with the Malaya range indicates that they were in the same locality.[2] In reference to this southern Mahendra, Mr. Pargiter, after examining the context of the passages in which it is mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa, concludes that 'the only way in which we can satisfy the conditions is to identify Mahendra with the most southernly spur of the Travancore Hills; and that makes it not only near the Malaya range, but actually part of it, if that

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[1] The assimilation of *st* to *ṭ(ṭ)* is exceedingly rare (*cf.* Gray, *Indo-Iranian Phonology*, p. 220, § 861). The form which would be expected in this case is *-thana* (*id.* § 863).

[2] Mārkaṇḍeya P., lviii. 21 (Pargiter, *op. cit.* p. 362).

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range extended then to Cape Comorin'[1] (*The Geography of Rāma's Exile*, JRAS, 1894, p. 262).

Seṭagiri.—This form has been explained as either = Skt. *Śreṣṭhagiri*, 'the Best Mountain' (Bhand. EHD, p. 17), or = Skt. *Śvetagiri*, 'the White Mountain' (Büh. ASWI, iv, p. 108), but neither explanation is phonetically quite satisfactory. The identification of this mountain is, in any case, uncertain. It cannot possibly be the Śvetagiri in the Himalayas.

Cakora, 'the Partridge Mountain.'—It is mentioned in association with Srī-parvata (*v. sup.* 'Siriṭana') in the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa,[2] and may have been in the same locality; but its exact position cannot be determined. One of the Andhra kings mentioned in the Purāṇas—Cakora-Śātakarṇi—apparently derived his title from this mountain.[3]

Extent of Gautamīputra's conquests and dominions.

43. The place-names in this list, so far as they can be identified, represent an extent of territory which includes the present province of Gujarat, portions of Malwa, Central India, and Berar, the Northern Konkan, and the portion of the Bombay Presidency lying immediately north of Nasik. The names themselves are those of kingdoms which had submitted to Gautamīputra.[4] All or nearly all of these kingdoms were previously included in the dominion of Nahapāna (§ 57, nos. 31, 36), and were subsequently reclaimed

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[1] Another range mentioned in association with Mahendra and Malaya is *Durdura* (*Dardura* or *Dardara*) which is supposed to be the Nilgiris (Pargiter, *ll. cc.*).

[2] lvii. 15. '*Śrī-parvataś Cakoraś ca śataśo 'nye ca parvatāh.*'

[3] *V.* 'Dynastic Lists,' § 58.

[4] It may be noticed that these kingdoms are grouped together in a certain order, and that, so far as they can be identified, they are all in Western India. Of the first three names, which cannot be identified with certainty, two are apparently found in Varāhamihira's N.W. division. It is impossible that this list can have been intended, as has usually been assumed, to represent the extent of the Andhra dominions.

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for the Western Kṣatrapas by Rudradāman (§ 57, no. 38). The Nasik and Poona Districts, which seem not to be mentioned in the inscr. of Queen Bala-śrī, were, in like manner, conquered or reconquered from Nahapāna by Gautamīputra; but, unlike the territories to the north and west, they remained in the possession of the Andhras and were not subdued by Rudradāman.[1] But while the place-names in the inscr. thus merely record the conquests of Gautamīputra and in no way represent the extent of his empire, the names of the mountains mentioned more adequately vindicate his claim to be called 'the Lord of the Deccan' (*Dakṣiṇāpathapati*) the hereditary title of the Śātavāhana Dynasty.[2] There is much uncertainty as to the identification of some of these mountains; but, when all doubtful cases are left out of consideration, it remains clear that Gautamīputra claimed to be lord of the great ranges which enclose the Deccan on the north and west—the Vindhyas and the Western Ghats. There can be little doubt that, during his reign, the Andhra power was at its height; but of this wide empire, including so many subject kingdoms, only an imperfect numismatic record has been preserved. This record is, however, especially interesting as directly showing in the re-struck coins the transference of the rule over Western India from Nahāpāna to Gautamīputra (p. 68). The last known date of Gautamīputra is in the 24th year of his reign = A.D. $130+x$.

His Exploits.

44. Amidst all the bombastic titles which Gautamīputra bears in his mother's inscription, there are some which undoubtedly preserve the memory of historical facts. It was he 'who crushed down the pride and conceit of the

[1] This seems clear from the inscr. of Rudradāman and from those of Puḷumāvi and Śrī-Yajña.

[2] 'Notes,' § 57, nos. 1, 13.

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Kṣatriyas; who destroyed the Śakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas, ... who rooted out the Khakharāta family; who restored the glory of the Śātavāhana race.'[1] The Kṣatriyas are the native Indian princes, the Rajputs of Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India; and the Śakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas are respectively Scythian, Greek and Persian invaders from the north, who established kingdoms in various districts of Northern and Western India.[2] 'Khakharāta' is no doubt a dialectical form of 'Kṣaharāta,'[3] the name of the family to which Bhūmaka and Nahapāna belonged (pp. 63 ff.); and the restoration of the glory of the Śātavahāna race refers to the reconquest of the Andhra dominions in Western India which had been seized by the Kṣaharātas.

Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, acc. A.D. 131 + x.

45. Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi (last recorded year, 24 = A.D. 130 + *x*) was succeeded by his son, Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, who is known to have reigned for at least 24 years.[4] It is evident,[5]

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[1] '*Khatiya-dapa-māna-madanasa Saka-Yavana-Palhava-nisūdanasa—Khakharātavaṃsa-niravasesa-karasa Sātavāhana-kula-yasa-patiṭhāpana-karasa*' (lines 5 and 6).

[2] These three peoples are mentioned together in the Rāmāyaṇa, Ādi-kāṇḍa, lv. 18–20, and lvi. 2, 3, and in Manu, x. 43, 44. They occur frequently in the epics and Purāṇas, and in inscrr. The earliest reference to the Śakas in India is perhaps to be found in a *Vārttika* of Kātyāyana (probably 2nd cent. B.C.) on Pāṇini, vi. i. 94; *cf.* Bühler, SBE, *Manu*, p. cxiv, note 3. The Yavanas (Yonas) are mentioned in Aśokas edicts, *c.* 250 B.C. In early Indian literature and inscrr. the term 'Yavana' undoubtedly denotes a person of Greek descent; *cf.* Weber, IA, iv (1875), p. 244, though at a later period its use is extended to denote other foreigners. 'Pahlava' is a corruption of 'Parthava,' the indigenous name of the Parthians; *cf.* Bühler, *op. cit.* p. cxv.

[3] In the Prakrit of the Nasik inscrr. *kha* = Skt. *kṣa*; *cf. Khatiya* = Skt. *Kṣatriya*.

[4] Karle inscr. dated yr. 24, § 57, no. 16.

[5] Rudradāman's conquest took place c. 150 A.D., and before the 19th yr. of Puḷumāvi. The inscr. of Bala-śri seems to be a record of glory which has only recently passed away. The *x*, in the date A.D. 131 + *x* for Puḷumāvi's accession, is therefore probably a small quantity.

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then, that he must be identified with the 'Śātakarṇi, Lord of the Deccan,' whom Rudradāman (inscr. dated Śaka 72 = A.D. 150) 'twice in fair fight completely defeated, but did not destroy on account of the nearness of their connection.'[1] This being so, a consideration of Queen Bala-śrī's inscription affords a further means of limiting the period within which Puḷumāvi's accession must fall, although it supplies no exact date. It is significant that, in this inscr., the territorial titles which Gautamīputra won by his conquests are not inherited by his son, who is simply styled 'Lord of the Deccan' (*Dakṣiṇāpatheśvara*); and it may reasonably be inferred from this that, at the date of the inscr., in the 19th year of Puḷumāvi, the territories in question had ceased to belong to the Andhras in consequence of the defeats inflicted by Rudradāman. The accession of Puḷumāvi, therefore, probably took place less than nineteen years before A.D. 150, an uncertain date which may be conveniently represented as A.D. $131+x$.

Relationship to Rudradāman.

46. The near relationship of Puḷumāvi and Rudradāman, to which reference is made in the Girnar inscr. of the latter, is no doubt explained by the Kanheri inscr. of the Queen of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī Śātakarṇi, who is called the daughter of the Mahākṣatrapa Ru[dra] (§ 57, no. 17). These two personages are almost certainly to be identified with Puḷumāvi and Rudradāman, who were therefore connected as son-in-law and father-in-law.

Extent of dominions.

47. The Kanheri inscr. of Puḷumāvi's Queen is the only one of his reign which has yet been found in Aparānta, a province which is included among Rudradāman's dominions in the Girnar inscr. (§ 57, no. 38), but which certainly

[1] *Cf.* Kielhorn, EI, viii, p. 47; *v. inf.* § 57, no. 38.

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returned again subsequently into the possession of the Andhras.[1] This inscr., therefore, probably belongs to the early period of Puḷumāvi's reign, before the conquest of Rudradāman. Further evidence of the extent of Puḷumāvi's dominions is supplied by inscrr. and coins:—by inscrr., in Andhra-deśa, at Amaravati in the Kistna Dist. (undated); and in Northern Mahārāṣṭra, at Nasik (years 2, 6, 19 and 22), and at Karle (years 7, 24) (§ 57, nos. 10–16); and by coins, in Andhra-deśa, in the district of Fabric A (p. 20), and perhaps also in that of Fabric B (p. 24); on the Coromandel Coast (p. 22); and in the Chanda Dist. of Central India (p. 21).

The [Σιρο]πτολεμαίοs of Ptolemy.

48. Puḷumāvi is probably referred to by Ptolemy in a passage (vii. i. 82), '*Βαίθανα, βασίλειον* [*Σιρο*]*πτολεμαίου*,' which is supposed to mean 'Paithan, the capital of Siri-(Śrī-)Puḷumāvi.' Paithan on the Godavari in the Nizam's Dominions, the ancient Pratiṣṭhāna, is in Jain legend the capital of King Śālivāhana (Śātavāhana) and his son Śakti-kumāra (§ 57, nos. 1, 3); and it is quite likely that it still continued to be one of the chief centres of the Andhra government in the time of Puḷumāvi. As Ptolemy is known to have been working at Alexandria in 139 A.D., and to have been living after the death of Antoninus Pius (161 A.D.), he was certainly contemporary with Puḷumāvi, and the information which he gives concerning him is probably correct. Another statement of Ptolemy, which would seem to indicate that Puḷumāvi and Caṣṭana, the grandfather of Rudradāman, were contemporaries, may well be correct also.[2] There is more difficulty in explaining a notice which occurs in the section of Ptolemy immediately following the one in which Puḷumāvi seems to

[1] Kanheri inscrr. of Śrī-Yajña (§ 57, nos. 22, 23) and of Hāritiputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭu (*id.* no. 24).

[2] *V. inf.* 'History and Coins of the Western Kṣatrapas: Caṣṭana.'

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be mentioned—vii. i. 83, '*Ἱππόκουρα, βασίλειον Βαλεοκούρου.*' This has been interpreted 'Hippokura, the capital of Viḷivāyakura,' the name or title which occurs in conjunction with the metronymics Vāsiṣṭhīputra (p. 5) and Gautamīputra (p. 13) on coins found at Kolhapur. No satisfactory explanation has yet been suggested for this designation, which is evidently in some variety of Prakrit, but it is quite possible that it may have been a purely local title borne by the Andhra sovereigns only in the province in which the Kolhapur District was included. In this case, Ptolemy's [*Σιρο*]-*πτολεμαῖος* (Śrī-Puḷumāvi) and *Βαλεοκοῦρος* (Viḷivāyakura) might well be one and the same person.[1] Two of Puḷumāvi's predecessors seem to have borne the title 'Viḷivāyakura' in the district of Kolhapur only; and it is quite possible that he may have followed a traditional custom in this respect: but it must be admitted that there is no evidence of the fact.

Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi and Śrī-Candra-Śāti.

49. Closely connected with Puḷumāvi both by the types of their coins and by the use of the same metronymic, 'Vāsiṣṭhīputra,' are Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi and Śrī-Candra-Śāti. These may perhaps have been brothers of Puḷumāvi, and they are probably to be identified respectively with the Śiva-śrī and Skandha-svāti to each of whom the Matsya Purāṇa (*inf.* § 58) assigns a reign of seven years. No inscr. can with certainty[2] be attributed to either of these kings, and the coins only bear witness that they ruled in Andhra-deśa—Śiva-Śrī in the district of Fabric A (p. 29), Candra-Śāti in the districts of both Fabrics A and B (pp. 30-33).

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[1] A foreigner might be excused for not knowing that, in our own country, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Chester, and the Duke of Cornwall were the same person.

[2] King Śrī-Śivamaka-Śāta of the Amaravati inscr. (§ 57, no. 19) may perhaps be the same as King Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi.

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50. The identification of a Vāsiṣṭhīputra Catarapana (or Catara-
Catarapana. phana) Śātakarṇi, of whom an inscr. dated in the 13th year has been found at Nanaghat, is uncertain (§ 57, no. 18). According to Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, the characters of the inscr. are those of the period of Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi.[1] The pandit supposed this king to be the successor of Puḷumāvi, and he found, in his reading of the rev. inscr. of the coin which he discovered in the stūpa at Sopara, proof that he was the father of Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi. The reading in question cannot, however, be supported;[2] and no evidence remains by means of which this king can be identified with certainty. The pandit was, no doubt, correct in his estimate of the period to which the inscriptional characters belong; but it is impossible to determine whether this king Vāsiṣṭhīputra Catarapana Śātakarṇi is a member of the dynasty otherwise unknown, or whether he should be identified with one of the three kings who about this time bear the same metronymic on their coins. In this latter case, if the length of the reigns is correctly given by the Matsya Purāṇa, he can only be identified with Puḷumāvi; and 'Catarapana' or '°phana' must be regarded as a local title, somewhat of the same character, perhaps, as 'Viḷivāyakura.'

51. There are more abundant historical memorials of the reign
Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi. of Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi, but there is no evidence of his date, except the untrustworthy statements of the Purāṇas. According to the Matsya Purāṇa, his accession should be dated 14 years after the close of Puḷumāvi's reign (*i.e.* A.D. $155+x+14=$A.D. $169+x$). His inscriptions, which prove that he reigned for at least 27 years, are found at the following places:—in Andhra-deśa, at Chinna (Cina) in the Kistna Dist. (year 27); in Mahārāṣṭra,

[1] JBBRAS, xv, p. 314.

[2] R. JRAS, 1905, p. 798.

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at Nasik (year 7); in Aparānta, at Kanheri (undated, and year 16) (§ 57, nos. 20-23). His coins are found—in Andhra-deśa, in the districts of both Fabric A (p. 34) and Fabric B (p. 38); in the Chanda Dist. of Central India (p. 42); in Aparānta, at Sopara (Surāṣṭra Fabric, p. 45).

Division of the empire.

52. After the reign of Śrī-Yajña, who seems from the testimony of inscrr. and coins to have ruled over the whole of the Andhra dominions both in the eastern and in the western regions of the Deccan, there appears to have been a division of the empire. Hitherto, that is to say, probably up to about the end of the 2nd cent. A.D., the Śātavāhana Dynasty had held the supreme power uninterruptedly from the beginning. The founder of the line bears the name 'Śātavāhana' inscribed over his statue in the Nanaghat cave (*Rāyā Simuka Sātavāhano*), and the title 'Śātavāhana-kula' 'of the race of Śātavāhana' is borne both by his immediate successor Kṛṣṇa (§ 57, no. 2) and by his distant descendant Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi (§ 44). This line is evidently represented by the lists in the Purāṇas which are professedly genealogical in character. They record the names of three kings after the reign of Śrī-Yajña; and, as one of these names (Śrī-Candra) may have to be restored in the legend of certain coins of late date found in Andhra-deśa (p. 49, note 1), there is some ground for supposing that the later members of the Śātavāhana Dynasty continued to rule over the eastern provinces. The western provinces were now in the possession of another family of Śātakarṇis (§ 54).

Eastern Division: Śrī-Rudra, Śrī-Kṛṣṇa II, Śrī-Candra II.

53. The latest inscribed coins of the Andhras bear the names of Śrī-Rudra-Śātakarṇi (Andhra-deśa, the district of Fabric B, and possibly also the district of Fabric A, and probably the Chanda Dist. of the Central Provinces, *v.* pp. 46, 47), Śrī-Kṛṣṇa-Śātakarṇi (Chanda

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Dist., p. 48), and possibly a second Śrī-Candra (Andhra-deśa, the district of Fabric B, p. 49). No coins of these kings have been found in Western India. The last mentioned may be the Candra-śrī who occupies the last place but one in the dynastic lists in the Purāṇas (§ 58); but it is impossible to identify the other two with any names in these lists.

Cuṭu Dynasty in West and South.

54. Inscrr. in the Western and Southern districts of the empire—in Aparānta (Kanheri, § 57, no. 24), in Kanara (Banavasi, *id.* no. 25), and in the north of Mysore (Malavalli in the Shimoga Dist., *id.* no. 26)—testify to the existence of another family of Śātakarṇis, 'of the Cuṭu race (*Cuṭukula*),' of which three generations including two reigns are known to have existed before the conquest of the Banavasi Dist. by the Kadambas. The connection between the two families of Śātakarṇis, the Śātavāhana and the Cuṭu, is quite uncertain; but, as the latter is intimately connected with the Mahāraṭhis and Mahābhojas (§ 27), it seems probable that it was originally feudatory, and that it gained independence when the power of the empire began to decline after the reign of Śrī-Yajña.

Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭukulānanda and Śiva-[skanda]-varman.

55. The two members of this family who are known to have reigned are Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭukulānanda Śātakarṇi, and his grandson Hāritīputra Śiva-[skanda]-varman. To neither of these is it possible to assign any coins with certainty. The large lead coins from Karwar bearing the title '*Cuṭukaḍānanda*' are doubtfully attributed to an earlier feudatory member of the family (§ 28), while the reading *Hāritī*, as a portion of the legend on the lead coins found in the Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts of Southern India (p. 25, note 1), is not at present sufficiently certain to justify the attribution of the coins to one of these kings.

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56. The end of the Andhra dominion in India is most clearly to be traced in the province of which Banavasi was the capital. The two inscrr. on the same pillar at Malavalli, in the Shimoga Dist. of Mysore, show the transference of this province from the Cuṭu dynasty to the Kadambas soon after, probably immediately after, the reign of Śiva-[skanda]-varman (§ 57, nos. 26, 28). No precise date can be assigned to this transference, but it probably took place at some time in the first half of the 3rd cent. A.D. In Mahārāṣṭra the inscr. of the Ābhīra king Īśvarasena at Nasik (§ 57, no. 43) shows that the Andhras were succeeded by a dynasty of Ābhīras. If, as seems not improbable, this dynasty of Ābhīra kings is to be identified with the Traikūṭaka dynasty, which is known at a later date from inscrr. and coins, the establishment of the Traikūṭaka era in A.D. 249 may reasonably be supposed to mark the date at which the Ābhīras succeeded the Andhras in the government of this province.[1] In Andhra-deśa, the Jaggayyapetta inscr. of Śrī-Vīra-Puruṣadatta (§ 57, no. 30) seems to show that the Śātavāhana dynasty was succeeded by a dynasty of Rajputs of northern descent, perhaps in the 3rd cent. A.D., before the accession of the Pallavas to the throne of Veṅgi.[2] So much information as to the decline of Andhra power in various provinces of the empire may be gained from the testimony of the inscrr.; and it would seem that some reflection of the true history of this period is still preserved by the Purāṇas, distorted as their statements now are by textual corruption. They all give lists of the successors of the Andhras, with the numbers of the reigns in each dynasty. At present these names are often manifestly corrupt, the numbers are confused, the lists are discrepant, and all these dynasties are

The end of Andhra power.

[1] Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 568.

[2] Bühler, IA, xi (1882), p. 257.

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represented as successive and, presumably, as reigning over the whole of the empire which once belonged to the Andhras. It is probable that originally these passages contained lists of minor powers—Ābhīras, &c.—which arose in different districts on the ruins of a great empire.

NOTES ON THE INSCRIPTIONS.

57. The following list contains notes on the chief inscrr. which supply materials for the history of the dynasties to which the coins described in this volume belong. References to the latest editions of the inscrr. are given in each case, and notes have been added wherever a different interpretation has been followed. The inscrr. are arranged under reigns, in the first place, according to locality, and, in the second place, chronologically :—

Inscriptions of the Andhra Dynasty.

1. Nanaghat: Sacrificial inscr. of Queen Nāganikā, and inscrr. above relievo figures (*v. sup.* §§ 20, 21).

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 60, Pl. li. 1 ; *cf.* also Bh. JBBRAS, xiii (1877), p. 311 ; BG, xiv, p. 287, and xvi, p. 611.)

Bühler's version is not followed in regard to the following particulars :—

Line 1. *Namo* in each instance refers to the preceding genitive. The inscr. proper begins with *Kumārasa*, and in the hiatus Prince Vedi-Śrī was probably described as the son of King [Śrī-Śātakarṇi] the Lord of the Deccan.

Line 3. Restore [*Kaḷa*]*lāya* on the evidence of the coin (p. 57, *cf.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 298).

The inscr. over the statue of Veda-Siri is supposed to be lost.

The inscr. is a record of sacrifices performed, and of donations made to the sacrificing Brāhmans. It is set up by Queen Nāganikā, the wife of King Śrī-Śātakarṇi, acting apparently as regent during the minority of her son, Veda-(Vedi-)Śrī. On the assumption that the relievo figures in the cave are representations of the royal personages mentioned in the

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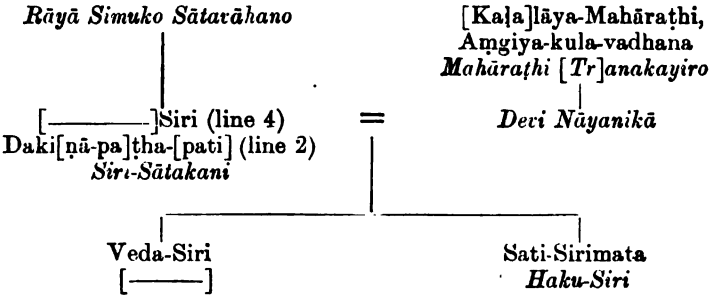
inscr., the following table exhibits the relationship of the principal characters mentioned. Names occurring in the inscr. are printed in Roman type, and those inscribed over the relievos *in Italics*. Names of doubtful identification are omitted.



2. Nasik : King Kṛṣṇa of the Śātavāhana race. Undated (§ 22).
(Senart, EI, viii, p. 93, Pl. vi. 22; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 98, Pl. li. 1; *cf.* Bh. BG, xvi, p. 593.)

Records the making of a cave 'when King Kṛṣṇa of the Śātavāhana race was king' (*Sādavāhanakule Kaṇhe rājini*).

3. Nasik : Possibly containing the name of King Śakti-Śrī (§ 25).
(Senart, EI, viii, p. 91, Pl. iii. 19; *cf.* also Bh. BG, xvi, p. 589; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 99, Pl. li. 4.)

An abrasion of the stone makes the relation of the donor to *Mahāhakusiri* doubtful. M. Senart suggests that the reading may have been '*Mahāhakusiri*[*nati*]*ya Bhaṭapālikāya*' 'By Bhaṭapālikā, [grand-daughter] of Mahāhakusiri,' and observes that 'if this Mahāhakusiri is really the same as the Kumāra Hakasiri at Nānāghāt, two generations would not be too much to explain the difference in the forms of the letters which exists between our epigraph and the Nānāghāt inscription.' Bh., however (BG, xvi, p. 608), assigns the inscr. to an early period, and supposes that the change in the characters of its alphabet is due not only to time but to the development of the 'Malwa and Upper India' style. The donor is described as the daughter of the royal minister Arahalaya and the wife of the royal minister Agiyataṇaka.

4. Bhilsa, Sanchi Tope. No. 1 : Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi (§ 29).
(Cunningham, *Bhilsa Topes*, pp. 214, 264, Pl. xix. 190; Bühler, EI, ii, p. 88.)

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The lines in Cunningham's eye-copy, which is the only copy of this inscr. available for study, are arranged as follows:—(1) *Rāño Siri-Sātakaṇisa*, (2) *āvesanisa Vāsiṭhiputasa*, (3) *Ānaṃdasa dānam* = 'A donation of Vāsiṭhiputa Ānaṃda, *āvesani* or foreman of the artisans of King Siri-Sātakaṇi' (Bühler). But, as 'Vāsiṭhiputa' is so commonly found as a metronymic of the Śātakarṇis, it would seem not improbable that the order of the first two lines has been confused in the process of copying, and that they should be read—'*Rāño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siri-Sātakaṇisa*, &c.'

5. Kanheri: Māṭharīputra Svāmi-Śakasena, year 8, 5th fortnight of the hot season, day 10 (§ 36).

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 79, Pl. LI. 14; *cf.* also Bh. JBBRAS, xii, p. 407; West, *id.* vi, Pl. no. 19.)

Bühler read the name as Sakasena or Sika°. Bh. proposed to amend this as Siri°. The evidence of West's eye-copy is in favour of the reading *Sakasena*.

6. Kanheri: the same king, and probably dated on the same day as the last (*id.*).

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 82; *cf.* also West, JBBRAS, vi, Pl. no. 20.)

The name is incomplete. Bühler considered that the traces indicated the reading *Sakase-*. The first two *akṣaras* are probable also from West's eye-copy.

7. Nasik: Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, year 18, 2nd fortnight of the rainy season, day 1 (§ 38).

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 71, Pl. II. 4; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 104, Pl. LIII. 13).

Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, the lord of Benākaṭaka in Govardhana (the *āhāra* or district of Nasik) sends from the camp of victory of the army at Vaijayantī (or 'of Vai°', *i.e.* Banavasi) an order to Viṣṇupālita, the minister in Govardhana. The order has reference to the transfer of a field in the village of West Kakhaḍi previously in the possession of Ṛṣabhadatta, Nahapāna's son-in-law, to the monks living in the Triraśmi Mountain. The word *ajakālakiyaṃ* in the phrase '*ya khetaṃ ajakālakiyaṃ Uṣabhadātena bhūtaṃ*' has been differently translated by Bhagvānlāl and Bühler, and by M. Senart. The former suppose it to be a form derived from *ajakāla* = Skt. *adyakāla*, 'to-day,' and explain the phrase as meaning 'the field which has been possessed by Ṛṣabhadatta up to the present

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time': the latter regards it as the name of the field. But, whichever rendering may be accepted, the significance of this inscr. is not materially affected. There can be little doubt in any case that it indicates the recent transfer of the government in the Nasik Dist. from the Kṣaharātas to the Andhras. The edict is issued from the camp of the victorious army, now, probably, in quarters for the rainy season at Banavasi, and its object is to extend to the monks of the Triraśmi Mountain the patronage which had been previously bestowed on them by Ṛṣabhadatta, who had constructed a cave for them. (Cave, no. 10; *v.* Nasik inscr. of Ṛṣabhadatta, Senart, EI, viii, pp. 78, 79, and inscr. no. 31 *inf.*) The edict is issued through the minister Śivagupta—apparently Gautamīputra's minister at Banavasi—who is probably to be identified with the Śivaskanda-gupta mentioned in another edict issued by Gautamīputra at Karle (inscr. no. 9 *inf.*).

8. Nasik: Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, a continuation of the last inscr. with two dates—year 24, 2nd fortnight of the hot season, day 10, and year 24, 4th fortnight of the rainy season, day 5 (§ 41).

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 73, Pl. II. 5; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 105, Pl. LIII. 14.)

This is an order of the king to be communicated to Śyāmaka, the minister in Govardhana, 'in the name of the King Gautamīputra and of the king's queen-mother whose son is living.' The name of this queen, Bala-Śrī, is known from her inscription dated in the 19th year of her grandson Puḷumāvi (*inf.* no. 13). The fact that she is associated with the king in this order may, perhaps, be significant. There is some reason to suppose that the reign of her son did not extend much beyond its 24th year, the date of this inscr. (*cf.* § 45); and it is quite possible that some cause, such as failure of health in his later years, may have led to the association of Queen Bala-Śrī in the government. This may also explain the commanding position which she occupies during the reign of Puḷumāvi. The present order makes a grant of another field to the monks of the Triraśmi Mountain, in place of the field in the village of Kakhaḍi—no doubt the Western Kakhaḍi of the last inscr.—which had gone out of cultivation and been deserted. The earlier date, which is mentioned last in the inscr., is the actual date of the donation; the later is the date on which the grant was executed by Sujīvin.

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9. **Karle**: [Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi], year 1[8], 4th fortnight of the rainy season, day 1 (§ 39).

(Senart, EI, vii, p. 64, Pl. II. 19; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 112, Pl. LIV. 20.)

This inscr. has hitherto been attributed doubtfully either to Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi or to his son Puḷumāvi. The name is missing from the beginning of the inscr.; but internal evidence leaves no reasonable doubt that it must have been that of Gautamīputra. The inscr. places on record an edict sent to the minister in charge of Māmāḍa (line 1) or Māmāla (line 2), no doubt the name of the *āhāra* in which Karle was situated. The name of this minister is uncertain, but it undoubtedly ended in *-gupta*.[1] The edict grants to the monks living in the caves of Valūraka, the village of Karajaka in the Māmāla District. It is executed by Śiva-skanda-gupta, on the 1st day of the 4th fortnight of the rainy season in the year 1[*x*]. The unit figure is quite doubtful. Like that of the similar edict at Nasik, it was originally read by Bühler as 4. The correction to 8 is no doubt justified in the case of the Nasik edict, and the following considerations show that it should be made here also. The village of Karajaka mentioned here must surely be the village of Karajika which was granted to the same monks by Ṛṣabhadatta. (Karle inscr., *inf.* no. 36). We have here, therefore, as in the Nasik edict, the record of the renewal of privileges previously granted by Ṛṣabhadatta. In spite of some difficulty in the reading and interpretation of the passage in the present inscr., it seems certain that both the Nasik and the Karle edicts were issued from the victorious camp; and it is almost certain too that both were executed by the same minister, who is called 'Śiva-gupta' at Nasik, and 'Śiva-skanda-gupta' here (inscr. no. 7 *sup.*). This testimony surely indicates that the present edict was also issued by Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi as a result of his victory over Nahapāna, and that its date must be similarly in the year 18. If so, the date of the execution of this inscr. is precisely two fortnights later than that of the last.

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[1] In M. Senart's plate the reading *-guta* in line 1 seems certain; *cf.* the same syllables in line 6. The two preceding syllables—read as *pa r.*—suggest that we may have here the name which has been so variously read on the Bhitari seal of Kumāra-gupta II. as *Pura-gupta*, &c. (*v.* Smith and Hoernle, JASB, 1889, p. 90).

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10. Amaravati: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Svāmi-Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year lost.
(Burgess, ASSI, i, p. 100, Pl. LVI. 1.)

Records a gift to the Amaravati Tope (line 2, *mahācitya* = 'the great *caitya*').

11. Nasik: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Svāmi-Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year 2, 4th fortnight of Winter, day 6 (or 8).
(Senart, EI, viii, p. 94, Pl. VI. 25; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 107, Pl. LIV. 15.)

The name is here spelled Puḷumāï.

12. Nasik: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year 6, 5th fortnight of Summer, day *x*.
(Senart, EI, viii, p. 59, Pl. III. 1; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 107, Pl. LIV. 16; *cf.* Bh. BG, xvi, p. 544.)

The name is here spelled Puḷumayi. The day was read as 'the first' by Bühler (*op. cit.*).

13. Nasik: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year 19, 2nd fortnight of Summer, day 13 (§§ 42–44).
(Senart, EI, viii, p. 60, Pl. I. 2; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 108, Pl. LII. 18; *cf.* also Bhand., *Trans. Int. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 307, and EHD, p. 17; Bh. BG, xvi, p. 553.)

This is an inscr. of Queen Gautamī Bala-Śrī, the mother of Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, and the grandmother of Puḷumāvi, the 'Lord of the Deccan,' whose name is here spelled 'Puḷumāyi.' The inscr. records the donation of a cave by Queen Bala-Śrī to the Buddhist monks of the 'Bhadāvanīya' school dwelling on Mount Triraśmi, and of the gift by Puḷumāvi of the village of 'Pisājipadaka' for its support. The great historical importance of the inscr. consists in the information which it gives as to the extent of Gautamīputra's dominion and the events of his reign. The relationship of the different persons mentioned is as follows:—

x = Gautamī Bala-Śrī
|
Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi = [Vāsiṣṭhī]
|
Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi

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14. Nasik: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year 22, *a*th fortnight of Summer, day 7.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 65, Pl. II. 3; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 110, Pl. LII. 19; Bhand., *Trans. Int. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 314.)

This is a continuation of the last. Puḷumāvi, the 'Lord of Navanara (Navanagara)' (*Navanara-svāmī*), sends an order to Śiva-skanda-datta (Sivakhadila), the minister in Govardhana, that the village of 'Sudasaṇa' (=Skt. *Sudarśana*), given to the monks on the date mentioned in the last inscr., shall be exchanged for the village of 'Sāmalipada.' 'Sudasaṇa' must, therefore, be another name for the village of 'Pisājipadaka.'

15. Karle: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Svāmi-Śrī-Puḷumāvi, year 7, 5th fortnight of Summer, day 1.

(Senart, EI, vii, p. 61, Pl. II. 14; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 107, Pl. LIV. 17.)

The restoration of the name of Puḷumāvi in this inscr. is certain, but the spelling must remain doubtful. The inscr. records the donation to the monks of Valūraka of a village by the Mahāraṭhi Vāsiṣṭhīputra Somadeva, son of the Mahāraṭhi Kauśikīputra Mitradeva of the Okhaḷakiyas.

16. Karle: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, dated year 24, 3rd fortnight of Winter, day 2, with mention of year 21 (§ 45).

(Senart, EI, vii, p. 71, Pl. III. 20; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 113, Pl. LIV. 21.)

The reading of the date mentioned as 'in the 21st year' (not 'in the 31st year,' as read by Bühler) is quite certain.

17. Kanheri: Probably of the Queen of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, undated (§§ 46, 47).

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 78, Pl. LI. 11; *cf.* IA, xii (1883), p. 273.)

This inscr. is fragmentary, and its exact purport is uncertain. The queen's name is missing, but she is described as 'the Queen of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi, descended from the family of Kārddamaka Kings. She was almost certainly also described as '[the daughter] of the Mahākṣatrapa Rudra.' There can be little doubt that the Vāsiṣṭhīputra here mentioned is Puḷumāvi, and that the Mahākṣatrapa Rudra is Rudradāman. The donation recorded was made by the minister Sateraka.

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18. Nanaghat: Vāsiṣṭhīputra Catarapana (°phana) Śātakarṇi, year 13, 5th fortnight of Winter, day 10 (§ 50).

(Bh. JBBRAS, xv, p. 313.)

A private dedication.

19. Amaravati: King Śrī-Śivamaka-Śāta (*Siri-Sivamaka-Sada*), undated (§ 49).

(Burgess, ASSI, i, p. 61, Pl. LVI. 2.)

The inscr. is fragmentary and its purport uncertain. This king may possibly be the Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi of the coins which are found in this region. The epigraphy shows that he must belong to a late period.

20. Chinna (Cina): Śrī-Yajña Śātakarṇi Gautamīputra, year 27, 4th fortnight of Winter, day 5 (§ 51).

(Bühler, EI, i, p. 96.)

A private dedication. Chinna is a village in the Kistna Dist.

21. Nasik: Gautamīputra Svāmi-Śrī-Yajña Śātakarṇi, year 7, 3rd fortnight of Winter, day 1.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 94, Pl. I. 24; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 114, Pl. LV. 22.)

Records the completion and donation to the monks of a cave by the Mahāsenāpatnī Vāsu, wife of the Mahāsenāpati Bhavagopa, of the Kauśika family.

22. Kanheri: Gautamīputra Svāmi-Śrī-Yajña Śātakarṇi, year 16, 1st(?) fortnight, day 5.

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 79, Pl. LI. 14; *cf.* West, JBBRAS, vi, Pl. no. 44.)

Granting to the monks living on the Kṛṣṇa-Śaila (= Kaṇhagiri, Kanheri) endowments consisting of a sum of money put out at interest and revenue derived from a field in the village of Maṅgalasthāna, the modern Magathan (JBBRAS, vi, p. 13).

23. Kanheri: Gautamīputra [Svāmi-Śrī-Yajña] Śātakarṇi, year lost, 5th fortnight of Summer, day *x*.

(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 75, Pl. LI. 4; *cf.* West, JBBRAS, vi, Pl. no. 4.)

A private dedication. The proper name of the king has been lost, but the Gautamīputra in question must almost certainly be Śrī-Yajña.

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24. Kanheri: [Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭu Śātakarṇi], date lost (§ 54).
(Bühler, ASWI, v, p. 86.)

In the absence of the king's name from this inscr., it has hitherto been assigned conjecturally to the reign of Puḷumāvi. But internal evidence proves that this attribution is incorrect. The donor mentioned in the inscr. is Nāgamulanikā. She is the wife of a Mahāraṭhi, the daughter of a Mahābhojī and of the Great King, and the mother of *Khaṃda-nāga-Sātaka* (Skanda-nāga-Śātaka). There can be no doubt that she is to be identified with the donor mentioned in the following inscr. from Banavasi, and that she was, therefore, the daughter of King Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭu Śātakarṇi, whose name must have stood originally in the present inscr.

25. Banavasi: Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭukulānanda Śātakarṇi, year 12, 7th fortnight of Winter, day 1 (§ 54).
(Bühler, IA, 1885, p. 331; Burgess and Bhagvānlāl, *Cave-Temples*, ASWI, Misc. Rep., no. 10, p. 100.)

This inscr., which stands in the court of the great temple of Banavasi in Kanara, is important in several ways. The king's title, *Viṇhukaḍa-Cuṭukulānaṃda*, shows that 'Cuṭu,' like 'Śātavāhana,' is the name of a clan (*kula*). The word was read by Bühler as *Duṭu*; but an examination of the copy and the tracing of the inscr. which accompany his article shows that the first syllable is undoubtedly to be read as *Cu-*. The form of *d* used in this inscr. is quite different (*cf.* the *di-* in the word *divas*[*e*] in the same line), and the confusion has arisen from the obliteration of the right-hand portion of the letter *c* in *cu-*. The reading *Cuṭu-* is further established by the Malavalli inscr. (*inf.* no. 26) and by the coins (§ 28). *Viṇhukaḍa* = Skt. *Viṣṇu*° is probably a place-name. The proper name of the donor seems not to be mentioned in this inscr.; but she is called the daughter of the Great King, and is associated in the donation with Prince *Siva-khaṃda-nāga-siri* (Śiva-skanda-nāga-śrī). She is further apparently styled 'Mahābhojī'; or it is possible that the words '*Mahābhūvia mahārāja*[*bāli*]*kāya*' may be intended to mean 'of the daughter of the Mahābhojī and of the Great King.' If this latter interpretation could be accepted, the epithets, except for the omission here of the title '*Mahāraṭhinī*,' 'wife of the Mahāraṭhi,' would be the same as in the last inscr. (no. 24); and, as there can be little doubt that the Prince Śiva-skanda-nāga-śrī of this

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inscr. is to be identified with the Skanda-nāga-Śātaka of the last, the donor mentioned in the two inscrr. must be one and the same person, viz. the daughter of the reigning king Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭukulānanda Śātakarṇi. The inscr. of the Kādamba king at Malavalli (*inf.* no. 28) shows that her son (there called Śiva-[skanda]-varman) subsequently came to the throne, and that he was probably the last reigning member of the Cuṭu dynasty.

26. Malavalli, in the Shimoga Dist. of Mysore: Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍḍacuṭu Śātakarṇi, year 1, 2nd fortnight of Summer, day 1 (§ 54).

(Rice, EC, vii, Intro. p. 4, Text with Pl., p. 251, Trans. p. 142; *cf.* Bühler, IA, xxv (1896), p. 28; Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 304.)

This inscr. records the grant of a village, and is important in two respects. It gives to the king the title '*Vaijayantī-pura-rājā*,' 'King of the city of Banavasi'; and it is followed on the same pillar by an inscr., which 'to judge from the characters cannot be much later' (Bühler, *op. cit.*), and which shows that the kingdom of Banavasi had passed from the Cuṭu family into the hands of the Kadambas (*inf.* no. 28).

Inscriptions containing references to the Andhra Dynasty.

27. Hathigumpha: Khāravela, King of Kalinga, 165th year (current) of the era of the Maurya kings, and the 13th of reign (§ 17 and reff.).

28. Malavalli, in the Shimoga Dist. of Mysore: a Kādamba king unnamed, no date (§ 56).

(Rice, EC, vii, Intro. p. 6, Text with Pl., p. 252, Trans. p. 142; *cf.* Bühler, IA, xxv (1896), p. 28; Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 305.)

For this inscr. *v. sup.*, no. 26. A "King of the Kadambas—rightful Supreme King of Banavasi" (*Vaijayantīpura-dhamma-mahārājādhirāje—Kadambānām rājā*) makes a fresh grant of a village which had been previously given "by the Lord of Banavasi—Hāritīputra Śiva-[skanda]-varman" (*Siva-[khada]-vammaṇā—Hariti-puttena Vaijayantī-patinā*). The characters of this inscr. scarcely differ from those of no. 26, and it is impossible that the two inscrr. can have been separated by any long interval. Śiva-[skanda]-varman is almost certainly to be identified with the Śiva-skanda-nāga-śrī of no. 25, and the Skanda-nāga-Śātaka of no. 24.

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It is probable that he was the last member of the Cuṭu dynasty to reign at Banavasi before the Kadamba conquest. The information which the inscrr. yield as to the history of this family of the Śātakarṇis may be tabulated thus :—

Rāja Hāritīputra
Cuṭukaḍānanda
Śātakarṇi = Mahābhojī
|
Mahāraṭhi = Nāgamūlanikā
|
Hāritīputra
Śiva-[skanda]-varman
Vaijayantī-pati

Conquest of Banavasi
by the Kadambas.

29. Talagunda, in Shikarpur taluq of Mysore, Kādamba king, Kākustha-varman : not dated.

(Rice, EC, vii, Text p. 200, Trans. p. 113; *cf.* EC, iv, Intro. pp. 1, ff.; Bühler, *Academy*, 21 Sept., 1895.)

This inscr., which is probably of the 5th cent. A.D., records the foundation of a tank by a Kādamba king, Kākustha-varman. It consists of a poem which was composed by order of his son, Śānti-varman, and is a most valuable document for the history of the Kadambas. It preserves the memory of the former Andhra dominion in this region in the mention of the Śaiva temple 'where Śātakarṇi and other great kings had worshipped.'

Inscription of a Dynasty of Ikṣvākus.

30. Jaggayyapetta Stūpa in the Kistna Dist.: Māṭharīputra Ikṣvākūṇām Śrī-Vīra-Puruṣadatta, year 20, 8th fortnight of the rainy season, day 10 (§ 56).

(Burgess, ASSI, i, p. 110, Pl. lxii. 1 and 2, and Pl. lxiii. 1; Bühler, IA, xi (1882), p. 256.)

The letters of this inscr., which is copied thrice, are of the Andhra type, but later in date. This king must belong to some Rajput dynasty

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which succeeded the Andhras in the Kistna Dist., before the Pallavas gained possession of this region.

Inscriptions of the Kṣaharāta Dynasty.

31. Nasik: Ṛṣabhadatta (Uṣavadāta), son-in-law of Nahāpāna, undated.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 78, Pl. iv, 10; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 99, Pl. lii, 5; *cf.* also Bh. BG, I. i. p. 25, and xvi, p. 615; Bhand., *Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 328; Hoernlé, IA, xii (1883), p. 27, and Bhand., *ibid.*, p. 139.)

The immediate object of the main portion of this inscr. is to record the construction of the cave in which it stands 'in the Triraśmi Hills in Govardhana;' but the opportunity is taken to record also other benefactions made 'by Ṛṣabhadatta (Uṣavadāta), son of Dīnīka, and son-in-law of the Kṣaharāta king, the Kṣatrapa Nahapāna.' This portion is in Sanskrit. The names of places and rivers therein mentioned in connection with the benefactions cannot all be identified with certainty; but the following are beyond doubt:—*Prabhāsa* = Somnath Pattan in S. Kathiawar; *Bharukaccha* = Broach; *Govardhana*, used both to indicate a town of this name and the district in which it was situated (the Nasik Dist.); *Śopāraga* = Supara near Bassein in the Thana Collectorate; *Pārādā* = the Paradi or Par river in the Surat Zilla; *Damaṇa* = the Damanaganga river near Daman; *Tāpī* = the Tapti; *Dāhanukā* = the creek S. of Dahanu in the Thana Collectorate.

The chief inscr., which is in Sanskrit, is followed by two postscripts engraved in smaller characters, and composed in a Prakrit dialect which approaches very nearly to Sanskrit. The first of these postscripts departs from the impersonal construction hitherto used in this inscr., and uses in the first person the actual words of Ṛṣabhadatta:—'And by the order of the lord I went to relieve the chief of the Uttamabhadras, who was besieged for the rainy season by the Mālayas; and the Mālayas fled as it were at the sound (of my approach), and were made prisoners by the Uttamabhadras. Thence I went to the Puṣkara lakes and was consecrated, and made a donation of three thousand cows and a village.' The Uttamabhadras were no doubt a tribe of Kṣatriyas. The Mālayas have been supposed to

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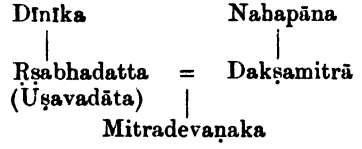
be either 'the inhabitants of the Malaya hills in Southern India' (Bühler) or 'the Mālavas' (Bh.). The latter identification is the more probable.[1] The 'Puṣkara lakes (*Pokṣarāṇi*)' are no doubt the sacred bathing-places at Pushkar (Pokhar) near Ajmer. It cannot be determined whether Ṛṣabhadatta's 'consecration (*abhiṣeka*)' had any special significance, or whether it formed part of the ordinary pilgrim's ceremonial.

The second postscript begins impersonally:—'A field also was given by him, bought for 4000 *kārṣāpaṇas*, &c.;' but ends in the first person with the exact words of the donor:—'From it food will be procured for all monks, without distinction, dwelling in my cave.'

It is probable that the places mentioned in this inscr. fall generally within the territory which was immediately under the control of Ṛṣabhadatta, the son-in-law and general of Nahapāna. But, as has been pointed out by Bh. (BG, xvi, p. 615) the gifts recorded at Prabhāsa and at the Puṣkara lakes, two well-known places of pilgrimage, may well have been made by him as a pilgrim. Apart from these two places, which were probably both within Nahapāna's dominions, though not under the direct control of Ṛṣabhadatta, the inscrr. of Ṛṣabhadatta at Nasik and Karle seem to show that he ruled as Nahapāna's viceroy over S. Gujarat and the Northern Konkan from Broach to Sopara, and over the Nasik and Poona Districts of the Mahratta country. The family history of Ṛṣabhadatta seems to be as follows (*cf.* nos. 34, 37):—



32. Nasik: Ṛṣabhadatta, year lost, 15th day of the bright half of the month Caitra.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 85, Pl. vi, 14a; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 101, Pl. liii, 7.)

The immediate object of this fragmentary inscr. is uncertain. Some of the names of places at which benefactions are recorded are the same as in

[1] For the interchange of *y* and *v*, *cf.* the alternative forms *Puḷumāyi* and *Puḷumāvi*.

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other inscriptions of Ṛṣabhadatta (*cf.* nos. 31, 36), but others are peculiar to this inscr. Among the latter appears 'Ujjain (*Ujeni*),' the capital of West Malwa (*Avanti*), which, no doubt, formed part of Nahapāna's dominions. It is almost certain that Ṛṣabhadatta is called a Śaka in line 2 of this inscr. The year of the date is lost in line 8, but the month and day remain.

33. Nasik: Ṛṣabhadatta, year 42, month Vaiśākha; with postscript mentioning years 41 and 45.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 82, Pl. v. 12; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 102, Pl. LII. 9; *cf.* also Bhand., *Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.* 1874, p. 331; Bh. BG, xvi, p. 575.)

Records the gift of a cave and certain endowments to support the monks living in it during the rainy season. A postscript refers to a previous donation made originally in the year 41 on the 15th day of the bright half of the month Kārtika, and apparently increased by further endowments on the 15th day (fortnight *x* of month *x*) in the year 45. Among these endowments, one investment of 2000 *kārṣāpaṇas* with a guild of weavers at Govardhana bears interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per *mensem* (*vadhi paḍika-śata*), and the amount thus forthcoming annually, viz. 240 *kārṣāpaṇas*, provides the 20 monks living in the cave during the rainy season with 12 *kārṣāpaṇas* each for clothing. Another investment with another guild of weavers at Govardhana is of 1000 *kārṣāpaṇas* at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per *mensem* (*vadhi pāyūna-paḍika-śata*), and the annual interest from this source, viz. 90 *kārṣāpaṇas*, provides the monks with *kusaṇa-mūla*. The meaning of this term is doubtful. M. Senart translates, 'money for outside life'; but it would seem probable that reference is here made to the custom of '*kaṭhina*,' i.e. the privilege of wearing extra robes, which was granted to the monks during the rainy season (*cf.* Dickson, *The Pātimokkha*, JRAS, 1875, p. 126). The inscr. ends with the mention of a large sum of 70,000 *kārṣāpaṇas* = 2000 *suvarṇas*, which had been given to gods and Brāhmans.

34. Nasik: Dakṣamitrā, daughter of Nahapāna and wife of Ṛṣabhadatta. Two identical inscrr.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 81, Pl. VII. 11, and p. 85, Pl. VIII. 13; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 103, Pl. LII, 10a and 10b.)

Records the gift of a monk's cell.

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35. Junnar: Ayama, minister of Nahapāna, year 46.
(Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 103, Pl. LII. 11; Burgess and Bhagvānlāl, *Cave-Temple Inscriptions*, p. 51, no. 25.)

Records gifts made by Ayama of the Vatsagotra, minister of the [Rāja] Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi-Nahapāna. The titles of Nahapāna are remarkable in two ways. The family designation 'Kṣaharāta' is omitted; and this is the only occurrence of the title of 'Mahākṣatrapa' as applied to Nahapāna (p. 65, note 1). In inscr. no. 33 (year 42, with later date, year 45, in postscript) he is styled 'Kṣatrapa.' All that can be inferred with certainty is that he became Mahākṣatrapa between the years 42 and 46.

36. Karle: Ṛṣabhadatta, undated.
(Senart, EI, vii, p. 57, Pl. II. 13; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 101, Pl. LI. 6.)

Some of the benefactions of Ṛṣabhadatta recorded in this inscr. are mentioned in the Nasik inscr. (*v. sup.* no. 31). The earlier portions of these inscrr. are in fact nothing more than Prakrit and Sanskrit versions respectively of the same record. The immediate object of the inscr. is to record the grant of the village of Karajika for the support of the ascetics living in the caves of Valūraka—a grant which was subsequently renewed by Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi (*v. sup.* no. 9).

37. Karle: Mitradevaṇaka, son of Ṛṣabhadatta, undated.
(Senart, EI, vii, p. 56, Pl. I. 11; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 91, Pl. XLVIII. 11.)

Records the gift of a pillar. That the Ṛṣabhadatta here mentioned was the son-in-law of Nahapāna seems probable. M. Senart has pointed out that the name of the son, 'Mitradevaṇaka,' recalling that of Ṛṣabhadatta's wife, 'Dakṣamitrā,' seems to supply a link which may perhaps connect them.

Inscriptions of the Western Kṣatrapas.

38. Junagadh: Rudradāman, 1st day of the dark half of the month Mārgaśīrṣa.

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(Kielhorn, EI, viii, p. 36, with Plate; *cf.* also Eggeling, ASWI, ii, p. 128, Pl. XIV; Bh. (ed. Bühler), IA, vii (1878), p. 257; Bühler, *Die Indischen Inschriften und das Alter der Indischen Kunstpoesie*, pp. 45, 86.)

This inscr., in the Girnar mountain to the east of Junagadh in Kathiawar, is engraved on a rock, which bears records also of the Maurya and Gupta dynasties. Its immediate object is to record the reparation in the reign of the Mkṣ. Rudradāman of the dam of the Sudarśana lake, which had burst during a violent storm. The history of the lake is thus given. It was "ordered to be made by the Vaiśya Puṣyagupta, the provincial governor of the Maurya king Candragupta"; and "adorned with conduits for Aśoka the Maurya by the Yavana king Tuṣāspha while governing." But the chief importance of the inscr. consists in the information which it affords as to the history of Rudradāman, and the events of his reign. He was the lord of:—

Purvāparākarāvanti = Ākara (East Malwa) and Avanti (West Malwa) (*v. sup.* § 42).

Anūpa; Ānarta; Surāṣtra (*id.*).

Śvabhra. The most probable explanation seems to be that this is "the country on the banks of the *Sābarmatī*, in Sanskrit *Śvabhramatī*, in northern Gujarat (Bh. IA, vii (1878), p. 259).

Maru = Marwar, or perhaps some portion of Marwar.

Kaccha = the country still so called (Cutch).

Sindhu-Sauvīra, "probably comprises Sindh and a portion of the Multan districts" (Bh. *loc. cit.*).

Kukura; Aparānta (*v. sup.* § 42).

Niṣāda. It is difficult to assign any particular locality to the Niṣādas. They were an aboriginal race, a forest people, and were scattered all over Northern and Central India. Quotations from the Mahābhārata show that, at the period referred to, they occupied the high lands of Malwa and Central India, and still formed a kingdom (*v.* Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa*, pp. 360, 361).

"And other territories gained by his own valour." He conquered the Yaudheyas (*cf.* R. IC, § 60), and twice defeated Śātakarṇi, the lord of

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Dakṣiṇāpatha. He himself acquired the name of Mahākṣatrapa. He caused the work of repairing the broken dam to be carried out "by the minister Suviśākha, the son of Kulaipa, a Pahlava, who . . . had been appointed by the king in this government to rule the whole of Ānarta and Surāṣṭra."

39. Gunda: Rudrasiṃha I, year 103, 5th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha.

(Bühler, IA, x (1881), p. 157; *Bhāvnagar Inscrr.*, Pl. xvii; *cf.* Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 650.)

This inscr. was found near Gunda in the Halar Dist. of Kathiawar. The year, which is expressed in both numerals and in words, was correctly read by Bh. (*loc. cit.* and *inf.*, p. 86, note 1), as may be seen by a reference to the reproduction of the inscr. in *Bhāvnagar Inscrr.*, Pl. xvii. In the genealogy the direct descent of Rudrasiṃha I from Caṣṭana is given, and no reference is made to his brother Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I, who reigned before him both as Kṣatrapa and as Mahākṣatrapa (pp. 80, 82), or to his nephew Jīvadāman, who apparently reigned as Mahākṣatrapa, for the first time (p. 83), before the date of this inscr., which belongs to the first reign of Rudrasiṃha I as Kṣatrapa (p. 86). The inscr. records a donation made at the village of Rasopadra by the Ābhīra General (*Senāpati*) Rudrabhūti, son of General Bāhaka.

40. Junagadh: [Rudrasiṃha I], year lost, 5th day of the bright half of Caitra.

(Bühler, ASWI, ii, p. 140, Pl. xx. 1; *cf.* Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 651.)

This fragmentary inscr. from a cave near Junagadh contains enough of the usual genealogy to show that it belongs to the reign of some Kṣatrapa or Mahākṣatrapa who was the grandson of Jayadāman and the great-grandson of Caṣṭana. This was probably Rudrasiṃha I, but it may possibly have been Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I, his brother and successor (p. 80). The purport of the inscr. cannot be ascertained; but it is probably Jain in character, and it contains the ancient name of Junagadh (*Girinagara*), which is still preserved in that of the adjacent hill 'Girnar.'

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41. Mulwasar: Rudrasena I, year 122, 5th day of the dark half of Vaiśākha.

(Bh. BG, I, i, p. 43; *Bhāvnagar Inscrr.*, p. 23, Pl. XIX; *cf.* Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 652; R. JRAS, 1899, pp. 380, 381.)

This inscr. was found on the bank of a tank at Mulwasar (Mulavāsara), a village in the Gaikwar's territory of Okhamandal. Its purport is uncertain. The date is undoubtedly as is given above. The usual genealogy is missing. Rudrasena is styled 'Rāja Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi.'

42. Jasdhan: Rudrasena I, year 127 (or 126), 5th day of the dark half of Bhadrapada.

(Hoernlé, IA, xii (1883), p. 32; Bhau Dāji, JBBRAS, viii, p. 234, and ASWI, ii, p. 15; *Bhāvnagar Inscrr.*, Pl. XVIII; *cf.* also Bh. BG, I, i, p. 43; JRAS, 1890, p. 652.)

This inscr. is on a pillar on the bank of the lake at Jasdhan in the north of Kathiawar. It probably commemorates the construction of a tank during the reign of Rudrasena. The genealogical table is the longest known of the Western Kṣatrapas, and is in direct descent as follows:—(1) Rāja Mahākṣatrapa Bhadramukha Svāmi Caṣṭana; (2) Rā° Kṣa° Svā° Jayadaman; (3) Rā° Mkṣ° Bha[dramukha] Svā° Rudradaman; (4) Rā° Mkṣ° Bha° Svā° Rudrasiṃha; (5) Rā° Mkṣ° Svā° Rudrasena. It may be noticed that the title '*Bhadramukha*,' 'Gracious,' is applied to all Rudrasena's royal ancestors except Jayadāman, and that the names of Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I and Jīvadāman, who were not in the direct line, are omitted. There is some doubt about the unit figure of the date, which Bh. preferred to read as 6.

Inscription of the Ābhīra Dynasty.

43. Nasik: Īśvarasena, year 9, 13th day of the 4th fortnight of Summer.

(Senart, EI, viii, p. 88, Pl. VII, 15; Bühler, ASWI, iv, p. 103, Pl. LIII. 12.)

Records the investment of two sums of money—1000 *kārṣāpaṇas* and 500 *kārṣāpaṇas*—in trade-guilds at Govardhana for the purpose of providing medicines for the sick among the monks dwelling in the monastery on Mount Triraśmi. The king Īśvarasena, who is called an

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Ābhīra, and son of the Ābhīra Śivadatta, seems to bear the metronymic 'Māḍharīputra.' The benefactress is 'the lay devotee Viṣṇudattā, the Śakānī, mother of the *Gaṇapaka* Viśvavarman, wife of the *Gaṇapaka* Rebhila, daughter of Agnivarman, the Śaka.' The inscr. is in Sanskrit, with traces of Prakrit (*e.g.* the gen. sg. *Viśva-varmasya*).

Inscriptions of the Traikūṭaka Dynasty.

44. Pardi: Dahrasena, year 207 of the Traikūṭaka era, 13th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha.

(Bh. JBBRAS, xvi, p. 346; *cf.* Bh. *Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.*, Vienna, 1886, Aryan Section, p. 221; Fleet, BG, I. ii. pp. 294-5; *id.*, JRAS, 1905, p. 566; R, *id.*, p. 801.)

A copper-plate grant in Sanskrit found at Pardi, 50 miles south of Surat. "From his camp of victory at Āmrakā, Dahrasena, the illustrious great king of the Traikūṭakas, who has performed the Aśvamedha sacrifice, commands his dependents living in the Antarmaṇḍali *viṣaya*." He makes a grant of the village of Kanīyastaḍākāsārikā in this *viṣaya* to the Brāhman Naṇṇasvāmin, an inhabitant of Kāpura. The command is issued "to my *dūtaka*, Buddhagupta."

45. Kanheri: year 245 of the Traikūṭaka era.

(Burgess and Bh., *Cave-Temples*, ASWI, Misc. Rep., no. 10, p. 57; *cf.* reff. to Bh. and Fleet quoted under no. 44 *sup.*)

This copper-plate inscr., which is in Sanskrit, commemorates the erection of a *caitya* in the great monastery of Kṛṣṇagiri (Kanheri). It is dated "in the year 245 of the increasing rule of the Traikūṭakas."

DYNASTIC LISTS.

58. Under the guise of an enumeration of kings who are to reign on the earth in future periods,[1] five of the Purāṇas—Matsya,

[1] The prophetic style is adopted because the narrator is supposed to be a sage belonging to a very distant past; *v.* Wilson, *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*, iv, p. 162.

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Vāyu Brahmāṇḍa, Viṣṇu and Bhāgavata—give a number of dynastic lists, among which that of the kings of the Andhra race (*Andhrajātīyāḥ*) is included. So far as this dynasty is concerned, the only complete list is to be found in certain MSS. of the Matsya.[1] All the other lists are, so far as they are known at present, more or less fragmentary. The Matsya Purāṇa has therefore been taken as the basis for the accompanying synoptic table, which has been constructed with the view of showing to what extent the statements of the different Purāṇas are in agreement with one another, and in what respects the lists given by the other Purāṇas are deficient. The list from the Brahmāṇḍa is borrowed from Wilford,[2] as neither printed editions nor MSS. of the work are easily accessible; but, in the case of the other four Purāṇas, the passages as printed in the texts have been collated with MSS. in the India Office Library and elsewhere. The four Purāṇas, which have been thus independently examined for the purpose of this Introduction, agree in stating that the first of the Andhra kings rose to power by slaying Suśarman, the last of the Kāṇvas. In three of them (M., Vā., and Vi.) he bears a name which is evidently some perverted form of the 'Simuka' who is known from the inscr. over his statue at Nanaghat (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 1); in the fourth (Bh.) he is simply described as 'a strong Śūdra' (*vṛṣalo balī*).[3] All four Purāṇas record the number of reigns in the dynasty and the total period of its duration—29 kings[4] and 460 years (M.), 30 kings and 456 years (Vā., Vi., and

[1] Some MSS of the Matsya are as incomplete as the rest.

[2] The list is given by Fitzedward Hall in a note to Wilson, *V.P.*, iv, pp. 201-2.

[3] The commentator regards 'Bali' as a proper name, as also does the Cambridge MS. of the Viṣṇu, Add. 2452.

[4] It has always been assumed that '29' is the number underlying the corrupted reading of the MSS., which seems always to be '19' (*Ekonaviṃśatiḥ*); *v.* Fitzedward Hall's note to Wilson, *V.P.*, iv, p. 199.

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Bh.). As the list compiled from the MSS. of the Matsya actually contains the names of thirty kings[1] it is probable that this discrepancy is due to some corruption of the text. If the years of all the reigns in this list are added together, the total amounts to 448 years and 6 months. This result is quite consistent with the statement that the dynasty lasted altogether for 456 or 460 years, since, except in the case of the short reign of 6 months (No. 21 in the list), the length of individual reigns is given in completed years and all fractions are disregarded.

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[1] One was omitted from the list given by Wilson from the Radcliffe copy of the Matsya, *v.* note, *op. cit.* p. 201.

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PURĀṆIC LISTS OF ANDHRA KINGS

No.	MATSYA	Years of Reign	VĀYU	Years of Reign	BRAHMĀṆḌA	Years of Reign	VIṢṆU	BHĀGAVATA
1	Śiśuka	23	Sindhuka	23	Chismaka	23	Śipraka	*Vṛṣalo balī*
2	Kṛṣṇa	18	Kṛṣṇa	18	Kṛṣṇa	18	Kṛṣṇa	Kṛṣṇa
3	Śrī-Mallakarṇi	10	Śrī-Śātakarṇi	[—]	Śrī-Śātakarṇi	18	Śrī-Śātakarṇi	Śrī-Śāntakarṇa
4	Pūrṇotsaṅga	18			Pūrṇotsaṅga	18	Pūrṇotsaṅga	Paurṇamāsa
5	Skandhastambhi	18						
6	Śātakarṇi	56	Śātakarṇi	56	Śātakarṇi	56	Śātakarṇi	
7	Lambodara	18			Lambodara	18	Lambodara	Lambodara
8	Apīlaka	12	Apīlavā	12	Āpīlaka	12	Divīlaka	Civilaka
9	Meghasvāti (Sangha)	18			Saudāsa	18	Meghasvāti	Meghasvāti
10	Svāti (Svāmi)	18			Āvi (?)	12		
11	Skandasvāti	7			Skandasvāti	7		
12	Mṛgendra Svātikarṇa	3			[1] Mahendra Śātakarṇi	3		
13	Kuntala Svātikarṇa	8			[1] Kuntala Śātakarṇi	8		
14	Svātikarṇa	1			[1] Śvātiṣeṇa	1		
15	Pulomāvi	36	Paṭumāvi	24			Paṭumān	Aṭamāna

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16	Riktavarṇa (Vikṛṇṇa)	25	Nemikṛṣṇa	25			Ariṣṭakarman	Aniṣtakarman
17	Hāla	5	Hāla	[5]			Hāla	Hāleya
18	Maṇḍalaka	5	[Puttalaka]	5	Bhāvaka	5	Puttalaka	Talaka
19	Purīndrasena	5	Purikaṣeṇa	21	Pravillasena	12	Pravillasena	Purīṣabhīru
20	Sundara Śāntikarṇa	1	Śātakarṇi	1	Sundara Śātakarṇi	1	Sundara Śātakarṇi	Sunandana
21	Cakora Svātikarṇa	6 mo.	Cakora Śātakarṇi	6 mo.	Cakora Śātakarṇi	6[? mo.]	Cakora Śātakarṇi	Cakora
22	Śivasvāti	28	Śivasvāmi	28			Śivasvāti	Śivasvāti
23	Gautamīputra	21	Gautamīputra	21	Yantramati (?)	34	Gomatīputra	Gomatīputra
24	Pulomā	28			Śātakarṇi	29	Pulimān	Purīmān
25	Śivaśrī	7			Āvi (?)	4	Śātakarṇi Śivaśrī	Medaśiras
26	Śivaskanda Śātakarṇi	7			Śivaskanda Śātakarṇi	8	Śivaskandha	Śivaskanda
27	Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇika	29	Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi	29	Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi	19	Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī
28	Vijaya	6	Vijaya	6			Vijaya	Vijaya
29	Caṇḍaśrī Śāntikarṇa	10	Daṇḍaśrī Śātakarṇi	3	Daṇḍaśrī Śātakarṇi	3	Candraśrī	Candra
30	Pulomā	7	Pulovāpi	7	Puloman	7	Pulomāvi	Sulomadhi

[1] In Wilford's list these three names come between Cakora (no. 21) and Yantramati (?) (no. 23).

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The various readings of these names to be found in MSS. are innumerable. Here in each case only that form has been given which seems to be best established or most in accordance with analogous forms found in the other Purāṇas.

No. 2. Kṛṣṇa is called the younger brother of Simuka in M. (British Museum, MS. Cat. no. 310; India Office, MS. Cat. no. 407), and the brother in Vā., Vi., and Bh. In Vā. those MSS. which give the name 'Kṛṣṇa' assign to him a reign of 10 years. In the others '*aṣṭau*' takes the place of '*Kṛṣṇa*,' making the length of reign 18 years as in the other Purāṇas.

No. 3. Śrī-Mallakarṇi is definitely called the son of the last in M., as is Śrī-Śātakarṇi in Vā., Vi. (Cambridge Univ. Lib., MS. Add. 2452), and Bh. In Vā. Śrī-Śātakarṇi (no. 3) is evidently supposed to be identical with Śātakarṇi (no. 6), and the passage giving the length of his reign has dropped out.

No. 5. Skandhastambhi occurs in I.O. MS., no. 407; *v.* Wilson, *V.P.* iv, p. 200, note.

No. 9. Meghasvāti, Matsya, Ed. Calcutta, 1876, and I.O. MS., no. 407; Saṅgha, B.M. MS. no. 310.

No. 16. The variations of this name are very numerous, *v.* Wilson, *loc. cit.*

No. 21. Sometimes called Rājada, *v.* Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 201.

No. 24. The reading of the MSS. of M., *Pulomā vai*, is no doubt to be emended *Pulomāvi.*

No. 30. In M. and Vā. (I.O. MS. 2102-3) is described as '*anyas teṣām*,' 'another of them.' There had been two others of the name previously, *viz.* nos. 15 and 24.

All four Purāṇas give lists of dynasties which succeeded the Andhras. There is so much agreement still existing between them that they would seem to have been originally the same in substance. The duration of these different dynasties is also stated, but the numbers are so discrepant and so evidently corrupt in many cases that, until the MSS. are critically examined, they cannot be used to advantage.

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The dynasties are as follows:—

7 other Andhras (M. and Vā.), called Andhrabhṛtyas (Vi. Cambridge MS. Add. 2452). Not mentioned in Bh. It seems probable that the term 'Andhrabhṛtyas,' 'servants of the Andhras,' was originally applied to this family only. They were probably the Cuṭus, who rose to power in the western and southern districts after the reign of Śrī-Yajña (*v. sup.* §§ 52, 54).

10 Ābhīras (M., Vā., and Vi. Camb. MS.), 7 in Bh. A dynasty of Ābhīras undoubtedly succeeded the Andhras in the Nasik Dist. (*v. sup.* § 56).

7 Gardabhilas (M., Vā., and Vi. Camb. MS.), 10 in Bh. The Gardabhillas were rulers of Ujjain (*v.* Oldenberg, IA, x (1881), p. 222).

18 Śakas (M. and Vā.), 16 (Vi.), 16 Kaṅkas in Bh. These may have been the Western Kṣatrapas.

8 Yavanas (M., Vā., Vi., and Bh.) These must, no doubt, belong to some dynasty of Greek descent, but it is impossible to determine which dynasty this could have been. The inscrr. in which Yavanas are mentioned show that, like other foreigners, they too assumed Indian names after a few generations.

14 Tuṣāras (M., Vā., and Vi.), called Tuṣkaras in Bh. (I.O. MSS. 976, 318, 3206, &c.). Is it possible that the correct reading should be '*Turuṣka*,' the name given in the Rājataraṅgiṇī to the kings who are commonly called 'Kuṣanas' (*cf.* Stein, *Chronicle of the Kings of Kaśmīr*, i, p. 31).

13 Murumḍas or Guruṇḍas (M., Vā., and Bh.). The Muruṇḍas appear with the Śakas among the tributary peoples in the Allahabad inscr. of Samudragupta (Fleet, CII, iii, p. 14). The Vi. has 'Muṇḍas' (*v. sup.* § 28).

21 Hūṇas (M.), 18 Maunas (Vā.), 11 Maunas (Vi., and Bh.). It is possible that the Matsya has here preserved the record of the

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Hūṇa invaders of India in the 5th cent. A.D.; but it is not improbable that both of these forms are corrupt.

The Purāṇas represent these dynasties as successive; but it is far more probable that they were, to a great extent at least, contemporary dynasties, which rose into power in different provinces when the Andhra empire began to decline (*v.* Wilson, *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*, iv, p. 207).

Coins of the Andhra Dynasty.

59. Distinct varieties of coinage which may be attributed to the Andhras or to their feudatories are found in the following districts of their empire:—

Local Varieties.

Andhra-deśa, the Kistna and Godavari Districts (§ 60):—

(*a*) The District of Fabric A (§ 61);

(*b*) The District of Fabric B (§ 62);

(*c*) Uncertain (§ 63);

Central Provinces: Chanda District (§ 65);

Southern India: Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts (§ 66);

Coromandel Coast, between Madras and Cuddalore (§ 67);

N. Mysore: Chitaldrug District (§ 68);

N. Kanara: Karwar (§ 69);

S. Mahārāṣṭra: Kolhapur (§ 70);

N. Mahārāṣṭra: Nasik District (§ 71);

Aparānta, the N. Konkan (Surāṣṭra Fabric) (§ 72);

Malwa (§ 73);

Western India, Districts Uncertain (§ 74):—

(*a*) The District of Group A, perhaps E. Malwa (§ 75);

(*b*) The District of Group B (§ 76).

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60. Andhra-deśa, or 'the country of the Andhras,' is a Sanskrit name for the Telugu country lying between the rivers Kistna and Godavari. This was the home of the Andhras in the earliest historical times. From this region, after the downfall of the Maurya empire, their dominion was extended to the North, South and West, until at one period it embraced the greater portion of the Indian peninsula; and to this region were again confined such vestiges as remained of Andhra power after its greatness had passed away.

Andhra-deśa.

The coins which are found in this district fall into two classes, clearly distinguished from each other both by their types and by their fabric; and there are, besides, some small varieties which seem not to belong to either of these classes.

It will be seen from the accompanying table (*inf.* pp. lxxviii, lxxix) that the two chief varieties of fabric, called A and B respectively, are both represented in the coinages of several kings—Puḷumāvi (probably; *v.* types 6 and 7); Candra-Śāti (nos. 12 and 13); Śrī-Yajña (nos. 14–17); and Śrī-Rudra (probably; *v.* nos. 18, 19). The fabrics are, therefore, contemporary, and the distinction between them cannot be chronological. A consideration of the weights of the coins would seem to prove likewise that the distinction cannot be denominational. It can, therefore, only have been local; and we must suppose that the two classes represent the currencies of different districts in Andhra-deśa. As coins of the two classes are frequently found together,[1] it is probable that the districts to which they belonged were not far removed from one another, but it is impossible to determine their situation more precisely.

[1] For example at Gudivada, *v.* ASSI, vi.

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61. The normal coins of Fabric A are of a more uniform thickness than those of Fabric B, their obv. type[1] is in lower relief, the characters of their inscrr. are more carefully formed, and their size is generally less. They bear the types "*Caitya:* Ujjain symbol;" and these types vary only in details or in the symbols which accompany them.

District of Fabric A.

Five kings, apparently,[2] strike coins of this fabric:—

(1) Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi;

(2) Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi;

(3) Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Candra-Śāti;

(4) Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi;

(5) [Śrī-Rudra]-Śātakarṇi.

The name of the third of these was read on the coins as °*Vada-Sata* by General Sir A. Cunningham (CAI, p. 110), and as °*Vada-Sataka*[*ṇi*] by Mr. Vincent Smith (ZDMG, 1903, p. 623). The first *akṣara* is, however, undoubtedly *ca-* whenever it can be seen distinctly, *e.g.* on nos. 117 and G.P. 1 (pp. 30, 31; Pl. VI), in both of which cases it may be compared with the *v*[*ā*]- of *Vāsiṭhi*°. There can be no doubt that *Cada*, i.e. *Caṃda* = Skt. *Candra*, is the correct reading of the first part of the name.

When we examine the types struck by these five kings, we find that the first three are connected by their obv. type, a three-arched *caitya* of the same form without a crescent about it (*cf.* (1) Pl. V. 88—G.P. 1; (2) *ibid.* 115–16; (3) Pl. VI. 117—G.P. 1). The fourth king has a *caitya* of the same kind on some coins (Var. *a*; p. 35, Pl. VI. 135—G.P. 5), and a *caitya* of six arches surmounted

[1] It is generally impossible in this class to distinguish between obv. and rev. on the principle enunciated above, p. xv, § 14. The side bearing the 'Ujjain symbol' is termed rev., as in the case of the other varieties.

[2] The identification of no. 5, Śrī-Rudra, is not certain; *v.* p. 47, note 1.

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by a crescent on others (Var. *b*; p. 36, Pl. VI. 139-40). As these two varieties are of the same fabric, it is probable that the change of type was made during this king's reign, and that Var. *b* is, therefore, later than Var. *a*. The fifth king follows the fourth in retaining the crescent above the *caitya*, but reverts to the earlier form of the *caitya* of three arches (*v.* Pl. VII. G.P. 5).

Such numismatic evidence as is afforded by the coins of Fabric A, therefore, seems to connect together nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and nos. 4 and 5; but it leaves doubtful the order of succession of nos. 1–3. On this point, however, the Purāṇas supply some useful information. The Viṣṇu-Purāṇa and the Matsya-Purāṇa agree in placing no. 2 after no. 1; and, as their testimony is not contradicted by the evidence of the coins, it may be accepted as probably true. After no. 2 (Śiva-Śrī), however, the Purāṇas with great unanimity place a Śiva-Skanda (or -Skandha) Śātakarṇi, a name which does not appear in any of these forms on the coins. If we could suppose them to be all due to some ancient corruption in the Purāṇas of the name Candra-Śāti (no. 3), the order of succession of nos. 1–4 might be regarded as certain.[1]

The name of Śrī-Rudra-Śātakarṇi, which occurs on coins of Fabric B (p. 46, Pl. VII. G.P. 2) and on coins attributed to the Chanda Dist. (*ibid.* Pl. VII. 179), is possibly to be restored also on certain coins of Fabric A (p. 47, Pl. VII. G.P. 5). The name of this prince (no. 5) does not occur in this form in any of the Purāṇas; but the numismatic evidence of both Fabrics A and B shows that he was later than no. 4, Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi.

Certain coins of Śrī-Yajña are distinguished in the Catalogue as belonging to Fabric A 1. These differ from the other coins of this fabric (A 2) in size, and by the fact that in the obv.

[1] *V. sup.* § 58, 'Dynastic Lists.'

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type certain symbols are associated with the *caitya*. In this latter respect they may be compared with the coins of Var. *c* of Fabric A 2 (p. 37, Pl. VI. 146).

62. Unlike the coin-legends of Fabric A, which, except in the case of [Śrī-Rudra]-Śātakarṇi, admit of no doubt as to the correctness of their readings, those of Fabric B are too often of a fragmentary and uncertain character. The names which can be read with certainty are as follows:—

District of Fabric B.

(1) Śrī-Candra-Śāti. (Type 13; *cf.* Type 12 of Fabric A.)

(2) Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi. (Types 15–17; *cf.* Type 14 of Fabric A.)

(3) Śrī-Rudra-[Śātakarṇi]. (Type 18; *cf.* Type 19 of Fabric A.)

The obv. types of these are:—(1) 'Horse'; (2) both 'Horse' and 'Elephant'; (3) 'Elephant.' The 'Elephant' type, which first appears during the reign of No. 2, Śrī-Yajña, is continued by his successors, No. 3, Śrī-Rudra, and, possibly, a second Śrī-Candra (*v.* Type 20). We have already seen that a change of obv. type was also made in the coins of Fabric A during the same reign (*v. sup.* p. lxxiii).

The other types of this Fabric are either uninscribed or have coin-legends so fragmentary that their decipherment must for the present remain uncertain.

Type 1 seems to have borne a name ending in *-vīra;* but it is impossible to identify this king with any known member of the Andhra Dynasty.[1] The scanty fragments of the coin-legend afford no satisfactory evidence as to the period to which the coin belongs; but its early date seems to be indicated by the fact that it is struck on one side only and that it bears the

[1] Mr. Vincent Smith, ZDMG, 1903, p. 625, conjectures that these coins may have been struck by Śri-Yajña.

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'Lion' type. It is not possible to identify the striker of this coin with the Śrī-Vīra-Puruṣadatta who is known from his inscr. on the Stūpa of Jaggayyapetta.[1]

The coin-legend of Types 2 and 3 is very incomplete. On coin no. 33 in the Catalogue (p. 10; Pl. III.) there are traces of the beginning of the inscr. *Raño;* on G.P. 2 (*ibid.*) there are five *akṣaras* which read °*sakasa*[*da*]*sa;* and on no. 38 (p. 11; Pl. III.) also five *akṣaras*—°*sakase*[-]*sa*. If we could suppose these five *akṣaras* to represent the genitive of the proper name—this is by no means certain—we might venture to restore it in its Skt. form either as Śaka-Śāta (*cf.* Śrī-Śāta, nos. 1, 2, p. 1; Pl. I.) or as Śakasena. For the former no identification with a similar name occurring on other coins or in inscrr. can be suggested; but the latter might well be identified with the Māḍhariputa Svāmi-Sakasena of the Kanheri inscrr.,[2] and, possibly also, with the Māḍhariputa: Sivalakura of the Kolhapur coins (p. 7; Pl. II. 22—Pl. III. 31).

The coin-legend, or coin-legends, of Type 7, the two varieties of which differ only in so far as they seem to have either different inscrr. or the same inscr. differently arranged, might well contain the title and name of Puḷumāvi; but the traces which remain are so fragmentary that no satisfactory restoration is possible. On the coins of Var. *a* (p. 24; Pl. V. G.P. 2) it is only possible to restore the beginning and the end of the inscr. as *Siri*[——]-*sāmisa;* and the only reasons for supposing that the lacuna may have contained the name of Puḷumāvi are, firstly, the evidence supplied by the coin-legend of Var. *b*, and, secondly, the fact that Puḷumāvi bears a title ending in *-svāmī*, viz. '*Navanara-svāmī*,' in one of his inscrr. at Nasik.[3] The coin of Var. *b* (p. 24;

[1] *V. sup.* § 57, no. 30. [2] § 57, nos. 5, 6. [3] § 57, no. 14.

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Pl. v. G.P. 3) affords some more positive evidence, slight as it is; for after the traces of two *akṣaras* which may well have been the beginning of the inscr.—*Siri*—comes *-pu-* and an *akṣara* which might quite possibly be restored as *ḷu*.

The coins of Fabric B thus assigned to Puḷumāvi, like those of [——]vīra, and those of the king whose name may be restored doubtfully as Śaka-Śāta or Śakasena, have for obv. type 'a Lion.' The type of the next king who strikes coins of Fabric B, viz. Candra-Śāti, is 'a Horse' (Type 13). It would seem, then, that the 'Lion' type is earlier than the 'Horse' type; and that the uninscribed coins having the former types (Types 4 and 5) should be assigned to a period before the reign of Candra-Śāti. A link between the two classes seems to be supplied by a coin (Type 8) which combines the two types. In the same manner the uninscribed coins of the 'Horse' type (Types 9 and 10) may be assigned to a period after the accession of Puḷumāvi.

Among the uncertain coin-legends of Fabric B is one which may with some probability be restored as *Siri-Cadasa* (Type 20). The coins bearing this legend are very late in style, and have the 'Elephant' type, which appears first in the latter part of the reign of Śrī-Yajña (*v. sup.* p. lxxiv). They can scarcely, therefore, be attributed to the Candra-Śāti whose coins of the same fabric are of the 'Horse' type. If the restoration of the coin-legend is correct, these coins must be assigned to a second Candra, who may perhaps be identified with the Candra-Śrī who comes next but one after Yajña-Śrī-Śātakarṇi in the Purāṇas.[1]

Other coins of the 'Elephant' type, which are either uninscribed or bear traces of an inscr. for which no restoration is possible (Type 21), belong either to the reign of this Candra II. or to a later period.

[1] § 58, 'Dynastic Lists.'

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63. There remain three varieties of coinage from this district which do not show the distinguishing characteristics of either Fabric A or Fabric B, and for which it is difficult to find any classification.

Uncertain.

Type 22, with inscr. [—*gha*]*sada*, would seem to belong to an early period in the history of the dynasty, since the form of the *akṣara -da* is that which is found in the Nanaghat inscr. and in the Nasik inscr. of Kṛṣṇa Rāja.[1] So far as the evidence from epigraphy is concerned, this coin might well be assigned to the first or second century B.C. The names Meghasvāti and Saṅgha are given by different MSS. to the king who occupies the ninth place in the Matsya-Purāṇa (*v. sup.* p. lxviii)[2]; and it is possible that the full coin-legend may have contained one of these forms. The type is described in the Catalogue as a 'Horse'; but the correctness of this description may well be doubted. In any case it bears little resemblance to the familiar 'Horse' type of Fabric B, and therefore supplies no evidence for the date of the coin.

There seems to be no evidence to determine the date of the uninscribed coins Type 23, "*Nandipada:* Nāga-symbol," and Type 24, "*Caitya:* Nāga-symbol." It is possible that the Nāga-symbol may supply a connecting link between these and Type 5 of Fabric B.

64. In the accompanying tables the coins found in Andhra-deśa are arranged according to their types:—

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[1] § 57, nos. 1 and 2.

[2] § 58, 'Dynastic Lists.' The observation made on p. 28, note 2, should be corrected in accordance with the lists given on p. lxvi.

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TYPES OF COINS OF ANDHRA-DEŚA OF FABRICS A AND B

No. of Type	Name	Types of Fabric A	Types of Fabric B	Remarks	References to Catalogue
1	[———]vīra		Lion l.; Plain		p. 2; Pl. I. 4
2	Uncertain; Sakasada or Sakasena?		□ Lion r.; *Caitya*	Perhaps=Māḍharī-putra Sakasena of the Kanheri inscrr.	p. 10; Pl. III. 33–G.P. 3
3	,,		Lion r.; *Caitya*		p. 11; Pl. III. 36–43
4	Uncertain		□ Lion facing; plain	*cf.* Type 2	p. 53; Pl. VIII. 205
5	,,		Lion r.; Nāga symbol	*cf.* Type 3	p. 53; Pl. VIII. G.P. 1
6	Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi	*Caitya*; Ujjain symbol			p. 20; Pl. V. 88–G.P. 1
7	Śrī[——]svāmi		Lion r.; Ujjain symbol	Probably=Puḷumāvi	p. 24; Pl. V. G.P. 2 and 3
8	Uncertain		Horse l.; Lion r.		p. 26; Pl. V. G.P. 4
9	,,		Horse l.; Ujjain symbol		p. 27; Pl. V. 112
10	,,		Horse r.; Ujjain symbol		p. 28
11	Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śiva-Śrī-Śātakarṇi	*Caitya*; Ujjain symbol			p. 29; Pl. V. 115, 116
12	Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Candra-Śāti	*Caitya*; Ujjain symbol			p. 30; Pl. VI. 117–G.P. 1
13	Śrī-Candra-Śāti		Horse r.; Ujjain symbol		p. 32; Pl. VI. 126–G.P. 3

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14	Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi	*Caitya;* Ujjain symbol			(A 1.) p. 34; Pl. vi. 132–4 (A 2.) p. 35; Pl. vi. 135–46
15	„		Horse r.; Ujjain symbol		(B 1.) p. 38; Pl. vi. 148–G.P. 7
16	„		Horse l.; Ujjain symbol		(B 1.) p. 39; Pl. vii. 155–62
17	„		Elephant r.; Ujjain symbol		(B 2.) p. 41; Pl. vii. 164
18	Śrī-Rudra-[? Śātakarṇi]		Elephant r.; Ujjain symbol		p. 46; Pl. vii. G.P. 2–4
19	[? Śrī-Rudra]-Śātakarṇi	*Caitya;* Ujjain symbol			p. 47; Pl. viii. G.P. 5
20	Uncertain		Elephant r.; Ujjain symbol	Possibly inscribed with name of Śrī-Candra	p. 49; Pl. vii. 183–97
21	„		Elephant l.; Ujjain symbol		p. 51; Pl. viii. 203–4

TYPES OF ANDHRA-DEŚA NOT OF FABRICS A OR B

No.	Name	Type	Remarks	References to Catalogue
22	[— gha]sada	□ Horse l.; uncertain		p. 28; Pl. v. G.P. 5
23	Uninscribed	*Nandipada;* Nāga symbol	*cf.* Type 5	p. 53; Pl. viii. 207
24	„	*Caitya;* Nāga symbol	„	p. 53; Pl. viii. 208

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65. The coins from the Chanda District of the Central Provinces are distinguished from other classes of Andhra coins both by type and metal. Almost all the known specimens come from one find, which was described by Dr. Hoernlé in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1893, p. 117. The only exceptions in the Catalogue are nos. 173–5 and 177, the precise *provenance* of which is not recorded, and no. 179, which came from Dipaldinni in the Kistna Dist. (p. 46). All these coins are of the same types, 'Elephant[1] r.: Ujjain symbol,' and of similar metal—an alloy to which the name of potin is given in the Catalogue.[2]

Central Provinces: Chanda District.

In contrast with the uniformity of the obv. type 'an Elephant' in this series, which, so far as it is known at present, begins with Puḷumāvi, it may be observed that, in the coins of Fabric B from Andhra-deśa, the Elephant only appears as a type in the latter part of the reign of Śrī-Yajña (p. 41; *cf.* p. lxxiv.).

The kings represented in this series are:—

(1) Puḷumāvi (p. 21; Pl. v. 90–94);
(2) Śrī-Yajña[3] (pp. 42–44; Pl. vii. 165–177);
(3) Śrī-Rudra (p. 46; Pl. vii. 179);
(4) Śrī-Kṛṣṇa II. (p. 48; Pl. vii. 180);
(5) Uncertain, represented by uninscribed coins of the same type (p. 48; Pl. vii. 182).

Nos. 1–3 appear in other series: No. 4, Śrī-Kṛṣṇa II.[4] is

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[1] The rider seems sometimes to be represented and sometimes not.

[2] Following M. Babelon, *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*, i, p. 371; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 304, note 2.

[3] The coins with abbreviated legends, '*Śrī-Śātakarṇi*' (p. 43) or '*Śātakarṇi*' (p. 44), were probably struck by Śrī-Yajña.

[4] The other known Kṛṣṇa was the second king in the Śātavāhana dynasty (§ 23).

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unknown from any other source whether numismatic or inscriptional, and no evident equivalent for his name is to be found in the Purāṇas.

Southern India: Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts.

66. The lead coins from these districts have characteristics which entitle them to be regarded as a distinct class. Like the coins of Fabric B from Andhradeśa, they have 'a Horse' for their obv. type; but they are of rougher workmanship, and they have a different rev. type—'l. *Caitya*; r. Tree.' This reverse, it may be noticed, connects them with the class which is tentatively assigned in the Catalogue to "Feudatories of the Andhra Dynasty" (pp. 57 ff.). Indeed, it is not improbable that they may belong to the same class.

No satisfactory restoration of the coin-legend can be suggested; but it seems to begin with *ha-*, possibly with *ha*[*ritī*] (no. 105, p. 25; Pl. v.). This may be the first part of the metronymic Hāritīputra, which is borne by the two Śātakarṇis of the Cuṭu Dynasty whose inscrr. are found in Aparānta (Kanheri), in Kanara (Banavasi), and in the north of Mysore (Malavalli) (*v.* §§ 54, 55). The reading, which is uncertain in itself, is made more probable by the fact that the Hāritīputra of the Banavasi and Malavalli inscrr. bears titles which are equivalent to the 'Cuṭukaḍānanda' of one class of the 'Feudatory' coins (p. 59; Pl. VIII. G.P. 2—G.P. 3).

Coromandel Coast.

67. The lead coins having as types 'Ship: Ujjain symbol' are found chiefly along the Coromandel Coast between Madras and Cuddalore (p. 23, note 1). That they belong to the Andhra Dynasty seems certain from the Ujjain symbol which forms their rev. type, and from such traces as remain of the coin-legend. On the solitary specimen on which these traces admit of any probable restoration the inscr. appears to be intended for

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Siri-Pu[ḷumā]visa (no. 95, p. 22; Pl. v.). This restoration is not altogether satisfactory (*ibid.* note 2); but there is no doubt about the first syllable of the name *Pu-*, and, as the next syllable may well be *-ḷu-*, it is almost certain that the coin was struck by Puḷumāvi.

The coast-region in which these coins are found was, in the third century B.C., inhabited by the Colas[1]; but, before the middle of the second century A.D., it seems to have passed into the power of the Pallavas,[2] who were thus contemporary with the later Andhras. These coins with the 'Ship' type seem to indicate a temporary extension of the Andhra dominion into Pallava territory during the reign of Puḷumāvi. Their influence is to be traced in some of the coins attributed doubtfully to the Pallavas or to the Kurumbars who belonged to the same regions.[3] The maritime traffic, to which the type 'a Ship,' whether on Andhra, Pallava or Kurumbar coins, bears witness, is also attested by the large numbers of Roman coins which are found on the Coromandel Coast.[4]

Chitaldrug District.

68. From the Chitaldrug District, in the north of Mysore, come the large lead coins with types 'Humped bull: l. Tree, r. *Caitya*,' and inscr. *Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhisa*. The complete interpretation of the coin-legend is doubtful; but it is clear at least that the coin was struck by a Mahāraṭhi (*v. sup.* § 27), the viceroy of a province, and not by one of the Andhra sovereigns. *Sadakana* may be intended either for '*Śātakarṇi*,' or for a genitive plural *Śātakānām* from *Śātaka*[5] = *Śāta* (cf. *Śrī-Śāta*, p. 1). The meaning of

[1] S. EHI, p. 341. [2] *Op. cit.* p. 347. [3] R. IC, § 128.

[4] Sewell, JRAS, 1904, p. 636.

[5] This form actually occurs in the Kanheri inscr., § 57, no. 24—*Khaṃda-nāga-Sātaka*.

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Kaḷalāya is likewise uncertain.[1] As has already been observed (*sup.* § 26), the word might well be restored in the Nanaghat inscr. as part of the title of the Mahāraṭhi who is mentioned there; and it is quite possible that the Mahāraṭhi of the coin may be the Mahāraṭhi of the inscr., in which case the date of the coin would be *c.* 150 B.C., the period of Śrī-Śāta, the third member of the dynasty. On the other hand, since the coin apparently bears a title and not a personal name, it may well have been issued by some later member of the same family. It is closely connected by its *rev.* type and by its fabric with the large lead coins of Cuṭukaḍānanda and Muḍānanda (*v. inf.* § 69, and Pl. VIII.), and would seem to belong to the same period as these, though it may be slightly earlier in date (*v.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 301).[2]

Karwar.

69. The large lead coins from the district of Karwar in N. Kanara were formerly attributed to a dynasty of 'Nanda kings of Karwar.'[3] The last part of the titles of the two kings who are represented in this coinage was formerly read as *-nanda*, a designation which seemed to be appropriate, since it is well known in Indian history as the traditional name of the dynasty which preceded the Mauryas in the kingdom of Magadha.[4] The word is, however, not *-nanda* but *-ānanda*, 'the Joy,' a well-known princely designation.

The coin-legends are given in the Catalogue as follows:—

(1) *Raño Dhuṭukaḷānaṃdasa* (p. 59; Pl. VIII. G.P. 2–G.P. 3); and

(2) *Raño Muḷānaṃdasa* (p. 60; Pl. VIII. 236, G.P. 4).

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[1] *Kaḷa* may be = *kaḍa*, *cf.* the title *Cuṭukaḍānanda* (§§ 28, 55).

[2] In the article referred to all these coins were assigned to a later period (1st or 2nd cent. A.D.). This view is possibly correct (*v.* § 28), and if so they may be supposed to have been struck by feudatories of the Andhras (*Andhra-bhṛtyāḥ*) who rose into power in the western and southern districts after the reign of Śrī-Yajña (*cf.* § 54, and the list of successors of the Andhras given at the end of § 58).

[3] R. IC, § 89. [4] S. EHI, p. 33.

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These readings need correction in two respects. In both cases *-ḷā-* should be corrected to *-ḍā-*. The difference between these two *akṣaras* is slight, and the sounds which they represent often interchange in Indian dialects;[1] but the distinguishing mark of *-ḷā-*, a short stroke making a small angle at the base, cannot be seen on the coins. The evidence of inscrr., moreover, makes the correction of *-ḷā-* to *-ḍā-* certain in the first case, and it should probably be made also in the second.

The reading *Dhu-* in the first coin-legend must also be corrected to *Cu-*. It would be impossible to determine the true reading of this syllable from the clumsily-formed character which appears on the coins; but the evidence of the inscrr. shows conclusively that it is intended for *Cu-*.

The coin-legends should, therefore, be corrected thus:—

(1) *Raño Cuṭukaḍānaṃdasa;* and

(2) *Raño Muḍānaṃdasa.*

It seems certain then from the Banavasi inscr. (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 25) that Cuṭu is the name of a clan—the *Cuṭukula*. The word '*kaḍa*,' which probably means 'city,' frequently occurs in place-names.[2] '*Viṇhu-kaḍa*,' 'the City of Viṣṇu,' is in the inscr. no doubt the equivalent of '*Cuṭu-kaḍa*,' 'the City of the Cuṭus,' on the coins. The full title on the coins, '*Cuṭu-kaḍānaṃda*,' would therefore signify 'The Joy of the City of the Cuṭus.'[3]

The question whether the King Cuṭukaḍānanda of the coins is to be identified with the Hāritīputra Viṇhukaḍa-Cuṭukulānanda of the inscrr. is probably to be answered in the negative. From the

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[1] Bühler, *Indische Palaeographie*, Taf. III.; Pischel, *Gramm. d. Prākrit-Sprachen*, § 226.

[2] It is probably the same word as *kaṭaka*, 'a camp.'

[3] The variants are:—(1) *Cuṭukaḍānaṃda*, on the coins; (2) *Viṇhukaḍa-Cuṭukulānaṃda*, Banavasi inscr. (*v.* § 57, no. 25); (3) *Viṇhukaḍḍa-Cuṭu*, Malavalli inscr. (*id.* no. 26).

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epigraphical point of view the coins seem to be older than the inscrr., but it must always be borne in mind that the evidence of epigraphy as applied to coins is at present very uncertain. The period assigned to these coins in the Catalogue (p. 59) is that of Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (p. 57), who is supposed to be contemporary with Śrī-Śāta (p. 1; Nanaghat Inscr., *c.* 150 B.C.). If this view be correct, the coins would be two or three centuries earlier than the inscrr., but it cannot be said that this attribution or that of the coins of Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (*v.* § 68) is altogether satisfactory. But as 'Cuṭukaḍānanda' is evidently a dynastic title, perhaps like 'Viḷivāyakura' and 'Sivalakura' (*v.* § 70), it may have continued in use for a long period. There is, therefore, no inherent difficulty in the supposition that the inscrr. and the coins may belong to different princes of the same family.

The Malavalli inscr. (*v.* § 57, no. 26) yields the important information that the equivalent of this title (*Viṇhukaḍḍa-Cuṭu*) was borne by one who was also styled "King of the city of Banavasi (Vaijayantī)." Banavasi was, no doubt, the capital of a province of the Andhra Empire. It was from the victorious camp of the army at Banavasi (or the army of Banavasi) that Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi issued his orders to the governor of Govardhana (Nasik) after his victory over Nahapāna.[1] According to the Malavalli inscrr. (*v.* § 57, nos. 26 and 28) both Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍa-Cuṭu-Śātakarṇi and his grandson Hāritīputra Śiva-[Skanda]-varman ruled over Banavasi,[2] which seems to have passed, soon after, if not immediately after, the reign of the latter, from the Cuṭu dynasty into the power of the Kadambas.

[1] Nasik inscr., *v. sup.* § 57, no. 7.

[2] The former is called '*Vaijayantī-pura-rāja*,' the latter '*Vaijayantī-pati*.' This may perhaps indicate that the Andhra power in this region was diminished before it ceased altogether.

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Of the prince who styles himself 'Rāja Muḍānanda' on his coins nothing is known from other sources. It is probable that the first part of the title, which appears as *Muḍa-*, is intended for *Muṇḍa-*, and that the title means 'the Joy of the Muṇḍas' (*v. sup.* § 28). The coins are closely associated in every way —fabric, types and character of legend—with those of Rāja Cuṭukaḍānanda, and they are found in the same locality. The two princes no doubt belong to the same dynasty, and they cannot have been separated by any great interval of time. The rev. type 'Tree within railing' seems to connect the coins of both with those of Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi, who, if general considerations of epigraphy may be trusted, was probably somewhat earlier in date. As this connection is the less close in the case of Rāja Muḍānanda, it is probable that he was the farther removed in point of time and that he reigned after Rāja Cuṭukaḍānanda.[1]

Kolhapur.

70. The Andhra coins found in the Kolhapur District, the Southern Mahratta Country, are either of lead or of some alloy of copper, called in the Catalogue "potin,"[2] which has not yet been properly analysed. They are distinguished from other Andhra coins by their types and by certain titles which appear in the coin-legends.

The common features of all the *obv.* types are 'a *Caitya* and a Tree,' and the types differ chiefly in regard to the arrangement of these objects. On the lead coins the *Caitya* and Tree appear side by side; on the potin coins the *Caitya* comes in front of the Tree and allows its top branches only to be seen.[3] The minor differences which distinguish the various types of both lead and potin coins are described in the Catalogue.

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[1] R. JRAS, 1903, p. 801.

[2] R. JRAS, 1903, p. 804, note 2, quoting Babelon, *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines*, i, p. 371.

[3] Bh. JBBRAS, xiii, p. 305.

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The main *rev.* type, 'Bow and Arrow,' is the same throughout on the coins of both metals.

The inscrr. on coins of this class are :—

(1) *Raño Vāsiṭhīputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*

(2) *Raño Māḍhariputasa Sivalakurasa.*[1]

(3) *Raño Gotamiputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*

The evidence of re-struck coins seems to prove conclusively that these three kings reigned in the order in which they are placed here, since No. 2 restrikes coins of No. 1 (pp. 7, 8; Pl. II. 25, 26, and pp. 8, 9; Pl. II. 29—III. O.C.), and No. 3 coins both of No. 1 (p. 14; Pl. IV. G.P. 1) and of No. 2 (p. 14; Pl. IV. 52).

No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the forms *Viḷivāyakura* and *Sivalakura.* They are probably local titles in the dialect of the district of Kolhapur; and it is possible that the latter part of each, viz. *-kura*, may be a Prakrit equivalent of the Sanskrit *-kula*, 'tribe' (*cf. Cuṭukulānanda, sup.* § 69). In this case, the titles would be 'Bahuvrīhi' compounds, like *Mihirakula*, &c., denoting the princes of the 'Viḷivāya' or the 'Sivala' tribe. The meaning of 'Viḷivāya' is quite doubtful, but 'Sivala' may well be the equivalent of the Skt. 'Śivadatta' (*cf.* § 36, note 4), and it occurs as the name or title of a queen in one of the Bharhut inscrr. (*Sivalā Devi; v.* C. *Bharhut Stūpa*, p. 131).

The question remains whether these peculiar titles are to be regarded as designations of members of the imperial Andhra Dynasty or of viceroys governing the district of Kolhapur.[2] Although the question cannot be decided with certainty, the former view is perhaps the more probable, since there is some evidence to show that the Andhra monarchs were known by

[1] This title has sometimes been wrongly read as *Sevala°* or *Sivāla°*.

[2] The latter view is held by Prof. Bhandarkar, EHD, p. 20.

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different titles in the different divisions of their empire.[1] The peculiar titles 'Viḷivāyakura' and 'Sivalakura' have been found nowhere else; and it is not unlikely that they were used by the Andhra sovereigns only in that province of their empire in which Kolhapur was included. If this view be accepted, we must conclude that the Kolhapur coins furnish us with no proper names, but merely with the metronymics and the peculiar local titles of the Andhra kings,[2] and that, therefore, the only common feature which we can expect to find in them and in other coinages of the same kings lies in the use of metronymics. Having available only this imperfect and unsatisfactory evidence, we must regard the following identifications as purely tentative:—

No. 2, Māḍhariputa: Sivalakura may perhaps be the Māḍhariputa Svāmi-Sakasena (Kanheri inscrr. *v.* § 57, nos. 5, 6) and the Sakasena or Sakasada of the coins from Andhra-deśa (*v.* p. 10).

No. 3, Gotamiputa: Viḷivāyakura may be the great Gautamīputra of the Nasik and Karle inscrr., who restruck with his own types coins of Nahapāna in the Nasik Dist. (pp. 68–70; Pl. ix, 253–258), and to whom certain coins of Western India are conjecturally attributed (pp. 17–19; Pl. iv, 59–87).

The identification of No. 1, Vāsiṭhīputa: Viḷivāyakura, must remain doubtful. The evidence of the re-struck coins shows that he cannot possibly be identified with the best known Vāsiṣṭhīputra, *viz.* Puḷumāvi, who was the son of Gautamīputra; but this metronymic was common in the dynasty, and there is no difficulty in supposing that it was borne by the predecessor of Māṭharīputra in the Kolhapur Dist.

71. The immense hoard of some 13,250 silver coins, which was discovered in 1906 near the village of Jogalthembi

Nasik District.

[1] *Cf. sup.* §§ 48, 50.

[2] Mr. Vincent Smith holds the opposite view, that these are really the personal names, EHI, p. 186.

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in the Nasik Dist., the Northern Mahratta Country, consisted solely of coins of Nahapāna and of coins of Nahapāna restruck by his conqueror Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi.[1] The latter class, which comprises more than two-thirds of the total number of coins found, has, struck over the ordinary types of Nahāpana, the Andhra types, *obv.* "*Caitya* with inscr.": *rev.* "Ujjain symbol," which appear together on lead coins (Andhra-deśa, Fabric A) of Puḷumāvi (p. 20; Pl. v. 88—G.P. 1), Śiva-Śrī (p. 29; Pl. v. 115, 116), Candra-Śātī (p. 30; Pl. vi. 117—G.P. 1), and Śrī-Yajña (p. 34; Pl. vi. 132–146), but which had not previously been found associated on coins of Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi. So far as is known at present, these types were not used for any independent silver coinage, but were simply employed for the purpose of re-issuing the existing currency. This re-struck coinage would naturally be issued soon after the defeat of Nahapāna, whose last known date is the year 46 = A.D. 124, and it circulated no doubt in the Nasik Dist., which had been recently won, or rather reclaimed, for the Andhras by Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi.[2]

Sopara.

72. The silver coinage struck by Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇi in Western India is closely imitated, as regards types, size, and weight, from the ordinary silver coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas. The head of the king appears on the *obv.*—the only known coin-portrait of an Andhra monarch—while the *rev.* type combines the Ujjain symbol with the *Caitya*, having between them the rayed sun, which is constantly associated with the *Caitya* in the *rev.* type of the Western Kṣatrapas.

Of this coinage only three specimens are at present known;

[1] A full account of this hoard is given by the Rev. H. R. Scott in JBBRAS, 1907.

[2] For the history of the Nasik dist. (Govardhana) during this period, *v. inf.* § 95.

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and the *provenance* of one of these (p. 45, Pl. VII, El.) would seem to supply indisputable evidence of the district to which it belonged, since it was actually discovered by Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī in the *stūpa* at Sopara, and was no doubt deposited there together with the relics when the *stūpa* was erected. It is, evidently a specimen of the coinage then current in the province of Aparānta, of which Sopara (Śūrpāraka) was the ancient capital.[1]

The other coin in the Bhagvānlāl Collection was obtained by the Pandit from Amreli in Kathiawar (Pl. VII. 178); and Colonel Biddulph acquired his specimen in Baroda (Pl. VII. J. B.). It would be hazardous to conclude from the *provenance* of these two specimens that the Andhra power was extended northwards of Aparānta into the domains of the Western Kṣatrapas during the reign of Śrī-Yajña.[2] The fact that Aparānta itself was held by Rudradāman (Junagadh inscr., *v.* § 57, no. 38) is quite sufficient to explain why Śrī-Yajña subsequently issued in this province a currency modelled on that of the Western Kṣatrapas.[3]

The *obv.* inscr. on these coins is that which is used by Śrī-Yajña also in the eastern portion of his empire (Andhra-deśa: Kistna and Godavari Dists., pp. 34, 38), and is in very similar Brāhmī characters. The *rev.* inscr., which seems to be substantially the same but in a different dialect, is written in a variety of the Brāhmī alphabet which has not been found elsewhere, but which approaches most nearly to that of the Bhaṭṭiproḷu inscrr.,[4] and may, perhaps, represent merely a later stage of development. Bühler has pointed out that this Bhaṭṭiproḷu alphabet, to which he gives the name Drāviḍī, *i.e.* the Dravidian form of Brāhmī,

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[1] For the history of Aparānta during this period, *v. inf.* § 95.

[2] As Bh. JBBRAS, xv, p. 314.

[3] Bh. observes that the Sopara coin most resembles those of Rudradāman in style and workmanship; *l.c.*

[4] Bühler, EI, ii, 323.

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seems to have been used side by side with the ordinary form of Brāhmī in the Kistna Dist., and that the explanation of some of its peculiar forms probably depends on a fuller knowledge of the dialects of this region than we possess at present.[1] It seems reasonable to suppose, then, that the two varieties of alphabet used in the Kistna Dist. were associated with the use of two different dialects—(1) the ordinary Prakrit of the inscriptions of this period, the 'Leṇaprakrit' of Prof. Pischel,[2] which was widely understood throughout India, and (2) a local Prakrit, perhaps containing Dravidian elements, peculiar to the Kistna Dist. Traces of this latter dialect are probably to be seen in certain Andhra names, such as *Haku* = Śakti; *Hāla* = Śāta, &c.; and its occurrence, like that of the alphabet associated with it, on coins of Śrī-Yajña struck in Western India must, no doubt, be regarded as a reminiscence of the old home of the race in the Telugu country, and may be compared to the use of Kharoṣṭhī on the coins of Bhūmaka, Nahapāna, and Caṣṭana (pp. 63, 65, 72). The *rev.* legend, which is in this local dialect and alphabet, was formerly read and interpreted in such a way as to make Śrī-Yajña the son of Caturapana (= Catarapana, *v.* § 50).[3] But there can be no doubt that this reading and interpretation were incorrect. The rest of the *rev.* legend agrees word for word with the *obv.* legend; but all that can be said about the doubtful word, which was read '*Caturapanasa*,' is that it was one of five or six syllables, the last two only of which are legible with certainty, and that it was probably equivalent to the first word of the *obv.* legend—*Raño*.[4]

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[1] Bühler, *Indische Palaeographie*, § 17.
[2] *Gramm. d. Prākrit-sprachen*, § 7.
[3] Bh. JBBRAS, xv, p. 306.
[4] R. JRAS, 1905, p. 800.

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Malwa.

73. The oldest known coins of the Andhra Dynasty seem undoubtedly to be those with the legend *Raño Siri-Sātasa* (p. 1; Pl. I. 1, 2). These were first published by Mr. Vincent Smith, who was inclined, on epigraphical grounds, to assign them "to the period about 100 B.C." At the same time, however, he recognized that by certain accessories to their types—the symbolical representation of a river with fish, and the 'Ujjain' symbol—they were apparently connected with "the early cast and punch-marked coins of Eraṇ, Besnagar, and Ujjain in Mālavā," that is to say, with coins of both East and West Malwa; and, as he held that there was "reason to believe that the kingdom of Mālavā was absorbed by the Andhra monarchy about B.C. 70," he offered the alternative suggestion that these Andhra coins of Malwa fabric might have been struck by a king "Śātasvāti or Śātakarṇi," no. 10 in his list taken from the Matsya Purāṇa, whose accession, according to the lengths of reigns given by the Purāṇas, would seem to be dated about 68 B.C.[1]

Although no record of the *provenance* of these coins has been preserved, their attribution to the region of Malwa would seem to be extremely probable from a consideration of their types; and as they are round in form, we may perhaps advance one step farther and attribute them to West Malwa rather than to East Malwa, in accordance with an observation made by General Sir A. Cunningham. In speaking of these two districts he says: "That they were usually independent states is shown by a most marked difference in their money, the coins of Ujain" (*i.e.* of Avanti, West Malwa) "being invariably round pieces, while those of Besnagar and Eran" (*i.e.* of Ākara, East Malwa) "are nearly all square."[2]

[1] ZDMG, 1902, p. 659; 1903, pp. 607, 615. There seems to be some confusion as to the name of this king who is usually called Svāti or Svāmi in MSS.; *v. sup.* p. lxvi. and Fitzedward Hall's note to Wilson, *V.P.* iv. p. 200.

[2] CAI, p. 95.

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This attribution may perhaps remove a chronological difficulty which Mr. Vincent Smith seems to have felt, and which may have induced him to make his alternative proposal of a date so late as 68 B.C. for these coins.[1] The Andhra conquest of Malwa, whether from the Śuṅgas, *c.* B.C. 70, as Mr. Smith formerly supposed, or from the Kāṇvas, *c.* B.C. 27, as he suggests in his more recent work, may have reference solely to the kingdom of East Malwa, at the capital of which, Vidiśā (Bhilsa), the Śuṅga king Agnimitra ruled, according to Kālidāsa's drama "Mālavikāgnimitra." There is no evidence to show that either the Śuṅgas or the Kāṇvas ever ruled over West Malwa. It is at least possible, though there is no evidence of the fact except these coins, that West Malwa may have been conquered by the Andhras at a much earlier period.

The very striking similarity between the characters of the coin-legend *Raño Siri-Sātasa* and the inscr. *Devi-Nāyanikāya Raño ca Siri-Sātakanino* over the relievo figures of the king and queen (no. 4) in the Nanaghat cave (*v.* Bh. JBBRAS, xiii (1877), p. 311, Pl. 2. 2) can scarcely be explained except by supposing that they belong to the same period and refer to the same king. This king would seem to be the husband of the queen who promulgates the great sacrificial inscr. at Nanaghat (*v.* § 57, no. 1), and may, perhaps, be further identified with the Śātakarṇi who is mentioned in the Hathigumpha inscr. of Khāravela, the king of Kalinga (*v.* § 17).

The date of the coins with legend *Raño Siri-Sātasa* would therefore seem to be about 150 B.C. They occur in both lead and potin, and of each of these varieties, which are connected by the common type 'Elephant r.' and the symbolical representation of

[1] He suggests a still later date in EHI, p. 188, on the theory that the Kāṇva dynasty came to an end in B.C. 27.

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a river with fish, a solitary specimen only is at present known to exist.

The attribution of a lead coin (p. 2; Pl. I. 3) which is closely connected by type with the potin coin of Śrī-Śāta must remain doubtful. It is inscribed with Brāhmī characters which are apparently of the same period, but which are too fragmentary to allow of any satisfactory reading. All that can be said is that the name of the king seems to have begun with *Aja-* or *Aji-*. No form occurring in the Purāṇic lists suggests any very probable identification, though it is possible that the curious name Apītaka, or Apīlavā, which appears early in these lists (no. 8, Matsya and Vāyu, *v.* Lists in § 58) may be a corruption of the name of this king.

Western India: Districts uncertain.

74. There are certain classes of coins which presumably belong to Western India, since most of the specimens in the British Museum were collected by Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, but which cannot at present be assigned very definitely to any particular districts. Their legends, fragmentary as they are, show that they were issued by the Andhra Dynasty. Their types also are such as occur on coins of other provinces of the Andhra Empire. They fall naturally into two groups.

Group A.

(1) Potin: Square. Type, 'l. Tree, r. Ujjain symbol: Elephant l.' (p. 3; Pl. I. 5, 6).

(2) Copper: Square. Type, 'Elephant r.: l. Ujjain symbol, r. Tree' (p. 3; Pl. I. 7).

(3) Copper: Square. Type, 'Lion l.: l. Tree, r. Ujjain symbol' (p. 4; Pl. I. 8).

(4) Potin: Square. Type, 'Lion r.: l. Ujjain symbol, r. Tree' (p. 4; Pl. I. 9, 11).

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The inscr. on all the four classes of this group seems to have been *Raño Sātakaṃṇisa*, or perhaps *Raño Siri-Sātakaṃṇisa*.

Group B.

(5) Potin: Round. Type, 'Elephant r.: Tree' (pp. 17–19; Pl. IV. 59–75).

(6) Copper: Square. Type, probably the same as in no. (5) (p. 19; Pl. IV. 87).

The traces of the inscrr. suggest the restoration *Raño Siri-Sātakaṇisa*, and occasionally (as on no. 77, p. 18) there are traces which indicate that *Gotamiputasa* may have formed part of the coin-legend.

District of Group A, perhaps E. Malwa.

75. In size and shape the coins of Group A bear a general resemblance to those of Eran, and this resemblance extends also to certain characteristic features in the types. For example, the double line border including fishes and *svastika*-symbols (Class (1)), or fishes only (Class (3)), is strikingly similar to the device which General Sir A. Cunningham supposed to represent the river Bīna on the coins of Eran.[1]

Further information supplied by General Cunningham may perhaps afford a clue to the locality to which these coins belong. Referring to the coins of Eran, he says, "Similar coins are found in the old ruined capital of Besnagar, situated in the fork between the Betwa and Bes rivers, immediately above their junction, and only a few miles to the west of Bhilsa. It was certainly the capital of East Malwa, as Ujain was the capital of West Malwa."[2]

The ancient name of East Malwa, the province of which Bhilsa (Vidiśā) was the capital, was Ākara. It was included in

[1] CAI, p. 101, Pl. XI.

[2] *Op. cit.* p. 99.

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the Andhra dominions in the reign of Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi, who is called 'king of Ākara and Avanti' (*i.e.* East and West Malwa) (*v. sup.* § 42). After his reign both of these provinces passed into the domain of the Western Kṣatrapas, and are claimed by Rudradāman in his Girnar inscr. (*v.* § 57, no. 38).

Another, and probably an earlier, trace of the Andhra dominion in East Malwa is to be seen in an inscr. of a Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śātakarṇi on one of the Bhilsa Topes (*v.* § 29).

It seems probable, then, that the coins of Group A should be attributed to the district of East Malwa, and that they belong to the flourishing period of Andhra power. The Śātakarṇi of the coin-legends may be either Gautamīputra or some earlier king.

District of Group B uncertain.

76. The attribution of the coins of this group to the Andhra Dynasty, and to Gautamīputra in particular, rests chiefly on the evidence of the scanty and uncertain traces which remain of the coin-legends. It is further supported by the types 'Elephant r.: Tree,' which, as has been already observed, are common in the coinages of the Andhras.

The *rev.* type, 'a Tree with large leaves,' appears to be copied by Nahapāna in his copper coinage, a single specimen only of which is at present known (p. 67; Pl. IX. 252). While retaining this type for the *rev.*, he substitutes his own characteristic type, '1. Thunderbolt, r. Arrow,' for the 'Elephant' on the *obv.*

The copper coin of Nahapāna came from Ajmer, but it would be hazardous to conclude from the *provenance* of a single specimen that the class from which it is apparently imitated belonged to the same locality.

For the present we can only suppose that the coins of Group B were struck by Gautamīputra in some district which was afterwards conquered by the Kṣaharātas.

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History and Coins of the Western Kṣatrapas.

77. The Indian expedition of Seleucus against Candragupta in 305 B.C. ended in a treaty by which the Indian conquests of Alexander the Great were abandoned, and 'the satrapies of the Paropanisadai, Arīa, and Arachosia, the capitals of which were respectively the cities now known as Kābul, Herāt, and Kandahār,' together with 'the satrapy of Gedrosia, or at least the eastern portion of it,' were ceded to Candragupta.[1] The Maurya empire therefore included that portion of Afghanistan which lies south of the Hindu Kush, and either the whole or some portion of British Baluchistan. The edicts of Candragupta's grandson, Aśoka (B.C. 269–232), seem to show that, while he regarded his empire on the north as conterminous with that of "the Greek king Antiochus" (*i.e.* the Seleucid king, Antiochus II, Theos, B.C. 261–246),[2] he still recognised the existence on the northern fringe of the empire, as on the southern (*v. sup.* § 16), of certain peoples whose position of independence or semi-independence did not justify their inclusion under the general heading of "the king's dominions," but entitled them to separate mention. Such were the Yonas, Kāmbojas, and Gāndhāras,[3] three nations who, in the Sanskrit epics and in the Purāṇas, are also often mentioned together and in association with other tribes living to the north of India.[4]

Northern limits of the Maurya Empire.

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[1] S. EHI, pp. 112, and 132 ff.

[2] Edicts II and XIII; S. *Asoka*, pp. 115, 131. The edicts were published in the 14th year of Aśoka's reign = 256 B.C.; *op. cit.*, p. 64.

[3] Edict V, *op. cit.*, p. 120. In Edict XIII, *id.*, p. 132, the unexplained 'Nābhaka of the Nābhitis' seems to take the place of the Gandhāras in this list.

[4] '*Yona*' is a Prakrit form of '*Yavana*.' The Indian Yonas or Yavanas were at this period Asiatic Greeks—Ἴωνες—or people of Greek descent (*v. sup.* § 44, note 2). There is no reason for supposing that the term was yet used, as it was undoubtedly used at a later period, to denote foreigners of other nationalities. It is inconceivable that Aśoka should have used the term in two different

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78. During the reign of Aśoka, but at dates some years subsequent to the promulgation of his edicts, occurred the two provincial revolts in the Seleucid empire which led to the establishment of the Graeco-Bactrian and Parthian Kingdoms, each within a few years of 250 B.C. The growth of these two powers—Bactria immediately to the north of the Hindu Kush, and Parthia to the west of Bactria—synchronised with the decline of the Maurya empire, which must have set in shortly after the death of Aśoka (*v. sup.* §§ 16, 17). The conditions were therefore favourable at the same time both to the invasion of India by her stronger neighbours on the north, and to the progress in India of native states which had hitherto been subordinate to the Mauryas. The coins amply show that such were the characteristic features in the history of Northern India during the period after the downfall of the Maurya empire which had marked the supremacy of the kingdom of Magadha.

Rise of Bactria and Parthia: Decline of Maurya Empire.

79. Of the foreign invaders of India during this period, the earliest who have left a record of themselves in their coins were undoubtedly Bactrian Greeks.[1] These are followed by a race whose kings bear Scythic names, together with the Parthian title '*Βασιλεὺς*

Yavana, Śaka, and Pahlava invaders of India.

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senses in the same edict (no. XIII, *op. cit.*, pp. 131-2)—in one sense of the Greek king (*Yona-rāja*) Antiochus, and in another sense of the *Yonas*, who were one of the border peoples of his empire. The inscrr. show that the Yavanas, like other foreign invaders of India, such as the Śakas, Pahlavas, Kuṣanas, and Hūṇas, became Hinduised in time and assumed Hindu names. Aśoka's governor over Surāṣṭra was a Yavana, who appears to have had a Persian (Pahlava) name—Tuṣāspha (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 38). The Yonas who were settled in the north of India in Aśoka's time—half a century earlier than the invasions of the Bactrian Greeks—may perhaps have dated from the time of Alexander the Great. For references in Skt. literature to Yavanas, Kāmbojas, and Gāndharās, *v.* Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa*, pp. 311, 314, 318.

[1] R. IC, §§ 12, 18.

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Βασιλέων';[1] and, at a somewhat later date, and closely associated with the last mentioned, appear kings whose names and titles are certainly Parthian.[2] There seems to be no reason whatever for doubting that these three races are respectively the Yavanas, Śakas, and Pahlavas[3] of the early Indian inscriptions, and of the Sanskrit literature which undoubtedly in a great measure belongs, whether in form or in substance, to this period—the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa, the *Vārttikas* of Kātyāyana, the Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali, the Mānava-Dharma-śāstra, and the Purāṇas.[4]

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[1] The dynasty of Maues, *id.*, §§ 18, 29. The difficulty of distinguishing between the Scythic (Śaka) and Parthian (Pahlava) dynasties in India during this period is well known. The proper names afford the only means of making a distinction between them, and a consideration of these supplies no certain guide, since names derived from both sources are applied to members of the same family. The reason for this confusion is admirably explained by Mr. Thomas. He says (JRAS, 1906, p. 215), "It would seem probable that the tribes from eastern Iran who invaded India included diverse elements mingled indistinguishably together, so that it is not possible to assert that one dynasty is definitely Parthian while another is Śaka. A regular invasion by the Parthian empire seems to be not recorded and *a priori* highly improbable. We must think rather of inroads by adventurers of various origin, among whom from time to time one or another, as Maues, was able to assert a temporary supremacy."

[2] R. IC, §§ 30, 31.

[3] It is at present impossible to distinguish between the Greeks who were settled in India in the time of Aśoka and the later Greek invaders from Bactria. The term *Yavana* was probably applied to both classes without distinction. For the association in literature of Yavanas, Śakas, and Pahlavas, *v.*, in addition to the references given in § 44, note 2, *supra*, also Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa*, pp. 350, 371, where reference is made to passages from the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa, in which all three appear together with the Kāmbojas and other peoples of Northern India.

[4] The Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa in their present form represent collections of material belonging to very various ages, but their oldest portions certainly date from an early period—probably as early as 400 or 500 B.C. Both Kātyāyana and Patañjali probably belong to the 2nd cent. B.C., perhaps *c.* 180 B.C. and *c.* 120 B.C. respectively. The Mānava-Dharma-śāstra ('The Laws of Manu') in its present form dates from probably about 200 A.D. The oldest Purāṇas may date from *c.* 350 A.D., but, like the Mahābhārata and Rāmāyaṇa, they contain more ancient matter.

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80. In addition to the title '*Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων*,' that of '*kṣatrapa*' is also in India indicative of Parthian or Scythic dominion. The word is itself a Sanskritised form[1] of the Old Persian '*khshathrapāvan*,' 'protector of the land.' It appears first in Indian coin-legends and inscrr. of the 2nd century B.C., but has never been found in Sanskrit or Prakrit literature. Like the corresponding Greek term '*σατράπης*,' it is essentially a borrowed word, used only to denote the holder of an office which was of foreign origin. In India, as in Persia, the 'kṣatrapa' was originally, no doubt, a viceroy of the 'King of Kings';[2] but together with this title there appears in India one of higher rank, *viz.* that of '*mahākṣatrapa*,' or 'great satrap.' The mahākṣatrapa no doubt occupied a position of greater power and independence than the kṣatrapa, but he still seems to have acknowledged the suzerainty of a 'King of Kings.'[3] To what extent his power was limited by this suzerainty cannot be exactly determined. After the various satrapal houses had become established in the rule of their respective provinces, it is customary to find a mahākṣatrapa and a kṣatrapa reigning together at the same time—the latter occupying the position of heir-apparent, and regularly in due course succeeding to the higher dignity. The long series of dated coins of the Western Kṣatrapas enables us to trace the reigns both of mahākṣatrapas and kṣatrapas with great precision, but their

The titles 'kṣatrapa' and 'mahākṣatrapa.'

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[1] Prakrit forms are *khatapa* (i.e. *khattapa*), *chatrapa*, and *chatrava*.

[2] *Cf.* the Taxila plate of Pātika, son of the satrap Liaka Kusūlaka, dated in the 78th year of some undetermined era during the reign of the Great King Moga, who is almost certainly to be identified with the Maues or Moa of the coins; *v.* Bühler, EI, v, p. 54.

[3] A clear instance of a mahākṣatrapa acknowledging such suzerainty is afforded by the Mkṣ. Kharapallāna who appears in an inscr. dated in the 3rd year of the Kuṣana king Kaniṣka; *v. inf.* § 81, *Mathurā*.

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relation to some suzerain power can only be inferred. With regard to the higher dignity, the position occupied by the mahākṣatrapa, it is known—(1) that it might be won by personal achievement (Inscr. of Rudradāman; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 38); (2) that it might be in debate between two members of the ruling family (as, for example, between Jīvadāman and his uncle Rudrasiṃha I; *v.* pp. 83 ff.); (3) that it might be seized by a foreign invader[1] (as by Īśvaradatta, who was probably an Ābhīra; *v.* p. 124); (4) that it was in abeyance during a long period, for the first part of which the record of the kṣatrapas is continuous, but ceases altogether in the later years;[2] (5) that on its resumption after this interval it is for the last 40 or more years of the dynasty unaccompanied by the subordinate dignity of kṣatrapa (*i.e.* from Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudradāman II, Śaka 270–*x*, to Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, Śaka 310 or 310+*x*; *v.* pp. 178, 192).

Different families of satrapa.

81. Various satrapal families are to be traced in different districts by their inscrr. and coins; and there are found also a number of isolated names of kṣatrapas and mahākṣatrapas, the locality of whose rule cannot at present be determined with certainty. The following seem to be the most clearly ascertained centres of satrapal government:—

Kapiśa.—A kṣatrapa of Kapiśa, who is apparently unknown from any other source, is mentioned in the inscr. on the Manikyala cylinder (Dowson, JRAS, 1863, p. 244, Pl. IV. 4; PE, i, Pl. VI.). The restoration of the reading of the first word as *Kaviśiye* 'of

[1] It cannot be determined with certainty whether the office of kṣatrapa continued to be held by a member of the dynasty during the two years in which Īśvaradatta usurps the title of mahākṣatrapa (*v.* p. 117, note 2, and p. 126).

[2] There is no mahākṣatrapa between Bhartṛdāman (last date, yr. 217; *v.* p. 155) and Svāmi-Rudradāman II (date 270–*x*; *v.* p. 178, note 1). During this interval the dates of kṣatrapas are fairly continuous until the year 254, after which they cease altogether for the remainder of the dynasty.

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Kapiśa,' instead of *Kariśiye*, may be made with confidence. Certain re-struck coins, with inscr. *Kaviśiye nagara-devatā*, 'the tutelary deity of the city of Kapiśa,' seem to prove that Eucratides succeeded Apollodotus in the government of Kapiśa, the capital of the kingdom of Kapiśa-Gāndhāra (R. JRAS, 1905, p. 784). The present inscr. shows that after the Śaka conquest the district was governed by satraps.

Taxila.—This dynasty is known from the copper-plate inscr. of Pātika, son of the kṣatrapa Liaka Kusūlaka (Bühler, EI, v, p. 54). The fact that the inscr. is dated in the reign of the Great King Moga (year 78 of some unspecified era) denotes that the satraps of Taxila acknowledged his suzerainty. Pātika subsequently appears in one of the inscrr. on the Mathurā lion-capital as a mahākṣatrapa. He strikes silver coins, with inscr. **ΛΙΑΚΟ ΚΟΖΟΥΛΟ**, which are directly imitated from one of the issues of Eucratides with types 'King's head r.: *pilei* and palms of the Dioscuri' (C. NChr. 1889, p. 308, Pl. XIII. 9). These coins must therefore have circulated either in the district of Taxila, or in some other district which passed from the Greek dynasty to which Eucratides belonged into the power of these satraps.

Mathurā.—The Northern Kṣatrapas. This family is known from coins (C. CAI, p. 85, Pl. VIII.; Bh. JRAS, 1894, p. 541), and from the inscrr. on the lion-capital (Thomas, EI, ix, p. 139). These inscrr. afford a genealogical table of the members of the reigning family, and record the names also of the chief representatives of other satrapal families in Northern India. As Mr. Thomas points out (*l.c.*), this fact strengthens the arguments in favour of the old interpretation of the word *Sakastana* (inscr. P.) as = Skt. *Śakasthāna*, 'the Śaka realm.'[1] The mahākṣatrapa

[1] This interpretation was doubted by Dr. Fleet, JRAS, 1904, p. 708; 1905, p. 643.

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Rājūla of the lion-capital is no doubt the Rañjubula who, both as kṣatrapa and mahākṣatrapa, strikes silver coins directly imitated from those of the Greek prince, Strato I Soter, reigning conjointly with his grandson, Strato II Philopator (R. IC, § 33, corrected by R. in *Corolla Numismatica*, p. 245). These coins bear witness to the transference of the Mathurā district from Greek to Śaka rule. An inscr. discovered at Sarnath, dated in the 3rd year of Kaniṣka, shows that at a later date a mahākṣatrapa Kharapallāna and a kṣatrapa Vanaspara, who probably belong to this family, were paying allegiance to the Kuṣanas (*v. inf.* § 86).

The Western Kṣatrapas.

82. The satrapal families with whose coins the present volume deals are conveniently known as the 'Western Kṣatrapas,' or 'Kṣatrapas of Surāṣṭra and Mālwa,' as distinguished from the 'Northern Kṣatrapas,' or 'Kṣatrapas of Mathurā.'[1] The term is used so as to include at least two distinct families—the Kṣaharātas and the family of Caṣṭana. It is possible that the proper name of the latter may have been 'Kārddamaka.'[2] The names of the family of Caṣṭana become Hinduised immediately—his son is called Jayadāman—and, as they remain throughout the same in character, always (with the single exception of the name 'Dāmajada') ending in *-dāman*, *-siṃha*, or *-sena*, it is not improbable that the same family may have continued to reign until the end of the dynasty. There is, however, evidently a break in the direct line after Viśvasena (p. 162), who is succeeded by a kṣatrapa, Rudrasiṃha II, whose father seems not to have reigned either as mahākṣatrapa or kṣatrapa (p. 169). There are, further, two occasions when it is

[1] They were formerly called the 'Sāh' dynasty—a wrong reading of the *-siṃha* or *-sena* which forms the second part of so many of the names.

[2] The daughter of Rudradāman boasts that she is descended from the family of Kārddamaka Kings (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 17); but, obviously, she may have been indebted to her mother for this distinction.

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not possible to trace the line with certainty after the time of Rudrasiṃha II—before the Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudradāman II (p. 178), and before the Mks. Svāmi-Satyasiṃha (p. 191).

Their northern origin.

83. The northern origin of the Western Kṣatrapas is most clearly proved by the use in their earlier coin-legends of the Kharoṣṭhī alphabet. The Indian home of this alphabet lay in eastern Afghanistan and in the north of the Panjab; and, although its use was extended from this centre as far as Bhawalpur in the S.W., Mathurā in the S., and Kangra in the S.E. (Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, § 7), in which regions it often appears side by side with the Brāhmī alphabet, it is not usually found so far south as the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas—Kathiawar, Gujarat, and Malwa. In these districts Brāhmī was the regular alphabet from the time of Aśoka onwards. As used on the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas, Kharoṣṭhī is evidently a foreign alphabet. At first it seems to claim in the coin-legends an equally important place with Brāhmī, but it falls into gradual disuse (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 372), and after the reign of Caṣṭana it is abandoned altogether.

Śakas or Pahlavas by race.

84. That the Western Kṣatrapas were of foreign, *i.e.* non-Indian, nationality is certain; and it is quite possible that the two families may have belonged to different races. It is possible, for example, that the Kṣaharātas may have been Pahlavas and the family of Caṣṭana Śakas. It seems to be as certain that the name 'Nahapāna' is Persian[1] as that the name of Ghsamotika, the father of Caṣṭana, is Scythic (Thomas, JRAS, 1906, p. 211). But, as has been observed above (§ 79), the names afford no certain test; and one

[1] His son-in-law, Uṣavadāta (Ṛṣabhadatta), was probably a Śaka with a Hinduised name (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 32).

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of the most characteristic features in the names of Caṣṭana's descendants—*dāman*, which appears either as the first or second part of many of these names—may well be a Sanskritised form of a Persian word (*cf.* 'Spalaga-dama,' Thomas, *op. cit.*, p. 209). But whatever their nationality may have been, it seems extremely probable that in later times they are actually called 'Śakas';[1] and it may be suggested that the name, which was generally accepted at a later date for the era used by them, may have been derived not from the fact that it was originally founded by a Śaka king, as is generally assumed, but from the fact that it became best known in Northern India as the era which was used for so long a period by these Śaka kings (*Śaka-nṛpa-kāla*).[2]

Their use of the Śaka era.

85. That the dates of the Western Kṣatrapas are actually recorded in years of the Śaka era, beginning in 78 A.D., there can be no possible doubt (*v.* R. IC, § 83; JRAS, 1899, p. 365). The question of the origin of this era has, therefore, an important bearing on the history of this dynasty. The titles 'kṣatrapa' and 'mahākṣatrapa' certainly show that the Western Kṣatrapas were originally feudatories; and the era used by them is presumably, as is regularly the case in similar instances, the era of the dynasty to which they paid allegiance. Until recent years Fergusson's theory[3] that the Śaka

[1] In the Allahabad inscr. of Samudragupta (Fleet, CII, iii, p. 8) the Śakas, who are mentioned together with the *Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhis* (= Kuṣanas), may reasonably be supposed to be Western Kṣatrapas. The slaying of the Śaka king by Candragupta, mentioned in the *Harṣa-carita* (trans. Cowell and Thomas, p. 194), seems to refer to an episode in the Gupta conquest of their kingdom. It has been suggested above that the Śakas who appear among the successors of the Andhras in the Purāṇas may possibly be Western Kṣatrapas (*v. sup.* § 58).

[2] This, the usual expression in the earliest inscrr. in which the name of the era occurs, may, of course, mean either 'the era of the Śaka kings,' or 'the era of the Śaka king.'

[3] Oldenberg, IA, 1881, p. 213.

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era was founded by Kaniṣka was more generally accepted than any other; but a host of rival theories have since been proposed, and it cannot be said that at the present time there is any general consensus on this subject among scholars.[1] One of the main objections brought against Fergusson's theory was that Kaniṣka was not a Śaka but a Kuṣana; but this objection is not insuperable, if the suggestion just made may be entertained, *viz.* that the *name* of the era, which is not found in inscrr. until after the power of the Western Kṣatrapas had been well established,[2] may have been derived from the kings who used it rather than from the king who established it.

Probably satraps of the Kuṣanas.

86. It cannot be said that any one of the theories proposed is entirely satisfactory, but certain epigraphical discoveries recently made at Sarnath[3] undoubtedly lend some support to Fergusson's view, according to which the Kuṣana kings must be supposed to have been the suzerains of the Western Kṣatrapas. The inscrr. in question show that a mahākṣatrapa and a kṣatrapa, who probably belong to the satrapal dynasty established at Mathurā (*v. sup.* § 81), were feudatories of Kaniṣka in the third year of his reign. The Kuṣanas certainly imitated their Parthian and Śaka predecessors in many respects. They use the same or similar titles—*Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων* and its equivalent *Shaonano Shao*, and *Kujula*, *Kuyula*, or KOZOYΛO, KOZOΛA = *Kusulaa* or KOZOYΛO, the forms of the same title used by satraps of Taxila (*v. sup.* § 81); and the Sarnath inscrr.

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[1] A summary of these different theories is given by Mr. Vincent Smith, JRAS, 1903, p. 1.

[2] The inscrr. in which the name occurs begin in the year 169 in Southern India (Kielhorn, EI, vii, Appendix, p. 171), and in the year 400 in Northern India (*id.* EI, v, Appendix, p. 49).

[3] Vogel, EI, viii, p. 173.

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show that they adopted also the established system of government by means of satraps. Their empire in the time of Kaniṣka seems to have "extended all over North-Western India, probably as far south as the Vindhyas;"[1] and it is reasonable to suppose that the Western Kṣatrapas were originally their viceroys in the south-western provinces of this vast dominion. The era established by Kaniṣka was admittedly used by his successors for at least 98 years,[2] and it probably continued in use for a longer period; and, in spite of everything which has been urged against Fergusson's view during recent years, there seem to be no insuperable chronological difficulties involved in the identification of this era of Kaniṣka with the Śaka era.

87. The earliest known member of the Kṣaharāta[3] family, whose name appears on coins only, is Bhūmaka (p. 63; Pl. IX. 237–242). These coins are of copper, and, according to Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, they are found 'in the coasting regions of Gujarāt and Kathiāwād, and also sometimes in Mālwa.' Their types are 'Arrow, Discus, and Thunderbolt: Lion-capital and *Dharmacakra*.' The *obv.* type, which is continued by Nahapāna as the *rev.* type of both his silver and his copper coinages, may perhaps have been the distinctive badge of the Kṣaharātas. It may be compared with the *rev.* type, 'Discus, Bow and Arrow,' of certain copper coins struck conjointly by Spalirises and Azes[4] (Gardner, B.M. Cat.,

Bhūmaka.

[1] S. EHI, p. 226.

[2] S. JRAS, 1903, pp. 8–13.

[3] This Sanskritised form of what is probably a Persian name appears in the Brāhmī coin-legends, and in the Nasik inscrr. of Ṛṣabhadatta and Dakṣamitrā. The Kharoṣṭhī coin-legends have, apparently, *Chaharada* and *Chaharaṭa*; the Karle inscr. of Ṛṣabhadatta has *Khaharāta*; and the Nasik inscr. of Queen Bala-śrī *Khakharāta*.

[4] In coins of this class the name of a Parthian (Pahlava) king of the family of Vonones appears on the *obv.*, and that of a Śaka king of the family of Maues on the *rev.*; *v.* R. IC, § 31.

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Gk. and Scythic Kings, Pl. XXII. 4; C. NChr., 1890, Pl. VII. 13). The 'Lion-capital' of the *rev.* represents a feature in Indian art which, as Mr. Thomas has observed (JRAS, 1906, p. 216), was borrowed from Persia, while the '*Dharmacakra*,' 'The Wheel of the Law,' is a symbol of the Buddhist faith which was professed by the satrapal families of Taxila and Mathurā.[1] The coin-legends are on the *obv.* Kharoṣṭhī and on the *rev.* usually Brāhmī.[2] Bhūmaka is called 'Kṣatrapa' without the addition of 'Rāja,' which is associated with it in the inscrr., and which takes its place on the coins, of Nahapāna. Considerations of the type and fabric of the coins, and of the nature of the coin-legends, leave no room for doubting that Bhūmaka preceded Nahapāna, but there is no evidence to show the relationship between them.

Nahapāna's coins.

88. Nahapāna strikes coins of both silver and copper (pp. 65–67; Pl. IX. 243–252). The silver coins are apparently imitated, as regards size, weight, and fabric, from the hemi-drachms of the Graeco-Indian kings,[3] and in these respects they set a standard which was followed by the Western Kṣatrapas for some two hundred and seventy years, and afterwards by their successors the Guptas and the Traikūṭakas. From the same source too, and probably also partly from the Roman *denarii* which were brought in the way of commerce to the western ports of India,[4] they derived their *obv.* type, 'Head of

[1] Taxila copper-plate inscr., and inscrr. on Mathurā lion-capital (*v. sup.* § 81).

[2] In one instance there may have been an inscr. in Greek instead of Brāhmī characters (p. 64; Pl. IX. 239).

[3] According to the anonymous author of the *Periplus maris Aegaei*, § 47 (McCrindle, IA, viii (1879), p. 148), "old drachmai bearing the Greek inscrr. of Apollodotus and Menander are current in Barugaza (Broach)"; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 862. McCrindle dates the *Periplus* between 80 and 89 A.D.

[4] In the *Periplus*, § 49 (McCrindle, *op. cit.* p. 148), among the imports of Barugaza is mentioned 'Δηνάριον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυροῦν'—'gold and silver specie' yielding a profit when exchanged for native money.

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king,' which became a permanent feature in these coinages, and the Graeco-Roman characters of their *obv.* inscrr., which, after being used for a short period to transliterate the Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī coin-legends of the *rev.*, degenerated into a sort of ornament, traces of which remained even on the silver coins of the Guptas[1] (*v. inf.* 'Coin-legends'). The *rev.* type of the silver coins is, as has been already observed (§ 87), substantially the *obverse* type of Bhūmaka's copper coins. In all the coin-legends, Greek, Brāhmī, and Kharoṣṭhī, Nahapāna bears the title 'Rāja,' together with his family designation 'Kṣaharāta,' but in none of them is he styled 'Kṣatrapa' or 'Mahākṣatrapa.' He is known, however, from the testimony of inscrr. to have been kṣatrapa in the year 42 (Nasik inscr., *sup.* § 57, no. 33) and mahākṣatrapa in the year 46 (Junnar inscr., *ibid.* no. 35). Nahapāna's silver coins were of extreme rarity until the discovery of the Jogalthembi hoard in the Nasik Dist. brought thousands of specimens to light (*v. sup.* § 71). His copper coinage is still represented by a solitary specimen which came from Ajmer (p. 67; Pl. IX. 252). On this specimen the *rev.* type of the silver coins, somewhat differently arranged, appears in association with a type, 'Tree, with large leaves, within railing.' This seems to connect it with a coinage which is attributed somewhat doubtfully to the Andhra king Gautamīputra (Western India, Districts uncertain: Group B, *v. sup.* § 76, and pp. 17–19; Pl. IV. 59–75), and from which it is supposed to have been imitated. Of the Brāhmī coin-legend only the name 'Nahapāna' can be deciphered, and it is uncertain whether or not this was accompanied by an inscr. in Kharoṣṭhī characters.

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[1] S. JRAS, 1889, Pl. IV, nos. 2 and 7. He, however (*ibid.* p. 121), supposes these corrupt Greek letters to be the remains of the Kuṣana title *Shaonano Shao.*

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89. Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī supposed that the portraits of Nahapāna on the silver coins indicated a very long reign;[1] but now that a vast number of specimens are available for comparison, it is clear that no such conclusion can be safely drawn from these representations of the king's head. The Rev. H. R. Scott has pointed out that they exhibit an extraordinary diversity, not only in apparent age but also in features.[2] They cannot possibly have been portraits, in the true sense of the word, of any single individual; and it is evident therefore that, however this diversity may be explained, any indication of difference of age which they may afford cannot be trusted to determine the length of Nahapāna's reign. The only trustworthy evidence on this point comes from the dates in the inscrr., which extend from the year 41 to the year 46 = A.D. 119–124 (§ 57, nos. 33, 35). How long Nahapāna may have continued to reign after year 46 it is impossible to say, but it could only have been for a short period (*v. sup.* § 33). If his last recorded date be supposed to be also that of his defeat by Gautamīputra, who re-struck his coins (*v. sup.* § 71), the possible error can only be a slight one.

His reign.

90. The extent of Nahapāna's dominions may be partially, but only partially, determined from the inscrr. recording the benefactions of his son-in-law and general Ṛṣabhadatta (Uṣavadāta). The localities at which these benefactions were made may be supposed to lie within the province of which Ṛṣabhadatta had especial charge under Nahapāna. They may be said generally to indicate that Ṛṣabhadatta's political influence was restricted to S. Gujarat, the Northern Konkan from Broach to Sopara, and the Nasik and Poona Districts (§ 57,

Extent of his Dominions.

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[1] JRAS, 1890, p. 643.

[2] JBBRAS, 1907 (pp. 13 ff. of reprint).

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no. 31). But Nahapāna's territory must have extended much farther north. The place-names in the inscr. of Queen Bala-śrī (*sup.* § 42) seem undoubtedly to indicate the provinces which her son Gautamīputra had wrested from the Kṣaharātas, and these include Surāṣṭra (Kathiawar), Kukura (probably some portion of Rajputana), Ākara (East Malwa), and Avanti (West Malwa). Even after these provinces had been conquered by the Andhras, the districts still farther north may have remained, since Puṣkara in Ajmer, the place of pilgrimage to which Ṛṣabhadatta resorted for 'consecration' (*abhiṣeka*) after his victory over the Mālayas, may be supposed to have lain within the dominions of his 'lord' (*bhaṭṭāraka*).

Reign of Caṣṭana.

91. Caṣṭana, son of Ghsamotika,[1] was the founder of a royal house which reigned without any interruption in the regular succession until the time of the Kṣ. Viśvasena (latest date yr. 226 = A.D. 304; *v.* p. 162). As each prince in his coin-legends records the name of his father, it is possible to trace the line with precision; and, as will be seen from the 'Genealogical Table' (*v. inf.*), each successor of Caṣṭana up to this date was the son of a prince who had ruled before him either as mahākṣatrapa or kṣatrapa. The family of the Kṣ. Rudrasiṃha II, which succeeds in the following year, 227 = A.D. 305, was almost certainly closely connected; but it derives from a personage, Svāmi-Jīvadāman, who like Ghsamotika, the father of Caṣṭana,[2] bears no princely title (p. 170). But, although it cannot be doubted that Caṣṭana founded a new dynasty, diverse views have been held as to the relation which this dynasty bore

[1] The derivation of the name *Caṣṭana* is uncertain. The termination *-stana* is Persian. *Ghsamotika* is Scythic; *v.* Thomas, JRAS, 1906, p. 211.

[2] All the genealogies in the inscrr. start from the Mkṣ. Caṣṭana; *v. sup.* § 57, nos. 39, 40, 42.

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to that of the Kṣaharātas.[1] That they belonged to different families is certain; but their use of the Kharoṣṭhī alphabet and the character of their names and titles clearly show that they were of northern origin and the viceroys of a northern power; while the fabric and epigraphy of their coins—the striking similarity seen in the letters of their Greek, Brāhmī, and Kharoṣṭhī coin-legends—indicate that they cannot have been widely separated either chronologically or locally. Moreover, a comparison of the place-names mentioned in the inscrr. of Ṛṣabhadatta (§ 57, nos. 31, 32), Queen Bala-śrī (§ 42), and Rudradāman (§ 57, no. 38), makes it certain that the two dynasties ruled over many of the same provinces. There seems, then, no reason to doubt that the boast of Bala-śrī that her son Gautamīputra had 'rooted out the Khakharāta (Kṣaharāta) family' (§ 44) was literally true, and that Caṣṭana was appointed by the suzerain power to rule over such provinces of the satrapal dominion as remained after the Andhra conquest, and if possible to regain its lost possessions. What progress Caṣṭana may have made in this latter task is not known, but its fulfilment—and that not quite a complete fulfilment[2]—seems to have been reserved for his grandson Rudradāman (known date, yr. 72 = A.D. 150). All that is known as to the duration of Caṣṭana's reign, both as kṣatrapa and mahākṣatrapa, is that it must be included, together with the reign of his son Jayadāman as kṣatrapa,[3] in the period limited by the years 46 and 72 = A.D.

[1] Bh. originally held that Nahapāna and Caṣṭana were to some extent contemporary; *v.* JRAS, 1890, p. 644. But he seems to have abandoned that view before writing his last account of this dynasty in BG, I, i. Oldenberg, IA, x (1881), p. 226; Burgess, ASWI, iv, p. 37, note 4; and S. EHI, p. 188, regard Caṣṭana as the satrap of the Andhra conquerors of Nahapāna.

[2] The Nasik and Poona Districts remained in the possession of the Andhras; *v. sup.* § 43.

[3] Possibly, to some extent at least, concurrent with the reign of his father as mahākṣatrapa; *v. inf.* § 93.

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124 and 150. His capital, according to Ptolemy, was Ujjain, in West Malwa[1]—VII. i. 63: *Ὀζηνὴ βασίλειον Τιαστανοῦ*. This seems to be quite in accordance with another statement of Ptolemy, which probably means that Paithan was the capital of the Andhra king Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi (*v. sup.* § 48). As the date of Puḷumāvi's accession may be expressed as A.D. $131+x$, it is highly probable that he was contemporary with Caṣṭana.

His coins.

92. Caṣṭana struck coins in silver both as kṣatrapa and as mahākṣatrapa; and a square copper coin, the legends on which can only be partially deciphered, may also be doubtfully assigned to him. His silver coins, like those of Nahapāna, have legends in Greek characters on the *obv.*, and in Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī characters on the *rev.* Of those on which he appears as kṣatrapa two varieties, distinguished by their *rev.* types, are known:—

In Var. *a* (p. 72; Pl. x. El.) the *rev.* type is 'l., Crescent; r., Star.' This variety is at present only represented by a *cliché* in lead taken from a specimen which can no longer be traced.[2] It has been pointed out by Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī (BG, *l.c.*) that the star and crescent, the symbols of the sun and moon, occur on Parthian coins;[3] and their Parthian origin in the present instance is extremely probable. In this variety they together form the whole *rev.* type, and they remain in the type through-

[1] It may be observed that there is the record of certain benefactions of Ṛṣabhadatta at Ujjain, which must, therefore, presumably have been included in Nahapāna's dominions; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 32.

[2] This variety is mentioned by Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 644, and BG, I, i, p. 81, *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 371, Pl. 3.

[3] They appear as adjuncts to the king's head on the *obv.* of silver coins of Mithradates III (B.C. 57–54), Orodes I (B.C. 57–37), Phraates IV (B.C. 37–2), Gotarzes (A.D. 40–51); and they constitute the *rev.* type of copper coins of Orodes I and later kings; *v.* Wroth, B.M. Cat., *Parthia*, p. lxxii, &c.

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out the silver coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas; but they soon assume a subordinate position, and eventually become mere adjuncts to the *caitya* which was added to the type later in the reign of Caṣṭana. Bh. supposed (BG, *l.c.*) that in this Var. *a* there was on the *obv.* a fragment of Kharoṣṭhī legend *raño jimo-*,[1] together with the traces of Greek characters. This observation is not confirmed by the *cliché* of the coin, and it would seem in itself not to be probable. On the analogy of the other silver coins of Caṣṭana and of those of Nahapāna, the Kharoṣṭhī inscr. might be expected to occur together with a Brāhmī inscr. on the *rev.*, and there is no reason to suppose that such a Kharoṣṭhī inscr. did not actually appear in this variety. There is ample space on the coin for the usual Kh. '*Caṭhanasa*,'[2] and it is quite possible that certain traces which remain may be those of Kharoṣṭhī characters. The traces behind the head on the *obv.* seem rather to favour the view that there may have been in this position a date, expressed perhaps in Kh. letters and numerals.[3]

Var. *b* (p. 72; Pl. x. 259) differs by the addition to the *rev.* type of a *caitya*, which is placed between the crescent and the star. The type thus completed remained the constant *rev.* type of the silver coins of the Western Kṣatrapas until the end of the dynasty, and was subsequently borrowed from them by the Traikūṭakas (Pl. XVIII.). At first the *caitya* takes its place as a constituent portion of the type on an equality with the crescent and star, but it soon becomes the predominant feature in the type, while the crescent and star are relegated to the position of mere symbols. The *caitya* is a common type of the Andhras,

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[1] He no doubt supposed this to be the beginning of an inscr. = *Rājño Ghsamo* [*tikaputra*°].

[2] *Cf.* pp. 74–5; Pl. x. 261—J.B.

[3] A sign exactly like the Kharoṣṭhī numeral 4 is distinct.

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and is found in the coinages issued by them in districts which at one time or another were included in the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas. It was the *obv.* type used by Gautamīputra when, after his conquest of the Nasik District, he re-struck the coins of Nahapāna (p. 68; Pl. IX.), and it appears on the coins of Surāṣṭra fabric which were struck in Aparānta by Śrī-Yajña (§ 72; p. 45; Pl. VII. El.—J.B.). Whatever its origin or significance may have been, its use by Caṣṭana is probably due to association with the Andhras, and it may well signify some extension of his power at their expense, some re-conquest of territories previously taken by them from his predecessor Nahapāna.[1] The specimen of Var. *b* described in the Catalogue was doubtfully attributed by Bh. to Caṣṭana's successor, the Kṣ. Jayadāman. No trace of the king's name is to be found in any of the coin-legends, Greek, Brāhmī, or Kharoṣṭhī; but the evidence derived from style, fabric, portraiture, epigraphy, and the nature of the Kh. coin-legend, is sufficient to justify its attribution to Caṣṭana, while, on the other hand, there is no reason why it should be assigned to Jayadāman.[2]

The silver coins struck by Caṣṭana as mahākṣatrapa are of the same type as those of Var. *b* struck by him as kṣatrapa. From the existing specimens it is possible to make a complete restoration of the Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī legends; and it is to be noticed that the latter alphabet, which was of foreign importation, was now gradually falling into disuse, and continued to be used only for the genitive of the king's name—*Caṭhanasa*—without titles or patronymic. After the reign of Caṣṭana it disappears altogether

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[1] The use of the *caitya* by Caṣṭana supplies the ground for the supposition that he may have been a satrap of the Andhras, *v. sup.* p. cxii, note 1. The reasons against this view seem, however, to be conclusive.

[2] R. JRAS, 1899, p. 872.

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from the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas. The legend in Greek characters also may be almost completely restored, but it is to be observed that no attempt is made in it to represent the title '*mahākṣatrapa*': the old equivalent for '*kṣatrapa*' is still retained. The intelligent use of Greek characters for the purpose of transliterating the Indian coin-legends was evidently dying out; any such refinement as the distinction between the two titles in this alphabet seems to have been beyond the powers of the die-engravers of the period and locality (*v. inf.* 'Coin-legends'). After the reign of Caṣṭana, imitations of these Greek or Graeco-Roman letters continue to appear as a sort of ornamental fringe around the *obv.* of the coins, but their meaning had been entirely forgotten.

A solitary specimen in copper of square form is attributed with some probability to Caṣṭana (p. 75; Pl. x. 264). The *obv.* type, 'Horse standing r.,' is without a parallel in the coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas. The type is used by the Andhras at this period, but only in provinces of their empire which were remote from this part of India.[1] It is not probable, therefore, that it could have been borrowed from this source. The *obv.* legend in Greek characters seems to be reversed: if read thus, the portion which remains may possibly have been intended to represent the Prakrit [*Ra*]*ño Kha*[*tapasa*], but the arrangement of the coin-legend makes this doubtful. The *rev.* type is the usual one, and such traces as remain of the Brāhmī legend seem to indicate that it may have included the patronymic and name '*Ghsamotikaputra Caṣṭanaka*,'[2] but the reading on which this suggestion is founded is in many respects extremely doubtful.

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[1] In Andhra-deśa (*v.* Table, pp. lxxviii, lxxix) and the Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts (*v.* p. 25).

[2] The suffix *-ka* is often added to names.

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Jayadāman.

93. Jayadāman, son of Caṣṭana, whose reign is also included in the period A.D. 124–150, bears the title of 'kṣatrapa' only. It has, therefore, usually been assumed that during his reign the power of the dynasty suffered some diminution, probably through an Andhra conquest.[1] The mere fact that Jayadāman uses only the inferior title would of itself afford no justification for this view, since he may well have been kṣatrapa while his father Caṣṭana was mahākṣatrapa; but it receives some support from the boast of his son Rudradāman (*v. inf.* § 94) that he had 'won for himself' (*i.e.* had not inherited from his grandfather Caṣṭana, or from his father Jayadāman) 'the name of mahākṣatrapa.' This seems to indicate that between the reigns of Caṣṭana and Rudradāman there was an interval during which there was no mahākṣatrapa, and this may have been the result of some defeat. On his coins Jayadāman uses the title '*svāmi*,' 'lord,' in addition to '*rāja*' and '*kṣatrapa*.' This title is regularly borne in inscrr. by the other early members of the dynasty, and on coins by the later princes from the time of Svāmi-Rudradāman II onwards (p. 178). With Jayadāman the proper-names of the Western Kṣatrapas begin to assume an Indian form, and, with the exception of the termination *-ghsada*, which soon becomes more Indian in appearance as *-jada* (*v. inf.* § 97), and the form *-dāman* (*v. sup.* § 84), there is nothing left in the names to denote their foreign origin.

The coins which can be attributed to Jayadāman are exclusively of copper and square in form.[2] Of these there may be two varieties, but with regard to the attribution of the second there is much doubt.

The first variety has for *obv.* type, 'Humped bull r.,' together

[1] Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 646; BG, I, i, p. 84, note 5; Bhand. EHD, p. 29.

[2] For the supposed silver coin, *v. sup.* § 92.

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with a legend in degraded Greek characters for which no intelligible interpretation seems possible. The *rev.* type is peculiar only in having a *caitya* of six arches (instead of three as usual), without the waved line which generally appears below; and the *rev.* coin-legend does not include the patronymic which is invariably found on the silver coins of this family (p. 76; Pl. x. 265–67).

A second variety of copper coinage, with types 'Elephant r.: Ujjain symbol' (p. 77; Pl. x. 269), was assigned to Jayadāman by General Sir A. Cunningham. The Brāhmī coin-legend on the *obv.* is incomplete—*ya*[*da*(?)*ma* (?)]—and the correctness or incorrectness of the attribution can only be decided by the discovery of a better preserved specimen. If it could be proved that this coin was struck by Jayadāman, the fact that it so greatly resembles the coins of Ujjain[1] would connect it with the city which was probably the capital, or one of the capitals, of his kingdom (*v. sup.* § 91).

Rudradāman's reign and dominions.

94. For the history of the reign of the Mkṣ. Rudradāman we possess one of the most important monuments of Ancient India, the Girnar inscr. dated in the year Śaka 72 = A.D. 150 (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 38). At this date the province of Ānarta and Surāṣṭra, of which Junagadh was probably the capital,[2] was governed by a Pahlava viceroy, Suviśākha, son of Kulaipa. A provincial government was established in this region also in the times of the Mauryas and the Guptas;[3] and the occurrence of the name of a Yavana

[1] C. CAI, p. 94, Pl. x.

[2] Junagadh, 'the Old Town,' is a later name for Girinagara, 'the Hill-town' (*v.* § 57, no. 40).

[3] The viceroy during the reign of the Maurya king Candragupta (*c.* B.C. 321–297) was a Hindu, a vaiśya by caste, named Puṣyagupta; during the reign of his grandson Aśoka (*c.* B.C. 269–232) the office was held by a Yavana king with, apparently, a Persian name, Tuṣāspha; and during the reign of Skandagupta (*c.* A.D. 455–482) appear two viceroys with Hindu names, Parṇadatta and his son Cakrapālita (Fleet, CII, iii, p. 63).

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king as governor during the reign of Aśoka may, perhaps, be significant of the prevalence of a foreign element in this part of India in the 3rd cent. B.C., as in the 2nd cent. A.D. The place-names in the Girnar inscr., in spite of some difficulties in their identification (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 38), seem to show that the rule of Rudradāman extended over (1 and 2) East and West Malwa, (3) a district on the Upper Narbada south of Malwa, and on the other side of the Vindhya Mts., (4 and 5) the country around the G. of Cambay and Kathiawar, (6) Northern Gujarat, (7) a portion of Marwar in Rajputana, (8) Cutch, (9 and 10) Sind and some adjacent portion of Western Rajputana (S.W. Marwar), (11) the Northern Konkan, and (12) *Niṣāda* (uncertain).[1] Though not only the limits, but also the identification of some of the provinces mentioned, may be at present somewhat uncertain, yet the list undoubtedly enables us to form a fairly clear and comprehensive idea of the territories of the Western Kṣatrapas during the reign of Rudradāman. From this period until the end of the dynasty there is no direct evidence to show to what extent this dominion may have been increased or diminished during subsequent reigns. The only other precise information which the inscr. supplies as to the career of Rudradāman, is that he conquered the Yaudheyas, who have been identified by Cunningham with the modern Johiyas of Bhawalpur (*cf.* R. IC, § 60), that he twice defeated Śātakarṇi, the Lord of the Deccan, but did not destroy him on account of their near relationship (*v. sup.* § 45), and that he won for himself the title of 'mahākṣatrapa' (*v. sup.* p. lxi). The

[1] Kielhorn, EI., viii, p. 44 (line 11 of the inscr.) (1 and 2) *Pūrvv-āpar-Ākarāvanty-*(3) *Anūpanīvṛd-*(4 and 5) *Ānartta-Surāṣṭra-*(6) *Śva*[*bh*]*ra-*(7) [*Ma*]*ru-* (8) [*Kac*]*cha-* (9 and 10) [*S*]*i*[*n*]*dhu-S*[*au*]*v*[*ī*]*ra-Kukur-* (11) *Āparāṃta-* (12) *Niṣādādīnām* . . . . Bh.'s description of *Kukura* as in 'Eastern' Rajputana is probably by mistake for 'Western' Rajputana; *v. sup.* p. xxxi.

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reference to his "reinstatement of deposed kings"[1] is indefinite, but it is probable that the kings in question were former feudatories of Nahapāna who were dethroned by Gautamīputra.

History of N. Mahārāṣṭra and Aparānta.

95. A summary of the evidence afforded by inscrr. and coins enables us to trace with some accuracy the history of two regions of Western India during the period covered by the present Catalogue:—

Northern Mahārāṣṭra, the Nasik and Poona Districts = the *Āhāras* of Govardhana and Māmāla—

(1) in possession of the Andhras at an early period in the history of the dynasty; *cf.* Nasik inscr. of King Kṛṣṇa (§ 57, no. 2), and Nasik inscr. possibly containing name of King Śakti-śrī (*ibid.* no. 3).

(2) in possession of the Kṣaharātas, under Nahapāna, Śaka 41–46 = A.D. 119–124; *cf.* Nasik and Karle inscrr. of Ṛṣabhadatta, and Junnar inscr. of Ayama (*ibid.* nos. 31–36).

(3) reconquered by the Andhra king Gautamīputra in the 18th year of his reign = 124 A.D. or 124 A.D. $+x$; *cf.* § 33, and Nasik and Karle inscrr. of Gautamīputra (§ 57, nos. 8, 9). Nahapāna's coins re-struck by Gautamīputra; *cf.* § 71.

(4) continued under the Andhras; *cf.* Nasik inscrr. of Puḷumāvi (§ 57, nos. 11–14; years 2–22), Karle inscrr. of Puḷumāvi (*ibid.* nos. 15, 16; years 7, 24), Nasik inscr. of Śrī-Yajña (*ibid.* 21; yr. 7). Puḷumāvi's reign, A.D. 131 $+x$—155 $+x$; Śrī-Yajña's reign doubtful: according to length of reigns given by Matsya Purāṇa, A.D. 169 $+x$—198 $+x$ (*v. sup.* § 51, 58).

(5) passed into the possession of the Ābhīras, probably between the reign of Śrī-Yajña and *c.* A.D. 236; *cf.* p. 124 and § 57, no. 43.[2]

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[1] Inscr. l. 12, *bhraṣṭa-rāja-pratiṣṭhāpakena.*

[2] The date *c.* A.D. 236, that of Īśvaradatta, is given as a limit on the theory that he belonged to the same dynasty as the Ābhīra Īśvarasena (Nasik inscr. § 57, no. 43), and that he invaded the kingdom of the Western Kṣatrapas from the kingdom established by the Ābhīras in the Nasik Dist.

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The Northern Konkan = Aparānta—

(1) in possession of the Andhras; *cf.* Kanheri inscrr. of Māṭharīputra Svāmi-Śakasena (§ 57, nos. 5, 6).

(2) in possession of the Kṣaharātas, under Nahapāna (*ibid.* no. 31).

(3) reconquered by Gautamīputra; *cf.* Nasik inscr. of Queen Bala-śrī, *sup.* § 42, and remained in possession of the Andhras during the early part of the reign of Puḷumāvi; *cf.* Kanheri inscr. of his queen (§§ 47 and 57, no. 17).

(4) conquered by Rudradāman, *c.* 150 A.D.; *cf.* Girnar inscr. (*v. sup.* § 94).

(5) again in possession of Andhras in reign of Śrī-Yajña; *cf.* his coins of Surāṣṭra fabric struck in Aparānta (*v. sup.* § 72).

(6) in possession of the Cuṭu family of Śātakarṇis; *cf.* Kanheri inscr. of Hāritīputra (§ 57, no. 24).

Coins of Rudradāman I.

96. All the known coins of Rudradāman I, the son of Jayadāman, are of silver; and in all the coin-legends he bears the title 'mahākṣatrapa.' As he won the title for himself, he must presumably have been at one time a kṣatrapa; but neither coins nor inscrr. remain to bear witness to the fact. In contrast to the strictly classical Sanskrit of the Girnar inscr., Rudradāman's coin-legends, like the Brāhmī legends of Nahapāna, and indeed most of the coin-legends of the Western Kṣatrapas, are in a sort of mixed language, which may be described either as Sanskrit with Prakrit features or as Prakrit with Sanskrit features.[1] The coins are of two slightly different varieties: In Var. *a*, Rudradāman's relationship as 'the son of Jayadāman' is expressed by the genitive case—*Jayadāmasa putrasa* (p. 78; Pl. x. 271–275); in Var. *b*, it is expressed by a compound—*Jayadāma-*

[1] Permanent Sanskrit features in all these coin-legends are the compound *akṣaras—jño, kṣa, tra.*

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putrasa (p. 79; Pl. x. 276–280). It may usually be observed that the portrait on coins of Var. *b* is that of an older man than on coins of Var. *a* (p. 79, note 2).

Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I.

97. In the transliteration of the foreign name Dāmaghsada, which is borne by Rudradāman's son and successor and by two later members of this dynasty, it is possible in the case of the first of these to trace three stages. Originally the latter portion of the name appears as *-ghsada*, which may possibly be an attempt to express the Persian *zāda* 'a son.'[1] The un-Indian combination of consonants *ghs* is next supplanted by the Indian *j*; but, as the result *-jada* is still no proper Sanskrit or Prakrit word, it is further Indianised by the addition of *-śrī*. This form is used exclusively by the second and third bearers of the name. But a still further variation is caused in the case of the first Dāmaghsada by the omission of *-śrī*. The three forms in which his name appears are, therefore: (1) *-ghsada*, (2) *-jadaśrī*, and (3) *-jada*. The transition from (1) to (2) takes place while he is still kṣatrapa[2] (*cf.* Var. *a*, p. 80; Pl. x. 281–2, with Var. *b*, p. 81; Pl. x. 283), and the transition from (2) to (3) when his son Jīvadāman becomes mahākṣatrapa for the second time (p. 84; Pl. xi. 289–292). The last *akṣara* in the name is often read as *-ḍa*[3]; but, on the coins, it does not seem possible to distinguish the consonant from that which appears in the first syllable of the name, *Dā-*; and, as the name does not occur in stone inscrr., where any confusion between the characters *ḍa*, *da* would be impossible,

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[1] R. JRAS, 1899, p. 374.

[2] Bh. had observed that the second form is later than the first. BG, I, i, p. 40.

[3] *E.g.* by Bh., *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 374, and by S., *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, p. 128.

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we have no means except the coins of determining the true reading.

Like his sons, Jīvadāman and Satyadāman, Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I, son of Rudradāman I, finds no place in the genealogies which appear in the inscrr. of his brother, Rudrasiṃha I (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 39) and of his nephew, Rudrasena I (*ibid.* no. 42). Such an omission would scarcely be of much significance in itself, since it has been observed that genealogical lists of the kind often record only the direct descent from father to son (*v. sup.* p. xix. note 4); but it may well have a deeper meaning in this particular instance, as the dated coins clearly show that, after the reign of Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I, there were two claimants for the succession—his son, Jīvadāman, and his brother, Rudrasiṃha I. The struggle was eventually decided in favour of the latter; and it is scarcely surprising that the successful family omitted from its genealogical lists the names of rulers whom it must have regarded as usurpers (*v. inf.* § 99).

Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I struck coins of silver only, and appears on them both as kṣatrapa and as mahākṣatrapa.[1] Of the former class there are three varieties, distinguished merely by peculiarities in their legends. Var. *a* has *Rudradāmasa putrasa* and *Dāmaghsadasa* (p. 80; Pl. x. 281–2), while Var. *b* has *Rudradāmna putrasa* and *Dāmajadaśriya* (p. 81; Pl. x. 283). Both are in the usual Sanskritised Prakrit which is characteristic of the coin-legends of this dynasty; but the latter shows a further approximation to Sanskrit in the genitive form

[1] Only coins bearing the title 'kṣatrapa' were known to Bh. BG, I, i, p. 89. Four of these were discovered by him "among a collection found at a village near Kundla in Kathiawad." It is impossible to identify these four specimens with certainty among the six from his collection which are published in the Catalogue—nos. 281–5 and 287.

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-dāmna. The legend in Var. *c* is, so far as it can be read on the only specimen known, in correct Sanskrit — [——] *Rudradāmnaḥ putrasya* [- -] *kṣatrapasya Dāma*[*ghsa* - -] (p. 81; Pl. x. 285). The use of Sanskrit is continued by Dāmaghsada's son, Satyadāman, who may perhaps have succeeded him as kṣatrapa (*v. inf.* § 101).

The coins which bear the title 'mahākṣatrapa' have in the coin-legend *Rudradāmna putrasa* and *Dāmajadaśriya* (p. 82; Pl. x. 286), as in Var. *b* of the coins with title 'kṣatrapa.'

Jīvadāman.

98. With the reign of Jīvadāman, son of Dāmajadaśrī I, begins the series of dated coins.[1] From this time onwards the silver coins of the dynasty regularly have the year of their issue recorded in Brāhmī numerals on the *obv.* behind the king's head. Of Jīvadāman there are also dated coins of potin.

The silver coins fall into two well-defined classes, both of which bear the title 'mahākṣatrapa.' These classes, distinguished alike by their style, their dates, and the nature of their coin-legends,[2] belong to two reigns, separated by a long interval during which—according to the arrangement adopted in the Catalogue—Jīvadāman's uncle, Rudrasiṃha I, appears twice as kṣatrapa and twice as mahākṣatrapa (*v. inf.* § 99).

The earlier of these two classes is represented by a single specimen (p. 83; Pl. xi. 288), the date of which was read by Bh. as 100. The only possible doubt as to the correctness of this reading is whether or not a unit or a decimal figure or both may have vanished from the coin.[3] This point cannot be certainly determined; but the years in which Jīvadāman's earlier

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[1] For a possible date on a coin of Caṣṭana, *v. sup.* § 92.

[2] Bh. BG, I, i, pp. 40–1.

[3] R. JRAS, 1899, p. 378 (1).

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reign can have fallen are greatly limited by the dates on the coins of Rudrasiṃha I, who appears as mahākṣatrapa for the first time between 103 and 110, and for the second time between 113 and 118 or 119. The date of the present coin therefore lies, presumably, either between 100 and 103, or between 110 and 113. The view that the former of these alternatives is probably the more correct has been adopted in the Catalogue; and this view seems to receive some slight support from the coin-legend, in which the forms *Dāmajadaśriya* and *-dāmna* recall those used on the coins struck by Jīvadāman's father as mahākṣatrapa.

In Jīvadāman's later reign these names appear respectively as *Dāmajadasa* and *-dāmasa*. Coins of this second class have the undoubted dates 119 and 120; and they are evidently influenced, so far as portraiture is concerned, by the coins of Rudrasiṃha I (Mkṣ. 2nd time), which they immediately follow[1] (p. 84; Pl. XI. 289–292).

Potin coins of two sizes are known (p. 85; Pl. XI. 293–4). These, like other coins of the same metal, have a shortened form of the coin-legend, without the name and titles of the prince's father which invariably appear on the silver coins. The only date which has been read with certainty on coins of this class is the year 119. The *provenance* of the two specimens published, which come from Pushkar near Ajmer and from Ujjain, is in accordance with the observation made by Bh. (*v. inf.* § 99), that these potin coins are found in Malwa and not in Kathiawar.

Rudrasiṃha I.

99. The numismatic record of Rudrasiṃha I, son of Rudradāman I, is unusually complete. He struck both silver and potin coins; and the dates on these admit of very satisfactory arrangement. Evidence afforded by

[1] On no. 289, p. 84, Bh. recognised 'a well-executed bust of Rudrasiṃha'; *v.* JRAS, 1890, p. 651.

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these dates, by the coin-legends, and by the Gunda inscrr. (*v. inf.*) show that he reigned (1) as Kṣatrapa, for the first time, in the years 102–3; (2) as Mahākṣatrapa, for the first time, from 103 to 110; (3) as Kṣatrapa, for the second time, from 110 to 112; and (4) as Mahākṣatrapa, for the second time, from 113 to 118 certainly, and possibly to 119. Jīvadāman's dates 1[00], 119 and 120, show that he was mahākṣatrapa probably before (*v. sup.* § 98) and certainly after the time of Rudrasiṃha I; but there are no dated coins or inscrr. to show what position he held during the interval of nineteen years which seems to separate his two reigns. There is at present no evidence to prove that at any time Jīvadāman and Rudrasiṃha I were ruling contemporaneously as mahākṣatrapa and kṣatrapa respectively; and the reason why Rudrasiṃha I, after reigning as Mahākṣatrapa from 103 to 110, is made to assume the lower dignity of kṣatrapa from 110 to 112, can only be surmised. The most natural supposition is that, during the years 110–112, Jīvadāman had again assumed the chief power in the kingdom; but the proof of this conjecture must depend on further discoveries of Jīvadāman's coins. In the absence of such proof it must remain somewhat doubtful whether the struggle between these two princes was for the position of mahākṣatrapa, or whether the changes in rank to which the coins bear witness were the result of some foreign interference.

The degradation of Rudrasiṃha I to the subordinate position in the year 110 is accompanied by a slight change in the *rev.* type of his silver coins. With very few exceptions[1] the crescent and star in the *rev.* type of the Western Kṣatrapas stand respectively to the left and right of the *caitya*. These positions are reversed on the coins which Rudrasiṃha I struck as kṣatrapa in the year

[1] Mkṣ. Dāmasena, Var. *b*, p. 108; Kṣ. Dāmajadaśrī II, Var. *b*, p. 116.

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110 (pp. 90–91; Pl. xi. 313–14); but the change is not long maintained; for in the year 112, the earliest succeeding year for which coins are known, the wonted positions are restored (p. 91; Pl. xi. 315–16). It is impossible to say whether this change was merely accidental, or whether it may have possessed some significance.

The coin-legends of Rudrasiṃha I are all in Prakrit of the usual kind, and show the slight variations which are to be found generally in this series:—(1) Kṣ., 1st time—*Rudradāmaputrasa* (p. 86; Pl. xi. 295); (2) Mkṣ., 1st time, Var. *a* (years 103–109)—*Rudradāmna putrasa* (pp. 87–8; Pl. xi. 296–304), Var. *b* (year 110)—°*dāmapu*° (pp. 89–90; Pl. xi. 306–11); (3) Kṣ., 2nd time—°*dāmna pu*° (pp. 90–91; Pl. xi. 313–16); (4) Mkṣ., 2nd time, Var. *a*—°*dāmapu*°, Var. *b*—°*dāmna pu*° (pp. 91–3; Pl. xi. 317–23).

The legends of the potin coins, as usual, omit the name of the father. Bh. has recorded that these potin (copper) coins come from Malwa and not from Kathiawar;[1] and this testimony is supported, as in the case of the similar coins of Jīvadāman (*v. sup.* § 98) by the *provenance* of the two specimens published in the Catalogue (pp. 93–4; Pl. xi. 324–5).

Bh. has also observed that the earliest coins of this prince bear a youthful head without moustache[2] (*cf.* Pl. xi. 295–6). The moustache, which is generally seen in portraits of the Western Kṣatrapas, appears first on the coins of Rudrasiṃha I in the year 103 (*cf.* Pl. xi. 300).

Two inscrr. are attributed to this prince—(1) Gunda (undoubtedly; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 39): important as showing that he was kṣatrapa during the earlier part of the year 103; and (2) Junagadh (less certainly; *v. sup., ibid.* no. 40).

[1] BG, I, i, p. 42.

[2] JRAS, 1890, p. 650.

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Square copper coins without name or date.

100. Certain copper coins of square form, which seem from their types to belong to this dynasty, cannot be attributed to any particular reign, since they are neither inscribed nor dated (p. 94; Pl. XII. 326–7). The period to which they are assigned in the Catalogue, *viz.*, *c.* years 70–125 = *c.* A.D. 148–203, seems to be indicated by such slight evidence as can be obtained from a consideration of their types, "Humped bull facing: *Caitya*, &c." (*v. inf.* "Types").

Satyadāman.

101. The Kṣ. Satyadāman, son of Dāmajadaśrī I, is known only from a unique coin in the collection of Colonel Biddulph (p. 95; Pl. XII. J.B.). The coin-legend, which may be restored with certainty as—*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasya Dāmajadaśriya putrasya Rājño Kṣatrapasya Satyadāmna*—is remarkable as being in almost perfect Sanskrit, the only departures from strict grammatical accuracy appearing in (1) the omission of the final *visarga* (*ḥ*) in the genitives *-śriya* and *-dāmna*, and (2) the *sandhi*, so common in the coin-legends of this series—*Rājño Kṣa°*. Of the date only the first figure = 100 can be read with certainty.

The date conjecturally assigned in the Catalogue to the reign of Satyadāman as kṣatrapa, *viz.* the years 119 and 120, during the reign of his brother Jīvadāman as mahākṣatrapa, is that which was suggested when the coin was first published (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 379); but certain considerations, which were not then taken into account, seem to indicate an earlier date. In the first place, it is no longer possible to maintain that Satyadāman's coin is unique in having a Sanskrit legend. This peculiarity it is now known to share with another coin issued by his father Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I as kṣatrapa (Var. *c*, p. 81; Pl. X. 285), which must almost certainly have been struck before the

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year 100.[1] In the second place, the genitive of the father's name appears as *Dāmajadaśriya*, a form which had given place to *Dāmajadasa* at the date of Jīvadāman's second reign as mahākṣatrapa (years 119, 120) (*v. sup.* § 97). The former observation leads to the suggestion that Satyadāman may possibly have succeeded his father Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I as kṣatrapa, and inherited from him the practice of using Sanskrit for his coin-legends: the latter observation would likewise seem to show that the reign of Satyadāman as kṣatrapa was concurrent either with that of his father as mahākṣatrapa, or with the first reign of his brother Jīvadāman as mahākṣatrapa. On the whole it would seem probable that he was the elder rather than the younger brother of Jīvadāman.

Rudrasena I.

102. Rudrasena I, son of Rudrasiṃha I, like his father (*v. sup.* § 99) struck dated coins in both silver and potin; and there are also two inscrr. which are dated in years of his reign (Mulwasar, yr. 122, and Jasdhan, yr. 127 (or 126); *v. sup.* § 57, nos. 41, 42). He appears as kṣatrapa on coins in yr. 121, and probably also in yr. 122 (*v.* p. 97, note 1; Pl. XII. 330). The Mulwasar inscr. shows that he was mahākṣatrapa in yr. 122, and he bears this title on coins extending certainly from yr. 125, and possibly from yr. 122 (*l.c.*), to yr. 144.

The legends of the silver coins show the usual variation in the expression of the father's name either by a compound in the genitive or by two genitives:—Kṣ., *Rudrasīhasa putrasa* (pp. 96–7; Pl. XII. 328–30); Mkṣ., Var. *a*, *id.* (years 125–6, 132—44),

[1] It is followed by the coins struck by him as mahākṣatrapa, *i.e.* before the reign of his son and successor Jīvadāman, whose date appears to be 1[00]: *v. sup.* § 98.

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Var. *b* (years 128–31, 135[1]), *Rudrasīhaputrasa* (pp. 97–105; Pl. XII. 331–72).

The potin coins have no legend; but their dates (years 131, 133; p. 105; Pl. XII. 374–6) show that they were struck during the reign of Rudrasena I. Like other potin coins (*v. sup.* §§ 98–9) they are said to be found in Malwa (Ujjain; *cf.* p. 105, note 1).

Pṛthivīsena.

103. The coins of the Kṣ. Pṛthivīsena, son of Rudrasena I, are very rare and occur in silver only; and when Bh. wrote his specimen was supposed to be unique (p. 106; Pl. XII. 377). There is no information to be obtained as to the history of this kṣatrapa beyond the bare fact that he reigned in the year 144, the year in which his father Rudrasena I ceased, and his uncle Saṅghadāman began, to reign as mahākṣatrapa. Until this date the coins bear witness to the reign of no kṣatrapa since the year 121 or 122 (Rudrasena I, *v. sup.* § 102); and after Pṛthivīsena no Kṣatrapa appears until the year 154 (Dāmajadaśrī II; p. 115; Pl. XIII. 421).

Saṅghadāman.

104. Coins of the Mkṣ. Saṅghadāman, son of Rudrasiṃha I, are likewise extremely rare, and of silver only (p. 107; Pl. XII. 378). This prince struck coins in the years 144 and 145; and, as his predecessor, Rudrasena I, was reigning in year 144 (p. 104, no. 370), and his successor, Dāmasena, in year 145 (p. 108, no. 379), his own reign must have been limited to portions of these two years.

Dāmasena.

105. The known dates of the Mkṣ. Dāmasena, son of Rudrasiṃha I, who struck coins both in silver and potin, extend from yr. 145 to yr. 158. The former date must mark the actual beginning of his reign (*v. sup.* § 104); and he cannot be supposed to have ruled long after

[1] Both varieties of the legend occur on coins dated in the year 135.

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the latter date, since between 158 and 161 a place must be found for the usurping mahākṣatrapa Īśvaradatta, who struck coins dated in the first and second years of his reign (*v. inf.* §§ 109–11).

There are two varieties of the silver coins (pp. 108–112; Pl. XIII. 379–399), distinguished by the different positions of the star and the crescent in the *rev.* type. In Var. *a* the crescent is on the left, and the star on the right, of the *caitya*—the usual arrangement of the type in this series. In Var. *b* these positions are reversed, the star appears on the left and the crescent on the right of the *caitya*. So far as has been observed, only coins with dates 151 or 15*x* (perhaps = 151) belong to Var. *b* (p. 109, nos. 381–2).

The potin coins (pp. 113-14; Pl. XIII. 402–416), the *provenance* of which abundantly supports the statement that coins of this class come from Malwa (*v. sup.* §§ 98–9, 102), bear no name; but their dates show that they belong to the reign. The decimal figure of the date 158 on some of these coins (*e.g.* p. 114; Pl. XIII. 416) has a peculiar form, which was read as 20 by General Sir A. Cunningham, who accordingly assigned the coins to the reign of Rudrasena I. The confusion is caused by the fact that in the representation of this numeral the opening on the left, which is the most characteristic feature of '50,' has become closed up, with the result that the figure is not readily recognisable, but appears at first sight more like '20' than any other numeral. There can be little doubt, however, that the true reading is '50.'

106. The silver coins[1] of the Kṣ. Dāmajadaśrī II, son of Rudrasena I, are dated in the years 154 and

Dāmajadaśrī II.

[1] Potin coins seem to have been issued only by mahākṣatrapas. It is probable that the kṣatrapas exercised power over some district of Surāṣṭra (Kathiawar or Gujarat), but held no dominion in Malwa.

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155, and show, therefore, that he was kṣatrapa during the reign of his uncle Dāmasena as mahākṣatrapa (*v. sup.* § 105). He was succeeded as kṣatrapa in the following year, 156, by his brother Vīradāman (*v. inf.* § 107), who was, therefore, also contemporary with the Mkṣ. Dāmasena. It would seem impossible, then, that Dāmajadaśrī II could ever have reigned as mahākṣatrapa, as has been supposed. The mistake, doubtless, has arisen through confusion of his coins with those of his cousin, the Mkṣ. Dāmajadaśrī III, son of Dāmasena (p. 137).

The coins are of two varieties, distinguished by the positions which the crescent and star occupy in the *rev.* type:—Var. *a*, 'l. crescent, r. star,' as usual (p. 115; Pl. XIII. 421); Var. *b*, 'l. star, r. crescent' (p. 116; Pl. XIII. 425).

Vīradāman.

107. The name of the Kṣ. Vīradāman, son of Dāmasena, appears on silver coins having dates ranging from 156 to 160 (pp. 117–121; Pl. XIII. 426–456). The preceding kṣatrapa, Dāmajadaśrī II, reigned until 155 (*v. sup.* § 106); and the two succeeding kṣatrapas, Yaśodāman I and Vijayasena, both struck coins in 160 (*v. inf.* §§ 112–13). There seems therefore, at first sight, to be an unbroken continuity in the reigns of kṣatrapas from 154 to 160. Unfortunately this is not quite certain, since, although the limits of Vīradāman's reign are determined, there is much doubt as to the intervening years. The coins, therefore, do not at present enable us to decide whether the office of kṣatrapa was maintained or not during the two years of the usurping mahākṣatrapa Īśvaradatta (*v. inf.* § 109).

Potin coins without name or date.

108. The potin coinage of this dynasty seems to end with certain specimens of poor workmanship without name or date, which can only be assigned vaguely to a period later than the year 158, the end of Dāmasena's reign (pp. 122–3; Pl. XIII. 462–3). On some

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specimens a reminiscence of the numerals which once expressed the date may be noticed in the three dots which occupy its wonted place in the exergue.

The reason for the discontinuance of a potin coinage by this dynasty some time after the year 158 (=A.D. 236) is not known. This currency is attributed generally to Malwa (*v. sup.* § 98-9, 102, 105), and may, perhaps, have been peculiar to some district of Malwa. The question arises whether its discontinuance denotes that the district in question ceased about this time to form a portion of the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas, or whether the coinage previously circulating in this district was superseded by the more widely used silver coinage. Although this question cannot be satisfactorily answered, the latter alternative is, perhaps, the more probable, since the establishment in Malwa of the silver coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas seems to be postulated by the similar coinages which were subsequently struck in this region by the Guptas and the Hūṇas.[1]

Īśvaradatta probably an Ābhīra.

109. The Mkṣ. Īśvaradatta struck silver coins of precisely the same style and types as those of the Western Kṣatrapas; but it is certain that he did not belong to the same dynasty. This is shown (1) by his name, which is alien to the somewhat peculiar and restricted nomenclature of the Western Kṣatrapas (§ 82); and (2) by his introduction of a foreign method of dating his coins, in regnal years instead of in years of the Śaka era. In both of these respects he follows, apparently, the example set by a dynasty of Ābhīra kings who succeeded the Andhras in the Nasik District, as is shown by the Nasik inscr. dated in the

[1] R. IC. Imperial Guptas, Central fabric, § 91, Pl. IV. 10; Guptas of E. Malwa, § 94; Hūṇas, § 105, Pl. IV. 16.

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9th year of the Ābhīra king Īśvarasena, son of the Ābhīra Śivadatta (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 43). This dynasty is, no doubt, referred to by the Purāṇas, which mention ten Ābhīra kings as among the successors of the Andhras[1] (*v. sup.* § 58, p. lxix). The last landmark in the history of the Nasik District previous to this inscr. of the Ābhīra king Īśvarasena, is an inscr. dated in the 7th year of the Andhra king Śrī-Yajña (§ 57, no. 21), whose reign probably ended *c.* 200 A.D.[2] (§ 51). The history of the district during this interval is quite uncertain: it may have passed immediately into the power of these Ābhīras, either during the reign, or after the reign, of Śrī-Yajña, or it may have first been held by the Cuṭu family of Śātakarṇis, the 'other Andhras' or 'Andhra-bhṛtyas' ('servants of the Andhras') of the Purāṇas, who undoubtedly were in possession of the neighbouring maritime province of Apāraṇta (§§ 56, 58, 95).

Bhagvānlāl's identification of Īśvaradatta as an Ābhīra connected with the dynasty represented at Nasik by Īśvarasena is, therefore, extremely probable; and his appearance as a mahākṣatrapa on coins directly imitated from those of the Western

[1] The Bhāgavata-Purāṇa gives seven reigns to the Ābhīras; but it is probable that this number referred originally, as in the other Purāṇas, to the Andhra-bhṛtyas, whose name has been accidentally omitted from the received version of the Bh. The Ābhīras were, no doubt, originally foreign invaders of India. Mention of '*Abīrān malka*,' 'a king of the Ābhīras,' occurs in a Pahlavi inscr. (Pāi-kūli), probably of the Sassanian monarch Ardashir, A.D. 226–240; *v.* Marquardt, *Ērānšahr nach d. Geographie d. Ps. Moses Xorenac'i*, p. 31. Ābhīras appear in various parts of India; *v.* Pargiter, *Mārkaṇḍeya-Purāṇa*, p. 312, and D. R. Bhandarkar, JBBRAS, xxi, p. 480. There were commanders of this nationality in the armies of the Western Kṣatrapas during the reign of Rudrasiṃha I; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 39. Samudragupta seems to have asserted some sort of sovereignty over the Ābhīras; *v.* Fleet, CII, iii, p. 8.

[2] If the interval between the reigns of Puḷumāvi and Śrī-Yajña is correctly given by the Matsya-Purāṇa as 14 years, the accession of the latter may be expressed as A.D. 169+*x*, and he is known to have reigned for at least 27 years.

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Kṣatrapas would seem to bear testimony to a successful invasion of their dominions.[1]

His reign between A.D. 236 and 239.

110. Bhagvānlāl's further suggestion, that this conquest was commemorated by the foundation by Īśvaradatta of the Traikūṭaka era in A.D. 249, cannot, however, be supported. This view rested on the belief that a break of continuity in the reigns of the mahākṣatrapas of the regular dynasty was shown by the absence of dated coins between the years 171 (= A.D. 249) and 176. It was supposed that the reign of the intruding Mkṣ. Īśvaradatta occurred in this interval, and that therefore he might well have initiated an era beginning in the year A.D. 249. Further discoveries of coins have, however, proved that there was no such interregnum, but that the dates from 171 to 176 are quite continuous (pp. 136–9). Some other place in the series must, therefore, be sought for Īśvaradatta. An examination of the only sources of information available—his coins and coin-legends compared with others in the series—yields the following results[2]:—

(1) The treatment of the eye in his portrait is that which prevails during the period from about 127 to 170 (*v. inf.* 'Types').

(2) The portrait itself bears a strong resemblance to those of Vīradāman (156–60), Yaśodāman I (160–1), and Vijayasena (160–172) (*v.* Pll. XIII. and XIV.).

(3) In his coin-legend the form of the *akṣara kṣa* is later than 130; and the rounded form of *pa* is not later than about the year 160, when it begins to give way to the pointed form (*v. inf.* 'Coin-legends').

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[1] Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 657.

[2] These arguments are elaborated somewhat more fully in JRAS, 1899, 885-7.

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The dates show that there is only one interval in the list of mahākṣatrapas to which the coins of Īśvaradatta can be assigned so as to satisfy these tests—the interval between 158, the last recorded year of the Mkṣ. Dāmasena (p. 111), and 161, the year in which his son Yaśodāman I appears as mahākṣatrapa (pp. 127–8). There can be little doubt then that Īśvaradatta reigned some time between A.D. 236 and 239, that is to say, at least ten years before the foundation of the Traikūṭaka era in A.D. 249. As has been observed above (§ 107), the question whether a kṣatrapa of the regular dynasty still continued to reign while Īśvaradatta was mahākṣatrapa cannot be definitely settled from the coin-dates. The date of King Īśvarasena of the Nasik inscr., as also his relation to the Mkṣ. Īśvaradatta of the coins, must remain doubtful. It may be noticed, however, that his father, the Ābhīra Śivadatta, bears no royal title; and this would seem to indicate that he himself was the founder of the Ābhīra Dynasty, and presumably the predecessor of Īśvaradatta. The precise connection between these early Ābhīras and the later Traikūṭakas cannot be proved; but it is certain that they ruled in the same region, and there is no reason why they may not have belonged to the same dynasty (*v. inf.* § 130).

His coins.

111. The Mkṣ. Īśvaradatta issued coins both 'in the first year,' '*varṣe prathame*' (pp. 124–5; Pl. XIII. 472–5), and 'in the second year,' '*varṣe dvitiye*' (p. 125; Pl. XIII. 479) of his reign. These dates are expressed both by words in the coin-legends of the *rev.*, and by numerals in the usual place behind the king's head on the *obv.* The termination *-sa* of the Prakrit form of the genitive alone remains to distinguish the language of these coin-legends, and indeed of the coin-legends of this period generally, from perfectly correct Sanskrit, which is also the language of Īśvarasena's inscr. at Nasik. Īśvaradatta's coins are said to be found in Kathiawar

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(BG, xvi, p. 624), as would naturally be expected from their character.

Yaśodāman I.

112. Yaśodāman I, son of Dāmasena, as kṣatrapa in year 160 (p. 126; Pl. xiv. 480), succeeded his brother Vīradāman, who struck coins dated in the same year (*v. sup.* § 107); and as mahākṣatrapa in 161 (p. 127; Pl. xiv. 485), he reassumed the dignity of which his family had been temporarily deprived by the intrusion of Īśvaradatta (§ 109). Only these two dates, 160 and 161, are found on the coins of Yaśodāman; and in the following year, 162, his brother Vijayasena appears as mahākṣatrapa (§ 113).

Vijayasena.

113. The series of Vijayasena's coins is the most satisfactory in this dynasty, alike as regards dates, style, and distinctness in the coin-legends. But already in this reign appear the first symptoms of a decline, about the year 167 or 168; and from this time onwards until the end of the dynasty it is possible to observe in the coinage a process of continuous degradation, varied occasionally by short-lived attempts to restore a higher standard.

Every year of Vijayasena's reign, from 160 to 172, is represented by dated coins, with the doubtful exception of 161 (p. 130, nos. 492–4). He appears as kṣatrapa in 160, a year in which his brother Vīradāman (§ 107) and Yaśodāman I (§ 112) had also held the same office. At present it remains somewhat doubtful whether he continued to reign as kṣatrapa during the year 161 (pp. 129–30; Pl. xiv. 488–494).

In 162 he appears as mahākṣatrapa and struck coins as such in each succeeding year until 172 (pp. 130–6; Pl. xiv. 495–554). As the coins of Vijayasena are found in very large numbers throughout Kathiawar and Gujarat,[1] it may be confidently

[1] Bh. JRAS, 1900, p. 655.

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expected that the one doubtful point which remains in the chronology of his reign—the determination of the precise year in which he passed from the position of kṣatrapa to that of mahākṣatrapa (p. 129, note 1)—will eventually be settled by the discovery of specimens bearing unmistakable dates.

The coin-legends in which he appears as kṣatrapa have the form *Dāmasenasa putrasa*, and those in which he appears as mahākṣatrapa *Dāmasenaputrasa*, without exception.

Dāmajadaśrī III.

114. Dāmajadaśrī III, son of Dāmasena, succeeded his brother Vijayasena as mahākṣatrapa either in 172, a year which appears also on the coins of Vijayasena (§ 113), or in 173. His latest certain date is 176; but it is possible that he may have been reigning in the following year, 177 (p. 139, note 1). There is no evidence that he ever held the office of kṣatrapa (pp. 137–40; Pl. XIV. 556–575).

The discovery of the earlier dates in this reign removes the interval which was formerly supposed to exist between the reigns of Vijayasena and Dāmajadaśrī III, and to which Bh. assigned the reign of Īśvaradatta (*v. sup.* § 110). It also proves that there was no sudden debasement in the style of the coins or in the quality of their metal.[1] The process of degradation is now seen to have begun in the reign of Vijayasena, and to have been gradual and continuous (§ 113). Like the coins of Vijayasena, those of Dāmajadaśrī III are also found in great abundance.[2]

Rudrasena II.

115. The coins of Rudrasena II, son of Vīradāman, who succeeded his uncle Dāmajadaśrī III as mahākṣatrapa are very numerous; but they are badly struck, and the dates are often so indistinct that some doubt

[1] As was supposed by Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 656.

[2] Bh. BG, I, i, p. 47.

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still remains as to the limits of his reign. The earliest known date lies between 176 and 179 (p. 141, note 1), and the latest is 196 (pp. 141–146; Pl. xv. 581–613). Rudrasena II is not known to have reigned as kṣatrapa.

Viśvasiṃha.

116. The coins of Viśvasiṃha, son of Rudrasena II, are also very numerous; but they are so badly struck that only a very small proportion of the dates can be read.

Viśvasiṃha appears as kṣatrapa in the years 199 (read by Bh. as 198; *v.* p. 147, note 5), 200, and probably 201 (p. 149, note 1). Whether he was kṣatrapa while his father Rudrasena II was mahākṣatrapa is uncertain, since the dates of the latter do not extend beyond the year 196 (*v. sup.* § 115; pp. 147–51; Pl. xv. 627–661).

None of the dates on the coins which Viśvasiṃha struck as mahākṣatrapa can be read; but he probably held this position in 201, when his brother Bhartṛdāman appears as kṣatrapa, and he must have ended his reign before the year 211, when Bhartṛdāman was mahākṣatrapa (p. 152; Pl. xv. 663–64).

Until the time of Viśvasiṃha the office of kṣatrapa seems to have been in abeyance for nearly forty years. The preceding kṣatrapa, Vijayasena, reigned in 160 and possibly in 161 (*v. sup.* § 113).

Bhartṛdāman.

117. Bhartṛdāman,[1] son of Rudrasena II, succeeded his brother Viśvasiṃha as kṣatrapa in the year 201 (§ 116), and held this office at least until 204 (pp. 153–55; Pl. xv. 666–72). After this year there is a dearth of coins with legible dates until 211, when he appears as mahākṣatrapa. As

[1] For the reading of the name as 'Bhartṛdāman,' and not 'Atridāman,' *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 394.

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such he reigned at least until the year 217[1] (pp. 155–61; Pl. XVI. 678–713).

The coins of Bhartṛdāman are of two styles, the distinction between which is evident at a glance.

The coins of Fabric *a* are closely connected, as regards workmanship and portraiture, with those of his predecessor Viśvasiṃha. This class includes all the specimens on which he appears as kṣatrapa, together with a number of coins with illegible dates on which he appears as mahākṣatrapa (Pl. XV. 666—Pl. XVI. 686). This fabric is characterised by a portrait in low relief, and generally by a flat margin on the *obv.* It ceased before year 211, when Fabric *b* appears.

Fabric *b* more nearly resembles that of the coins struck by Bhartṛdāman's son, the Kṣ. Viśvasena (216–226). It includes all the specimens with legible dates on which Bhartṛdāman appears as mahākṣatrapa; *i.e.* all those from the year 211 onwards (Pl. XVI. 690–713). The portrait is in higher relief than in Fabric *a*; and there is generally no flat margin on the obv.

Viśvasena.

118. The dates of the kṣatrapa Viśvasena, son of Bhartṛdāman, range from 216 to 226 (pp. 162–8; Pl. XVI. 719–58). As the coin-dates at this period are generally so illegible, there is usually some doubt as to the limits of the different reigns. There is, however, only the possibility of a very small error in regarding Viśvasena's last known coin-date, 226, as the actual end of his reign, since his successor, the Kṣ. Rudrasiṃha II, issued coins in the following year 227 (§ 121).

119. With the Mkṣ. Bhartṛdāman and his son, the Kṣ.

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[1] For a possible date 220 read doubtfully by the Rev. H. R. Scott, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 394.

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Svāmi-Jīvadāman.

Viśvasena, comes to an end the ruling family of Caṣṭana. It is succeeded by a family which traces its descent back to a personage, Svāmi-Jīvadāman, who, like Ghsamotika the father of Caṣṭana, bears none of the titles which may be regarded as distinctively royal in character—'rāja,' 'mahākṣatrapa,' or 'kṣatrapa.' His title '*svāmi*,' 'lord' (§ 93), and the form of his name with the characteristic *-dāman*, seem, however, to indicate near relationship to the family of Caṣṭana, one of whom, indeed, had borne precisely the same name (§ 98). As Bh. has suggested, he may have belonged to a younger branch of the royal family.[1] He may perhaps have been a brother of Bhartṛdāman.

The office of mahākṣatrapa in abeyance.

120. The early history of the ruling family founded by his son, Rudrasiṃha II, is marked by a change in the mode of government. Hitherto the chief power has regularly been exercised by a member of the dynasty bearing the title 'mahākṣatrapa,' with whom has often been associated the heir-apparent to the throne bearing the title 'kṣatrapa.' Except for the short interruption made by the intrusion of Īśvaradatta (§§ 109–11), there seems to be no reason to doubt that the post of mahākṣatrapa was filled continuously by members of the family of Caṣṭana from an early period in the history of the dynasty—probably from the reign of Rudradāman I[2] (§§ 94–6). In the family of Rudrasiṃha II, however, no mahākṣatrapa appears for a very considerable time. The title does not actually appear on a coin until the year 270 (Svāmi-Rudrasena III; *v. inf.* § 124); but the office was probably restored before this date, as the name

[1] JRAS, 1890, p. 660.

[2] The office of mahākṣatrapa may have been in abeyance during the time of Jayadāman, the father of Rudradāman I (*v. sup.* § 93).

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of the father of the prince then ruling is also associated with the title (Svāmi-Rudradāman II; *v.* p. 178, note 1). In any case there must have been a long interval in which there was no mahākṣatrapa. The first part of this interval is taken up with the reigns of two kṣatrapas—Rudrasiṃha II, 227–23(5–9) (§ 121), and Yaśodāman II, 239–254 (§ 122): during the latter part, 254–270, the coins of this dynasty cease altogether.

All the evidence afforded by coins or the absence of coins during this period—the failure of the direct line and the substitution of another family, the cessation first of the mahākṣatrapas and afterwards of both mahākṣatrapas and kṣatrapas—seems to indicate troublous times. The probability is that the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas were subject to some foreign invasion; but the nature of this disturbing cause is at present altogether doubtful, and must remain so until more can be known about the history of neighbouring peoples during this period.

Rudrasiṃha II.

121. The earliest known date of the Kṣ. Rudrasiṃha II, son of Svāmi-Jīvadāman, is 227, the year immediately following the last known year of his predecessor, the Kṣ. Viśvasena (§ 118). He, therefore, began to rule either in 226 or 227; but the duration of his reign is somewhat uncertain.[1] The latest date on his coins is 23[5–9]; and, as the earliest date of his successor, the Kṣ. Yaśodāman II, is 239 (§ 122), he must have ceased to reign at some date between 235 and 239 (pp. 170–74; Pl. XVI. 767–79).

122. The numismatic record of the reign of the Kṣ. Yaśo-

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[1] The date 240 mentioned by Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 660, and BG, I, i, p. 49, has not been recognised among his coins in the British Museum, and is probably due to some mistake, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397. This date would conflict with the date 239 which Bh. attributes to coins of the Kṣ. Yaśodāman II (BG, *loc. cit.*).

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Yaśodāman II.

dāman II, son of Rudrasiṃha II, has been extended by the discovery of the Uparkot hoard,[1] which supplied specimens bearing the earliest and latest dates known, 239 and 254. This additional evidence reduces to a period of not more than sixteen years the long interval during which it was formerly supposed that no coins, whether of mahākṣatrapas or kṣatrapas, existed; and, as the name is known of a Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudradāman II (p. 178), who must have reigned at some time during the latter portion of this period, it is probable that his coins, if they are ever discovered, will make this interval still less. Yaśodāman II is the last of the kṣatrapas (pp. 175–8; Pl. xvii. 795–811). When the currency is resumed, after an interruption of sixteen years, the rulers of this dynasty appear with the title 'mahākṣatrapa.'

Svāmi-Rudradāman II.

123. The Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudradāman II is known only from the coins of his son Svāmi-Rudrasena III (p. 178, note 1); and his date can only be expressed as 270–*x*. He appears as the first mahākṣatrapa to reign since the time of Bhartṛdāman (last certain date 217; *v. sup.* § 117). His relationship to other members of the dynasty is quite uncertain. As the numismatic record of this period is fragmentary, all conjecture as to the relationship of Svāmi-Rudradāman II to his predecessors is futile. The dotted line in the 'Genealogical Table' (§ 131) which connects him with Svāmi-Jīvadāman is intended merely to denote the possibility of a connection which remains to be proved. From this period all the princes of this dynasty assume on their coinage the title 'svāmi' (§ 93) prefixed to the proper name, after the titles 'rāja mahākṣatrapa,' or in one

[1] Scott, JBBRAS, xx, p. 201.

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instance also 'mahārāja kṣatrapa' (Svāmi-Siṃhasena, Var. *b*, p. 190).

Svāmi-Rudrasena III.

124. Both silver and lead coins appear during the reign of the Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudrasena III, son of Svāmi-Rudradāman II. The silver coins, the dates of which range from 270 to 300, fall into two well-marked divisions, separated by an interval of thirteen years. The dates of the earlier division represent each year from 270 to 273 inclusive (pp. 179–80; Pl. XVII. 812–817): those of the later division represent various years between 286 and 300 (pp. 180–186; Pl. XVII. 818–868).

The coin-legends have generally at this period become so much debased that the individuality of some of the characters is almost lost. It is, for example, often impossible to distinguish between the *akṣaras ha* and *na* as they are represented on the coins; and if it were not for the decisive evidence afforded by certain specimens on which this distinction is clearly seen (*e.g.* Pl. XVII. nos. 848–49, and 853), it might have been doubted whether the name of this mahākṣatrapa should be read as 'Rudrasena' or 'Rudrasiṃha.' On certain coins belonging to the later division, however (those with dates ranging from 286 to 300), inscrr. in more distinct and more carefully formed characters appear (*e.g.* Pl. XVII, 868); and we may probably recognise in these a conscious attempt to reform a coin-legend which threatened to become absolutely unintelligible unless the process of degeneration were arrested. A similar attempt is observable also in a succeeding reign (Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, Pl. XVII. 925–26); and it is quite possible that all these reformed coin-legends may belong to a different mint, since they continue to appear as exceptions to the general rule.

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The period between the dates 273 and 286, which thus separates the earlier from the later coinage of Rudrasena III, was probably marked by some political disturbance during which the coinage ceased (*cf.* the similar interval between the reigns of the Ks. Yaśodāman II and the Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudradāman II; *v. sup.* § 122). The Uparkot hoard here supplies some very striking evidence. This hoard contained no specimens of the later coinage. All the ninety coins of Rudrasena III which it comprised are dated in the years 270, 271, 272 or 273; and, in regard to these, the Rev. H. R. Scott, who made a careful analysis of the hoard, says, "Many of these coins, especially those of the last years, are in mint condition, fresh and unworn. From these facts . . . we may fairly conclude that the hoard was secreted at the end of the first period of Rudrasena's reign, and most probably it was because of the revolution which then took place, rendering life and property insecure, that the money was hidden."[1]

The lead coins.

125. To the period of the reign of Rudrasena III belong also certain lead coins of square form. Their *obv.* type is 'Humped bull r.,' and on their *rev.* they have the usual type of the Western Kṣatrapas, '*Caitya*; l. crescent; r. star,' but with the addition of a date in the exergue (pp. 187–88; Pl. XVII. 889–90). Their dates range from 280 to 294; and they belong, therefore, chiefly but not entirely, to the period during which no silver coins are found (274–285). Their *rev.* type would seem to connect them with the Western Kṣatrapas, and their dates with the reign of Rudrasena III. But it is not absolutely certain that they belong to this dynasty. Other coins prove that the type

[1] JBBRAS, XX (1899), p. 209: cf. also *ibid.* p. 203. The hoard consisted of about 1200 specimens.

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which is generally characteristic of the Western Kṣatrapas, the '*Caitya*,' was used also by successful invaders of their dominions, *e.g.* by Īśvaradatta (Pl. XIII. 472–79), by the Traikūṭaka Dynasty (Pl. XVIII. 930–78), and by the 'Bodhi' Dynasty (Pl. XVIII. 983–1000). We must, therefore, remain in some doubt whether these lead coins were struck by Rudrasena III or by a foreign invader of his kingdom. In any case they probably belong to some district in which the use of lead for the currency was established;[1] but it is impossible to decide whether this district belonged to the Western Kṣatrapas or to their conquerors. The type 'Humped bull' is found on potin coins struck by earlier members of the dynasty in Malwa (§§ 98–99); and, as certain lead coins of the Andhras have also been attributed to this region (§ 73), it is possible that these coins may show that the power of Rudrasena III was temporarily confined to some portion of Malwa. Unfortunately no precise record of the *provenance* of these square lead coins seems to have been preserved.

126. The only certain date on the coins of the Mkṣ. Svāmi-Siṃhasena, sister's son of Svāmi-Rudrasena III, is 304; but it is quite possible that the date on one specimen should be restored as '306,' since the remaining traces of the unit figure suggest rather the numeral '6' than the '4' of this period (p. 189; Pl. XVII. 905; *v. inf.* 'Numerals').

Svāmi-Siṃhasena.

As has been already observed (§ 124), owing to the degraded characters of the coin-legends of this period, it is not always

[1] The use of lead in itself supplies a very slender clue to the discovery of this locality. It was used by the Andhras in very widely separated districts of their empire, both in Eastern and Western India. It occurs also in other coinages, *e.g.* those of Strato, Azes, and Rañjubula.

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easy to distinguish between the *akṣaras ha* and *na*. There is, therefore, considerable danger of confusion between the forms *-siṃha* and *-sena* in the names of these princes. By both Bhagvānlāl and Cunningham, Svāmi-Siṃhasena was supposed to be the sister's son of Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, who reigned after him (*v. inf.* § 129). On this theory it was impossible to explain satisfactorily his position in the genealogical table of the dynasty. The correction of the reading of the uncle's name to 'Rudrasena,' which is supported by such traces as remain of the latter part of the name in the coin-legend of no. 906 (p. 190; Pl. XVII), may be regarded as certain; and it has the merit of giving to Svāmi-Siṃhasena a position in the genealogical table which is in every way probable.

There are two varieties of the coinage of this prince. In Var. *a* (p. 189; Pl. XVII. 904–5) his uncle, Svāmi-Rudrasena III, appears as 'Rāja Mahākṣatrapa': in Var. *b* (p. 190; Pl. XVII. 906) as 'Mahārāja Kṣatrapa'; but it must remain uncertain what distinction, if any, there may have been between these two titles. The title 'Mahārāja' may, perhaps, have been borrowed from some foreign source. It is used on the coins of the Traikūṭaka kings (pp. 197–203), the foundation of whose era in A.D. 249 seems to show that their power was fully established at that date, *i.e.* at the end of the reign of the Mks. Vijayasena (§ 113). It is possible that these southern neighbours of the Western Kṣatrapas, the successors perhaps of Īśvaradatta (§ 109), were also the foes whose invasion caused an interruption in the coinage during the reign of Rudrasena III (§ 124) and possibly at an earlier date (§ 122). If so, the use of the Traikūṭaka title 'Mahārāja' by Rudrasena III might easily be explained.

On the coins of Svāmi-Siṃhasena, the Sanskrit word '*varṣe*,' 'in the year,' seems first to occur before the date in this series

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(p. 189, note 3); and it is quite probable that it was *intended* to occupy this place on all the remaining issues of this dynasty. Like the date itself, it is not always legible on specimens; but it is quite clear on some coins of Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, and there are traces of the word to be seen also in other instances (p. 192, note 1). This practice of using the word '*varṣe*' before the date on the silver coinage was continued by the conqueror of the Western Kṣatrapas, Candragupta II Vikramāditya, who naturally uses the Gupta era.[1] It has often been supposed that certain marks which appear in this position on coins of the Western Kṣatrapas were intended to represent the Prakrit or Sanskrit word for 'year'; but it has not been possible in the case of the earlier coins of this series to be certain as to this interpretation. Originally, no doubt, the signs which appear before the numerals merely formed part of the inscr. in 'Greek' characters. On the earlier dated coins several such combinations of letters are to be seen, *e.g.* **II** (Jīvadāman; Pl. xi. 289), **IIVO** Rudrasiṃha I; *id.* 295), **IO** (id.; *id.* 314) &c.; and these seem to be used without any particular system. But from about the year 160 onwards (Yaśodāman I and Vijayasena; Pl. xiv) the sign **I**, which later appears sometimes as two dots : or strokes =, seems exclusively to occupy this position; and it seems not improbable that this sign, the origin and significance of which were alike forgotten, came to be regarded as the Brāhmī *va* (𑀯) or *vā* (𑀯𑀸), an abbreviation of the Sanskrit '*varṣe*,' or the Prakrit '*vāse*,' 'in the year.' At a later date the word appears in full.

The coin-legends of Var. *b* show the Sanskrit termination of

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[1] The *akṣara vā-*, an abbreviation of the Prakrit form *vāse*, with the date 90 or 90+*x*, is to be recognised in the engraving of a silver coin of Candragupta II published by Thomas in ASWI, ii, p. 62. Both *vā* and *va* are to be read on specimens in the British Museum.

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the genitive in the proper name *Simhasenasya* side by side with the ordinary Prakrit form in the title *mahākṣatrapasa*. The Skt. form also occurs in the word *svasriyasya* or *svasrīyasya*, 'sister's son,' on coins of Var. *a*; but defective coin-legends make it uncertain which form of this word occurs in Var. *b*.

Svāmi-[Rudra]sena IV.

127. The unique coin of the Mkṣ. Svāmi-[Rudra]sena IV, son of Svāmi-Siṃhasena (p. 191; Pl. XVII. J.B.), is in the collection of Colonel Biddulph. The reading of the first part of the name as '*Rudra-*' is not absolutely certain, though it may be restored from the remaining traces with great probability. The date cannot be read on this specimen; and all that can be said about the reign of this prince is that it, together with the reign of the Mkṣ. Svāmi-Satyasiṃha (§ 128), must, presumably, be included in the period limited by the reigns of Svāmi-Siṃhasena (date 304, and possibly 306; *v.* § 126) and Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III (date 310 or 310+*x*; *v.* § 129).

Svāmi-Satyasiṃha.

128. The Mkṣ. Svāmi-Satyasiṃha (p. 191) is known only from the coins of his son, Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III (§ 129), and, like Svāmi-[Rudra]sena IV (§ 127), his reign can only be included within the limits 304 (or 306) and 310 or 310+*x*. His relationship to preceding members of the dynasty is not certain. The most probable suggestion is that he may have been a brother of Svāmi-Siṃhasena (§ 126).

Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III.

129. The Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, son of Svāmi-Satyasiṃha, is the last known member of the long line of Western Kṣatrapas, whose coins extend over a period of some two hundred and seventy years. The only date which can be read on his coins is either 310 or 31*x* = A.D. 388 or 388+*x* (pp. 192–94; Pl. XVII. 907–26), a date

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which cannot have been separated by a very long interval—probably not more than about twelve years—from the Gupta conquest of the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas. It is quite possible, therefore, that the reign of Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III may have extended through this interval, and that he may have been actually the last of the Western Kṣatrapas; but, in the absence of any trustworthy evidence, whether inscriptional or numismatic, this point must remain somewhat doubtful.[1]

The Gupta conquest.

130. Signs of the westward extension of the Gupta power are already to be observed during the reign of Samudragupta, if we may suppose, as seems probable, that the Western Kṣatrapas are to be identified with the Śakas, who in the Allahabad inscr. appear among the peoples represented as paying respectful homage to him[2] (*v. sup.* p. cv, note 1); but the actual annexation to the Gupta empire of Malwa and Surāṣṭra took place in the reign of his successor, Candragupta II Vikramāditya. Evidence of the Gupta occupation of East Malwa (Ākara) is afforded by two inscr. found in caves on the Udayagiri Hill, about two miles N.W. of Bhilsa (Vidiśā). One of these records a dedication made by a feudatory mahārāja during the reign of Candragupta II in yr. 82 of the Gupta era = A.D. 401 (Fleet, CII, iii, p. 25):[3] the other com-

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[1] The very short reigns of the last members of this dynasty—there are four mahākṣatrapas between the years 304 and 310 or 31*x* (pp. 189–92)—may, perhaps, indicate the unsettled state of affairs which preceded the Gupta conquest.

[2] The limits of the reign of Samudragupta are not certainly known; but it is probable that it ended about the year A.D. 375; *v.* S. EHI, p. 253.

[3] This mahārāja was a Sanakānika, whose father and grandfather were also mahārājas. The Sanakānikas (Sanakānikas) are also mentioned in the Allahabad inscr. of Samudragupta among other tribes who obeyed the commands of the Gupta monarch. They were probably in possession of East Malwa at this period, and were allowed to rule as feudatories after the conquest of Candragupta II.

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memorates the construction of the cave by a minister of Candragupta II, a native of Pāṭaliputra (Patna), who 'came here, accompanied by the king in person, who was seeking to conquer the whole world'[1] (Fleet, *ibid.* p. 36). Of the Gupta conquest of West Malwa (Avanti) there seems to be no inscriptional record; and all the known specimens of the class of flat silver Gupta coins which may be attributed more especially to Malwa (R.IC, § 91, 'central fabric'; *v. sup.* § 108) belong to later reigns. Evidence of the conquest of Surāṣṭra during the reign of Chandragupta II is to be seen in his rare silver coins which are more directly imitated from those of the Western Kṣatrapas (R. *ibid.*, 'western fabric'). Like their prototypes, the coins of the latest mahākṣatrapas, which they closely resemble in style and fabric, they have on the *obv.* the date accompanied by some equivalent of the word *varṣe*, behind the king's head (*cf. sup.* § 126), and retain some traces of the old inscr. in Greek characters (*v. sup.* § 88), while on the *rev.* they substitute the Gupta type (a peacock) for the '*caitya*, with crescent and star.' The earliest date which has been read with certainty on the coins of this class is the year 90, or possibly $90+x$ of the Gupta era = A.D. 409 or $409+x$.[2] So far as the numismatic evidence is concerned, therefore, there appears to be a gap of some 20 years between the latest dated coin of the Western Kṣatrapas (=A.D. 388 or $388+x$; *v. sup.* § 129) and the earliest dated coin of the Guptas struck in Western India. The interval during which the Gupta conquest

[1] This seems to be a plain indication of the fact that Candragupta II had deliberately entered on a campaign of conquest which eventually, as the coins prove, extended to the dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas.

[2] A specimen in the British Museum, Cunningham, 94:5–6:969, bears traces of a unit figure, possibly 4 or 6; but the decimal figure is doubtful, and may have been either 80 or 90.

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of the dominion of the Western Kṣatrapas must have taken place is, however, probably further limited by the evidence of the Udayagiri inscr., which shows that already in the year 82 = A.D. 401 East Malwa was included in the Gupta empire. While no certain conclusion as to the date of the subjugation of Surāṣṭra (Gujarat and Kathiawar) can be drawn from this fact, it is improbable that the kingdom of the Western Kṣatrapas should have been able for long to resist the victorious progress of Candragupta II.

Genealogical and dynastic tables.

131. The following genealogical table and dynastic lists of kṣatrapas and mahākṣatrapas are adapted from those first made by Colonel Biddulph, and published by him in JRAS, 1899, pp. 406–7. In the genealogical table the twenty-two mahākṣatrapas who are known to have reigned are numbered consecutively, and their names are printed in capital letters. The names of kṣatrapas are printed in ordinary roman type, and those of individuals who were neither mahākṣatrapas nor kṣatrapas *in italics*.

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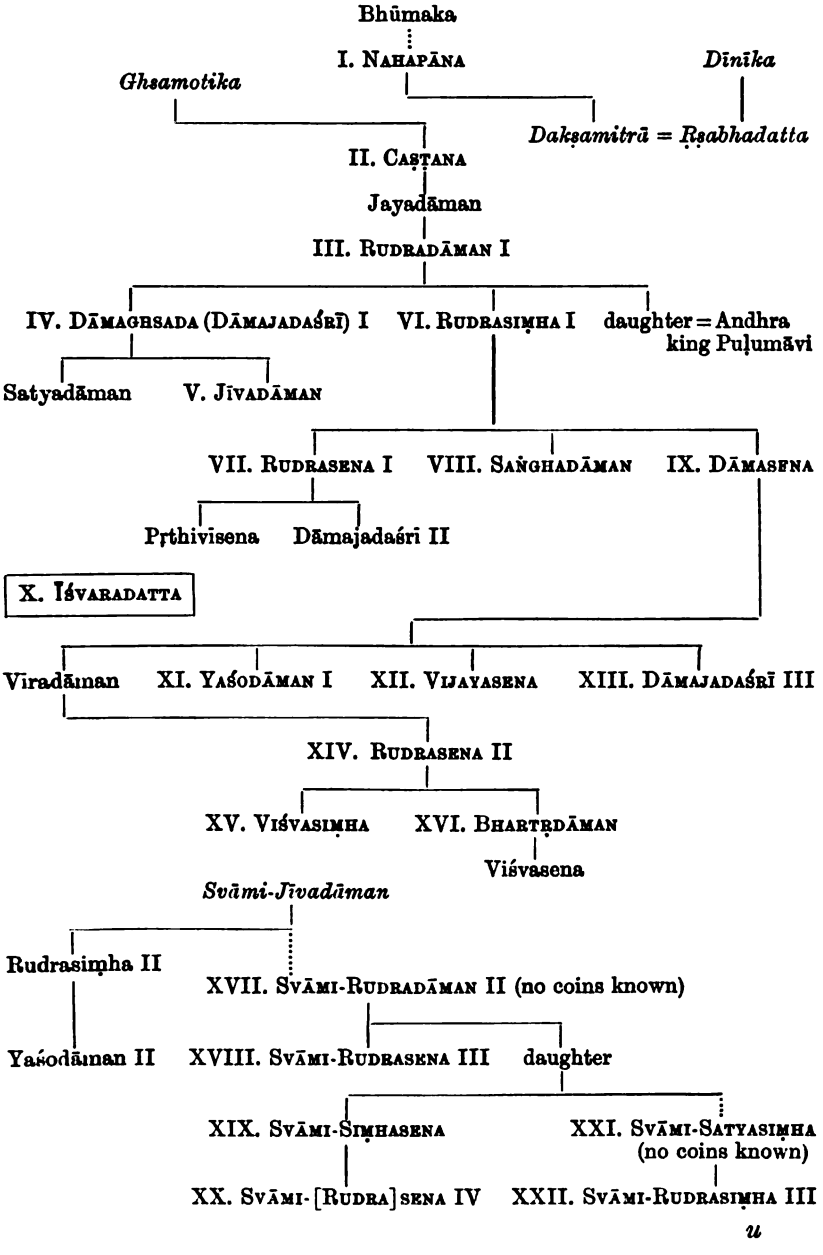
GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE WESTERN KṢATRAPAS.



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ORDER OF SUCCESSION OF KṢATRAPAS AND MAHĀKṢATRAPAS WITH ASCERTAINED DATES.

A.D.	Kṣatrapas	Śaka era	Mahākṣatrapas	Śaka era	Ref. to Catalogue	Ref. to Plates.	Ref. to Introduction
	Kṣaharāta Family		Kṣaharāta Family				
	Bhūmaka				p. 63	IX	p. cvii
120 (119 and 123)[1]	Nahapāna	42 (41 and 45)[1]			p. 65	,,	p. cviii
124			Nahapāna	46			p. cix
	Family of Caṣṭana		Family of Caṣṭana				
	Caṣṭana				p. 72	X	p. cxi
			Caṣṭana		p. 73	,,	p. cxv
	Jayadāman				p. 76	,,	p. cxvii
150			Rudradāman I	72	p. 78	,,	p. cxviii
	Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I				p. 80	,,	p. cxxii

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			Dāmajadaśrī I		p. 82	x	p. cxxii
	Satyadāman				p. 95[2]	xii	p. cxxviii
1[78]			Jīvadāman (1st reign)	1[00]	p. 83	xi	p. cxxiv
180–1	Rudrasiṃha I (1st reign)	102–3			p. 86	,,	p. cxxvi
181–8			Rudrasiṃha I (1st reign)	103–10	p. 87	,,	,,
188–90	Rudrasiṃha I (2nd reign)	110–2			p. 90	,,	,,
191–6, 197?			Rudrasiṃha I (2nd reign)	113–18, 119?	p. 91	,,	,,
197–8			Jīvadāman (2nd reign)	119–20	p. 84	,,	p. cxxiv
199, 200?	Rudrasena I	121, 122?			p. 96	xii	p. cxxix
200–22			Rudrasena I	122–44	p. 97	,,	,,
222	Pṛthivīsena	144			p. 106	,,	p. cxxx
222–3			Saṅghadāman	144–5	p. 107	,,	,,
223–36			Dāmasena	145–58	p. 108	xiii	,,
232–3	Dāmajadaśrī II	154–5			p. 115	,,	p. cxxxi
234–8	Vīradāman	156–60			p. 117	,,	p. cxxxii

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A.D.	Kṣatrapas	Śaka era	Mahākṣatrapas	Śaka era	Ref. to Catalogue	Ref. to Plates	Ref. to Introduction
			[Īśvaradatta]	[regnal years 1, 2]	p. 124	xiii	p. cxxxiii
238	Yaśodāman I	160			p. 126	xiv	p. cxxxvii
239			Yaśodāman I	161	p. 127	,,	,,
238	Vijayasena	160			p. 129	,,	,,
240–50			Vijayasena	162–72	p. 130	,,	,,
250 ? 251–4			Dāmajadaśrī III	172 ? 173–6	p. 137	,,	p. cxxxviii
256 ?–74			Rudrasena II	178 ?–96	p. 141	xv	,,
277–8, 279 ?	Viśvasiṃha	199, 200, 201 ?			p. 147	,,	p. cxxxix
			Viśvasimha		p. 152	,,	,,
279–82	Bhartṛdāman	201–4			p. 153	,,	,,
282 + x, 289–95			Bhartṛdāman	2xx, 211–17	p. 155	xvi	,,
294–304	Viśvasena	216–26			p. 162	,,	p. cxl
	Family of Rudrasiṃha II		Family of Rudrasiṃha II				
305–313 or 313 + x	Rudrasiṃha II	227–23x			p. 170	xvi	p. cxlii

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317–32	Yaśodāman II	239–54			p. 175	xvii	p. cxlii
	. . . . .		. . . . .				
			Svāmi-Rudradāman II		p. 178		p. cxliii
348–78			Svāmi-Rudrasena III	270–300	p. 179	xvii	p. cxliv
382–384 ?			Svāmi-Siṃhasena	304–30*x*	p. 189	,,	p. cxlvi
			Svāmi-[Rudra]sena IV		p. 191	,,	p. cxlix
	. . . . .		. . . . .				
			Svāmi-Satyasiṃha		p. 191		p. cxlix
388 or 388 + *x*			Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III	310 or 31*x*	p. 192	xvii	,,

[1] The dates 41 and 45 = A.D. 119 and 128 occur in the postscript to an inscr. dated in the yr. 42; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 33.

[2] The date conjecturally assigned to Satyadāman in the Catalogue is probably too late; *v.* Introduction, § 101.

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The Traikūṭaka Dynasty.

132. The name 'Traikūṭaka' is borne in inscrr. by a dynasty of kings who are known to have ruled in Western India in the latter half of the fifth century A.D.[1] It is grammatically the adjectival form of '*Tri-kūṭa*,' the designation of a mountain having 'Three Peaks.'[2] Several mountains of this name are mentioned in early Sanskrit literature, the two most celebrated being in the Himalayas and in Ceylon.[3] As to the precise identification of the mountain from which the dynasty in question derived its title, there would appear to be considerable doubt[4]: but the region within which it must have been situated is clearly indicated by the evidence supplied by inscrr. and literature, and by the *provenance* of the coins.

Trikūṭa.

The inscrr. in which the name of the dynasty actually occurs are all on copper-plates. These were found either in the neighbourhood of Surat or at Kanheri,[5] and it is worthy of notice that the

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[1] *V.* § 57, nos. 44, 45. A short account of a third Traikūṭaka inscr. (Vyāghrasena, yr. 231) has recently been published by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson in a note to the Rev. H. R. Scott's article on 'Traikutaka Coins from Indapur Taluka, Poona District,' in JBBRAS, 1908 (p. 6 of reprint). The inscr. (copper-plate) is said to have been sent from Surat.

[2] The name of the mountain seems to have been transferred to the district, as in the parallel case of '*Citra-kūṭa*,' 'Wondrous Peak'='Chitor,' the name of the old capital of Mewar.

[3] Respectively, a ridge projecting from the south of Mount Meru (Wilson, VP, ii, p. 117), a mythical abode of the gods, and the mountain on which Rāvaṇa's capital, Laṅkā, was situated.

[4] Bh. at first accepted the view here held on the authority of the *Raghuvaṃśa* that Trikūṭa was in Aparānta, but he afterwards preferred to identify it with Junnar in the Poona District; *v.* Bh. *Trans. Intcr. Or. Cong.*, Vienna, 1886, Aryan Section, p. 221; Burgess and Bh., *Cave-Temples*, ASWI, Misc. Rep., no. 10, p. 57. Dr. Fleet (JRAS, 1905, p. 566) promises to publish a more satisfactory identification.

[5] Reff. in note 1 *supra*.

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Kanheri inscr. contains the name of the place where it was discovered (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 45). The evidence of these inscrr. therefore seems to show that the dynasty ruled in S. Gujarat and in the Konkan.[1]

The kingdom of Trikūṭa is mentioned in an inscr. of the Vākāṭaka king Hariṣeṇa (*c.* A.D. 500–520), but in a manner which affords no certain information as to its geographical position.[2] The reference is important only as testifying to the existence of a Traikūṭaka power at this period. On the other hand, the mention of the Trikūṭa mountain in Kālidāsa's *Raghuvaṃśa* is geographically important, and seems to show beyond possibility of question that it was situated in Aparānta (the Northern Konkan, *v. sup.* § 42).[3] As Kālidāsa probably flourished during the reign of the Gupta king Candragupta II. Vikramāditya (*c.* 375–413 A.D.),[4] it is possible that the Traikūṭaka kings of the family known to us from their inscrr. and coins may have been reigning in this region during his lifetime.

If, therefore, as seems most probable, the Trikūṭa from which the dynasty received its name is the Trikūṭa of the *Raghuvaṃśa*,

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[1] Dr. Fleet points out that all the *earlier* dates in the same era, the use of which was subsequently extended to other parts of India, 'come from Gujarāt and the Ṭhāṇa District in Bombay,' *v.* JRAS, 1905, p. 567.

[2] ASWI, iv, p. 125, Pl. LVII. The passage (line 14) consists of an enumeration of kingdoms conquered by Hariṣeṇa. As it is in verse (Vaṃśastha) the relative position of these kingdoms cannot be inferred from the order in which they are mentioned :

Sa Kuntal-Āvanti-Kaliṅga-Kosala-
Trikūṭa-Lāṭ-Āndhra [⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –].

[3] *Raghuvaṃśa* iv, 58, 59.

Avakāśaṃ kilodanvān Rāmāyābhyarthito dadau
Aparānta-mahīpālavyājena Raghave karam.
Mattebharadanotkīrṇavyaktavikramalakṣaṇam
Trikūṭam eva tatroccair jayastambhaṃ cakāra saḥ.

[4] S. EHI, p. 281.

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it is certainly to be sought for in the Northern Konkan. At present no more precise identification seems possible.

Provenance of **Traikūṭaka coins.**

133. The evidence of the coins would seem to show that this Traikūṭaka power, beginning in the district from which it takes its name,[1] was subsequently extended to the north, west, and south. The bare fact that the coin-types of the Traikūṭakas are minutely imitated from those of the Western Kṣatrapas almost certainly shows that they were intended for circulation in districts in which the currency of the Western Kṣatrapas had become familiar to the people. Local conservatism in regard to coin-types is a marked characteristic of Indian numismatics (*v. sup.* p. xi.); and there can be little doubt that, in this particular instance, the coin-types show that certain territories formerly belonging to the Western Kṣatrapas had passed into the hands of the Traikūṭakas. The *provenance* of the coins, considerable numbers of which exist in various collections, has unfortunately not been very fully recorded; but it may be said generally that the coins are found over a much wider area than is indicated by the inscrr. They are discovered not only in S. Gujarat and the Konkan, but also in the Mahratta country on the other side of the Ghats.[2]

The Traikūṭaka era.

134. The era used by the Traikūṭaka kings in their inscrr. is identical with that which has been more commonly known as the 'Kalacuri' or 'Cedi' era, since it was first recognised in the inscrr. of the Kalacuri

[1] It seems not improbable that the Traikūṭakas may be the Mauryas of the Northern Konkan, for whom *cf.* Bh. *Trans. Inter. Or. Cong.*, Vienna, 1886, Aryan Section, p. 224.

[2] In 1887 a hoard of about 500 of these coins was found at Daman in S. Gujarat, *v.* Bh. BG, I, i, p. 58. Another hoard of 359 coins found in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Dist. has recently been described in JBBRAS, 1908, by the Rev. H. R. Scott. The first known coin of this series, which was published by Newton, in JBBRAS, 1862, p. 11, Pl. 13, was found 'near Karāḍ in the Satara District.'

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kings of Cedi, a region which may be said generally to have been co-extensive with the present Central Provinces.[1] For practical purposes this era may be regarded as beginning in the year A.D. 249[2]; and we may obtain the approximately equivalent Christian date by adding 249 to the number of the year. The three earliest occurrences of this era are found in inscrr. of the Traikūṭaka dynasty,[3] but in none of these is any definite name assigned to the era.[4] In each case the date is described as in the year *x* (of some unspecified era) during the sovereignty of the Traikūṭaka kings.[5] After the latest of these dates—245 = A.D. 494—no mention of these kings under the same name[6] has yet been found in any Indian record; but the same era continued to be used by other rulers in Western and Central India,[7] and at a later period it is definitely styled 'Kalacuri' or 'Cedi.'[8] It must therefore remain for the present doubtful whether the Traikūṭaka kings founded an era of their own, or whether they continued to use a chronological system established by their predecessors.

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[1] S. EHI, p. 313.

[2] More strictly speaking, perhaps, A.D. 248–9; *v.* Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 566.

[3] (1) Dahrasena, yr. 207 = A.D. 456, *v. sup.* § 57, no. 44; (2) Vyāghrasena, yr. 231 = A.D. 480, *v. sup.* p. clviii, note 1; (3) Without name of king, yr. 245 = A.D. 494, *v. sup.* § 57, no. 45. Some supposed earlier dates in inscrr. of the Mahārājas of Uccakalpa are now referred to the Gupta Era; *v.* Kielhorn, EI, viii, Appendix I, p. 1.

[4] This is presumably true in the case of the second inscr. mentioned in the last note as in the case of the other two inscrr., but it is not explicitly stated in the short description which alone has appeared of this inscr.

[5] Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 567.

[6] As suggested above, p. clx, note 1, the Traikūṭakas may perhaps be the Mauryas of the Northern Konkan who are known at a somewhat later date.

[7] Gurjaras (N. Gujarat and Rajputana), Calukyas of Gujarat, Sendrakas, Kalacuris of Cedi; *v.* Kielhorn, EI, v, Appendix, pp. 55 ff.

[8] Kielhorn, *op. cit.*, p. 59, no. 411, and p. 60, no. 423. In the same way, the 'Śaka' era may have gained its name from the fact that it was used by a Śaka dynasty of kings who had originally used it as the era of their suzerain; *v. sup.* p. cvi.

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135. The theory propounded by Pandit Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, that the era used by the Traikūṭaka kings was founded by Īśvaradatta, has been shown to rest on a mistaken observation, and to conflict with the evidence afforded by the coins themselves, evidence which seems to indicate a date at least ten years previous to A.D. 249 (*v. sup.* § 110). His further proposal to regard Īśvaradatta as an Ābhīra, and as belonging to the dynasty of Ābhīra kings represented by the inscr. of King Īśvarasena at Nasik, is more probable. But, whatever may have been the relationship between these two kings, it must remain doubtful whether either of them could have been the founder of the era in question. They both apparently use regnal years, the one in his inscr. and the other on his coins (§ 109), and such slight evidence as there is may perhaps indicate that Īśvarasena reigned before Īśvaradatta (p. cxxxvi.). Both therefore seem to have reigned before A.D. 249; but it is, of course, quite possible that the establishment of this era may mark the consolidation of the Ābhīra kingdom during the reign of one of their successors. There can be no doubt that the political conditions which admitted of the growth of a strong power in this part of India were due to the decline and fall of the Andhra empire[1]; but the foundation of an era must be held to denote the successful establishment of the new power rather than its first beginnings or the downfall of the Andhras.[2]

Ābhīras and Traikūṭakas.

But although it is thus not improbable that the era used by Traikūṭaka kings in the latter half of the fifth century A.D. may have been originally fixed by an Ābhīra king in the middle of the third century A.D., it is impossible to determine whether or not these Ābhīras and Traikūṭakas belonged to the same dynasty or

[1] Fleet, JRAS, 1905, p. 568.

[2] For the last vestiges of Andhra rule in Western India, *v. sup.* §§ 56, 95.

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to the same race. At present there is a total lack of historical monuments during the period which separates them, and all evidence of any links which may have connected them has been lost. All that can be said at present is that the two groups of kings may well have ruled over substantially the same territory, and that the similar formation of their names, which alike end in *-datta* or *-sena*, suggests that some sort of relationship may have existed between them.

Traikūṭaka Coins.

136. Coins of two Traikūṭaka kings have been recognised, and both of these are mentioned also in inscrr.—Dahrasena, son of Indradatta (inscr. § 57, no. 44, dated in yr. 207 = A.D. 456), and Vyāghrasena, son of Dahrasena (inscr. p. clviii., note 1, dated in yr. 231 = A.D. 480). A third king Indradatta is known only from the coins of his son Dahrasena.

The coin-legends are usually distinct in this series, but some of the constituent letters have assumed conventional forms to such a degree that the attempts of numismatists to decipher the coin-legends were for a long time unsuccessful; and even at the present time it may be doubted whether the latter part of the names of the two kings of whom coins are known should be read always as *-sena*, or sometimes as *-sena* and sometimes as *-gaṇa*.[1] The reading *-sena* is certainly found on some specimens of Dahrasena's coinage and in his inscr., and it is said to appear also in the inscr. of Vyāghrasena, of which a short notice has been recently published.[2] On the other hand, it must be admitted that *-gana* (perhaps intended for *-gaṇa*) would be the more natural reading on most of the known coins of Dahrasena and on all those of Vyāghrasena; but it may be remarked that the representation of

[1] For the former view, *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1905, p. 802; for the latter view, *v.* Scott, JBBRAS, 1908 (p. 4 of reprint of article on 'Traikūṭaka Coins').

[2] *V. sup.* p. clviii, note 1.

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the first *akṣara* *-ga-* is rarely, if ever, satisfactory, and it might quite possibly be a conventionalised form of *-sa* (for *-se*). It is therefore doubtful whether this question can be settled from the evidence of the coins alone. The Rev. H. R. Scott has come to the conclusion that Dahrasena "appears to have altered the termination of his name from *-sena* to *-gaṇa* at an early period of his reign."[1] Such a change of name, for which abundant analogies could be quoted from Indian inscrr., would be quite feasible in the present instance, since the substitution of *-gaṇa*, 'host,' for *-senā*, 'army,' would not materially affect the meaning.

Of the coins of Dahrasena, three slight varieties, distinguished by the position of the star on the *rev.* and the characters of the inscr., are published in the Catalogue (pp. 198–201; Pl. XVIII. 930–959). The few coins of Vyāghrasena which are published show no important variations (pp. 202–3; Pl. XVIII. 975–978.)

Coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty.

Period and Locality Uncertain.

137. Of the history of the dynasty to which these coins belong nothing is known. Its dominions presumably lay in Western India, since all the coins now published come from the Bhagvānlāl collection, and in some region of Western India closely associated with the Western Kṣatrapas, as appears from the *rev.* type, a '*Caitya*,' which the two dynasties possess in common. This region was one in which the use of lead as currency was established; but this fact affords no certain clue to its identification (*v.* p. cxlvi, note 1). The Brāhmī characters of the very minute and indistinct coin-legends appear to resemble those of the inscrr. of Ṛṣabhadatta and Rudra-

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 4.

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dāman,[1] and of the coins of Nahapāna and Gautamīputra (*v.* pp. 65, 68), and may perhaps show that this dynasty was ruling in the first half of the second century A.D. But it must be confessed that any arguments derived from epigraphical considerations are more than usually unsubstantial in this case; and, for the present, therefore, the period of this dynasty must remain almost as uncertain as its locality.

Vīra-bodhi, Śiva-bodhi, and Candra-bodhi.

138. Coins of three kings of this family have been recognised—Vīra-bodhi, or Vīra-bodhidatta (pp. 207–8; Pl. XVIII. 983–987); Śiva-bodhi (p. 209; Pl. XVIII. 988–992); and Candra-bodhi (p. 210; Pl. XVIII. 993–997). The last two are characterised by a plain obverse. The pieces on which the name appears simply as 'Bodhi' (p. 211; Pl. XVIII. 998) share this peculiarity, and may therefore have been struck either by Śiva-bodhi or by Candra-bodhi. In addition to these inscribed coins, there are certain specimens without a coin-legend, but having a similar *rev.* type and plain *obv.*, which may perhaps be assigned to this dynasty (p. 211; Pl. XVIII. 999–1000).

TYPES AND SYMBOLS.

Types of the Andhra Dynasty.

139. The origin and significance of Indian coin-types are often obscure; but it seems possible to determine sometimes whether their use was local, dynastic, or personal—that is to say, whether they were intended to denote some particular locality, some particular family of rulers, or some particular ruler. Probably all these three uses are to be traced in different coinages of the Andhra dynasty. As has been observed above (§§ 7, 59), there is reason to believe that

[1] *Cf.* Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, Table III, Columns VI–IX, with the tracings given in the Catalogue.

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each province of the great Andhra Empire possessed its own distinctive coinage—a fact which seems to be clearly indicated by the great variety observable in the numismatic record of the dynasty, partial and fragmentary as this record undoubtedly appears to be at the present time. These local varieties have already been described in detail (*v. sup.* §§ 60 ff.). They are distinguished from each other partly by their types and partly by peculiarities of metal, fabric, or form. But underlying all this variety there are to be recognised certain constantly recurring types, such as the '*Caitya*,' and the 'Ujjain symbol,' which may almost be regarded as permanent features in the coinages of the Andhra Empire. As these occur on the coins of a number of provinces during the reigns of a number of kings, they cannot have a merely local or personal significance. They must, therefore, presumably be characteristic of the dynasty. As contrasted with these, other coin-types may be called personal, in the sense that their selection seems to have depended on the will of the sovereign or of the mint authorities. Such a personal character seems to be shown in cases where a change of type takes place in any particular district during a reign, as, for example, the change from the 'Horse' type to the 'Elephant' type in Andhradeśa (the district of Fabric B) during the reign of Śrī-Yajña (*v. sup.* p. lxxix.). Of personal types, in the ordinary sense of the term as meaning portrait-types, there is only a single instance known in the numismatics of the Andhra Dynasty, and this instance is due entirely to the influence of the coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas (Śrī-Yajña, Surāṣṭra Fabric; *v.* p. 45; Pl. VII. El.–J.B.).

'Caitya,' 'Ujjain symbol,' and 'Tree within railing.'

140. The '*Caitya*' and 'Ujjain symbol' are found in association as respectively the *obv.* and *rev.* types used by Gautamīputra in the Nasik Dist. (Pl. IX. 253–258), and also on the coins of Andhradeśa (Dist. of Fabric A) during the reigns from Puḷumāvi to

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Srī-Yajña certainly, and possibly to Śrī-Rudra (Pl. v. 88—G.P. 1; 115, 116; Pl. vi. 117—G.P. 1; 132–146; Pl. vii. G.P. 5). They occur together side by side in the *rev.* type of the coins of Surāṣṭra fabric struck by Śrī-Yajña in Aparānta (Pl. vii. El.–J.B.).

The *Caitya* or 'shrine' must originally have denoted some temple. With or without the 'Tree within railing,' which no doubt represents the sacred tree so frequently associated with Indian shrines, it appears either as a main type or as a symbol on coins from all the provinces of the empire which are represented numismatically except Chanda (§ 65), the Coromandel Coast (§ 67), and the uncertain districts in Western India to which belong the coins of Groups A and B (§ 74). It is used by both families of Śātakarṇis—both by the Śātavāhanas and by the Cuṭus. It was introduced into the *rev.* type of the Western Kṣatrapas during the reign of Caṣṭana. Its use in this connection may perhaps be traced to an Andhra source. It may quite possibly have been added by Caṣṭana to his earlier type after some district previously in the possession of the Andhras had passed into his hands (*v. sup.* p. cxv.). From the Western Kṣatrapas, the '*Caitya*' type was certainly borrowed by the Traikūṭakas (*v. inf.* § 145), and possibly also by the 'Bodhi' Dynasty (§ 146).

The 'Ujjain symbol' was so named by General Sir A. Cunningham because of its frequent occurrence on coins found at Ujjain (CAI, p. 95). The designation is, however, not sufficiently distinctive, since this symbol appears in many other districts of India. The object to which the term is applied consists of a cross having each of its arms terminated by a ball or circle, the whole being usually surmounted by a crescent or *nandipada* symbol. The meaning of this device is, like its correct name, at present doubtful. It is widely used in the Andhra coinages both of Eastern and Western India, but has only been found on coins of the Śātavāhana family of Śātakarṇis. It is not seen on any of

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the coins of the Cuṭu family, whether on those found at Karwar (§ 69) or on those more doubtfully attributed to the same family in the Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts (§ 66). Nor does it appear on the coins of the Mahāraṭhi which come from the Chitaldrug District (§ 68). There seems some reason then for supposing the 'Ujjain symbol' to be the distinctive emblem of the Śātavāhanas—the Andhras proper as opposed to the Andhrabhṛtyas; and it is possible that the uninscribed coins of Ujjain which bear this symbol may belong to the period of Andhra rule in Malwa[1] (§ 73). The 'Ujjain symbol' seems to occur as a type or symbol in every district in which the Śātavāhanas may be supposed to have struck coins except Kolhapur (§ 70).

On the coins of the Cuṭu family and of the Mahāraṭhi (Pl. v. 111; Pl. VIII. 233—G.P. 4) the type 'Tree within railing,' in association with the '*Caitya*,' seems to take the place of the 'Ujjain symbol' of the Śātavāhanas. Whether, however, it can be regarded, in a similar manner, as the distinctive emblem of the Cuṭus may be doubted, since it is frequently found associated with the 'Ujjain symbol.' If the two types in question could be proved to be the characteristic devices of these two families, their union on the same coins would at first sight seem strange. It could probably only be explained on the supposition that the coins belonged to a period at which the Cuṭus were still ruling as viceroys—Mahāraṭhis or Mahābhojas—under the Śātavāhanas. It is perhaps worthy of notice that the type 'Tree within railing' is found only on the Andhra coinages of Western or Southern India, that is to say, only in the regions where the Cuṭus ruled first as feudatories and subsequently as independent sovereigns (§§ 27, 28). It does not occur on coins from Eastern India.

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[1] For these coins of Ujjain, *v.* C. CAI, p. 94, Pl. x.

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Types of the Kṣaharātas.

141. The two known members of the Kṣaharāta family have in common the type 'Arrow, Discus, and Thunderbolt,' which may, therefore, be supposed to be the device of the dynasty. But, in addition to this common type, each bears a device of his own. Bhūmaka's distinctive type, which may have been either local or personal in its nature, was the 'Lion-capital and *Dharmacakra*.' Nahapāna places his portrait on his silver coins; but on the unique specimen of his copper coinage its place is taken by the 'Tree within railing,' which may perhaps have been derived from an Andhra source. These types have been discussed above in §§ 87–8.

Types of the Western Kṣatrapas after Caṣṭana.

142. The uniformity observable in the coinages of the Western Kṣatrapas from the time of Caṣṭana onwards presents a striking contrast to the multiplicity of the Andhra types. The reason for this greater uniformity is no doubt to be found in the fact that their dominions were restricted to a much smaller area. If we leave out of consideration a few isolated copper specimens for which no satisfactory attribution is at present possible (*e.g.* Pl. x. 264, 269; Pl. xii. 326–7), and the rare lead coins which appear during a single reign only (p. 187; Pl. xvii. 889–90), we may say that the numismatic record of the family of Caṣṭana is comprised almost entirely in two well-defined classes of coins—(1) a silver series which may be regarded as in form and character a continuation of the silver coinage of the Kṣaharātas, and which was probably struck originally for circulation in Kathiawar and Gujarat (Surāṣṭra in the more extended use of the term, *v. sup.* p. xxxi), and (2) a potin series which seems to have been peculiar to Malwa, the other great division of the kingdom of the Western Kṣatrapas (§§ 98–9, 102, 105). As we have seen (§ 108) it is possible that when the second of these issues ceased it was superseded by the first. The coin-types of the Western Kṣatrapas after the time of Caṣṭana have

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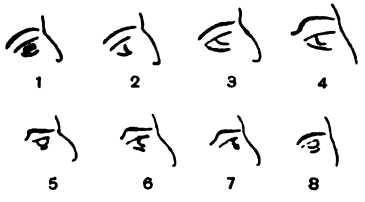
been described above in §§ 92 ff.; but this account may be supplemented here by a few general observations on certain changes which may be traced with some regularity and dated with some chronological accuracy both in the style of portraiture and in the representation of the 'star and crescent' in the *rev.* type.

Representation of the Eye in Portraits.

143. Although the types of the silver coinage remain the same from the beginning to the end of the dynasty—from the reign of Caṣṭana to that of Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, son of Satyasiṃha—a period of about two centuries and a half—slight variations are naturally to be observed in the art and workmanship of different periods.[1] Some of these—e.g. the different methods of representing the eye and lips in the portraits on the obverse, and the various forms assumed by the *caitya*, star and crescent, on the reverse—were noticed by Newton in 1862,[2] and it is interesting to observe (*op. cit.*, table facing p. 26) how the results which he obtained from a minute examination of these details generally confirm the order of succession of these princes as determined by their inscriptions and dates.

These observations are often useful as *criteria* of date. The different methods adopted in the representation of the eye seem, in particular, to be determinable with great accuracy. The chief methods are shown in the accompanying sketches, which are due



to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Hill; and, as will be seen from the

[1] The following account is chiefly taken from R. JRAS, 1899, pp. 365 ff.

[2] "On the Sah, Gupta, and other Ancient Dynasties of Kattiawar and Guzerat," JBBRAS, 1862, p. 1.

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following notes, the period during which each one of these prevailed can be dated in most instances almost to the exact year.

(1) Drawn from a coin of Mkṣ. Rudrasiṃha I, yr. 110 (*v.* p. 89; Pl. xi. 306).

From the beginning of the dynasty until about the year 115, in the reign of Rudrasiṃha I, son of Rudradāman I, the eye-ball is regularly represented by a dot in relief.

(2) Mkṣ. Rudraṣiṃha I, yr. 116 (*v.* p. 93; Pl. xi. 322).

For a short period after this the eye-ball is generally indicated by a line between the eye-lids in the form of a curve bending inwards. This style seems to prevail between the years 116 and 125. Of the five coins of Jīvadāman, son of Dāmajadaśrī (Dāmajada) I, the four which belong to his second reign (*v.* pp. 84–5; Pl. xi. 289–292) are in accordance with this rule, while the other, dated 1[00], and belonging to his first reign (*v.* p. 83; Pl. xi. 288) shows, as might naturally be expected, the earlier form of eye given in Fig. 1. The earlier coins of Rudrasena I, son of Rudrasiṃha I, follow the rule (*v.* Pl. xii. 328–331).

(3) Mkṣ. Rudrasena I, yr. 136 (*v.* p. 101; Pl. xii. 353).

After the year 125 the curve which indicates the eye-ball is attached to the middle of the line representing the upper eye-lid; and, in the reign of Dāmasena, apparently about the year 153 (*v.* Pl. xiii. 388), the curvature of the line representing the eye-brow is greatly increased (see Fig. 4).

(4) Mkṣ. Vijayasena, yr. 170 (*v.* p. 135; Pl. xiv. 541).

A tendency to make the upper line of the eye straighter and the curve of the eye-ball more circular is observable from about the year 170, in the reign of Vijayasena, and this style seems to last until after the year 211, in the reign of Bhartṛdāman.

(5) Mkṣ. Bhartṛdāman, yr. 214 (*v.* p. 158; Pl. xvi. 698) (the eye-brow copied from no. 695).

A coin of Bhartṛdāman, dated 211 (*v.* p. 156; Pl. xvi. 678), follows the style shown in Fig. 4, but on all his coins of a subsequent date the curve representing the eye-ball has become a complete circle. The dates on the coins of Viśvasiṃha and Bhartṛdāman are in such an unsatisfactory condition that it was formerly doubtful which of the two reigned

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first.[1] The evidence from style is in this case important. Of the numerous specimens of Viśvasiṃha published in the Catalogue, not one has a portrait with the eye formed according to the fashion prevalent during the latter part of Bhartṛdāman's reign—a fact which, of itself, seems to show that Viśvasiṃha ruled before Bhartṛdāman.

(6) Mkṣ. Rudrasiṃha II, yr. 230 (*v.* p. 171; Pl. xvi. 770).

During the reign of Rudrasiṃha II, son of Svāmi-Jīvadāman, before the year 230, we find what seems almost to be a reversion to the style shown in Fig. 4. The only differences appear to be that the curve indicating the eye-ball is attached nearly to the end of the upper line of the eye, and that the lower line is shorter. The dates on most of the coins of Rudrasiṃha II are indistinct, and it is impossible to date the introduction of this style very accurately. It certainly prevails after 230, but of the coins reading 22*x*, some follow this style and some that shown in Fig. 5.

(7) Kṣ. Yaśodāman II, yr. 240 (*v.* p. 175; Pl. xvii. 795).

On the coins of Yaśodāman II (239–254), the lower line of the eye is much reduced—often it becomes a mere dot—and the curve indicating the eye-ball is much smaller, and is attached to the extremity of the upper line. This style seems to prevail until about the year 290, in the reign of Svāmi-Rudrasena III.

(8) Mkṣ. Svāmi-Rudrasena III, son of Svāmi-Rudradāman II, yr. 292 (*v.* p. 182; Pl. xvii. 839).

In this reign, after about the year 290, we seem to find a new style, in which the eye-brow is made much thicker, and the eye-ball represented by a circle at the end of the upper line, existing side by side with the style shown in Fig. 7. Both of these styles seem to occur together until the end of the dynasty, but the one described last and shown in Fig. 8 seems to predominate.

'Crescent and Star.'

144. On the silver coins of the Western Kṣatrapas the following variations may be traced in the representation of the 'crescent and star,' the origin and history of

[1] Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 658, evidently supposed that Viśvasiṃha was Kṣatrapa during the reign of Bhartṛdāman as Mahākṣatrapa.

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which as elements in the *rev.* type have been discussed above in § 92:—

(1) The 'crescent and star' together constitute the *rev.* type in Var. *a* of the coins struck by Caṣṭana as Kṣatrapa. Originally the 'star' appears as what it was no doubt originally intended to denote, *viz.* a 'rayed sun.' It is represented as an orb surrounded by rays (*v.* Pl. x. El.).

(2) In Var. *b* of the coins struck by Caṣṭana as Kṣatrapa, and on some of the coins on which he appears as Mahākṣatrapa, the 'crescent and star' take their place on either side of the '*caitya*,' and on the same level with it (*v.* Pl. x. 259, 260).

(3) On other specimens struck by Caṣṭana as Mahākṣatrapa, the 'crescent and star,' though apparently still regarded as of equal importance with the '*caitya*' as constituent parts of the type, no longer appear on the same level with it, but are placed higher in the field (*v.* Pl. x. 262, and J.B.).

(4) After the reign of Caṣṭana two tendencies are observable in the representation of the 'star' or 'rayed sun.' The orb tends to become smaller, and the rays tend to become thicker. Rays denoted by fine lines sometimes appear in the reign of Rudradāman I, but not afterwards; *cf.* Pl. x. 272 with the other coins of Rudradāman I and those of Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I.

(5) During the reign of Rudrasena I, from about the year 126 onwards, the 'star' is represented as a cluster of dots of the same size, the 'orb' in the centre appearing as a dot no larger than the dots which surround it (*v.* Pl. xii. 334, &c.). At the same time the 'crescent' on the left of the *caitya* is reduced to the size of the crescent which surmounts the *caitya*. By this time the 'crescent and star' have lost their importance as elements in the composition of the type, and have become mere symbols or adjuncts to the *caitya*. The date of the two Æ coins, p. 94; Pl. xii. 326–7, is therefore probably before yr. 126.

(6) During the reign of Rudrasiṃha II and afterwards both the crescent to the left and the crescent surmounting the *caitya* have generally degenerated, except on the more carefully executed specimens (*e.g.* Pl. xvi. 779), to the two small curved lines which are to be seen in the left field (*e.g.* Pl. xvi. 770, &c.).

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Types of the Traikūṭakas.

145. The Traikūṭakas borrowed their types directly from the Western Kṣatrapas (§ 136). On the *obv.* no dates in the usual position, behind the king's head, have yet been discovered, and traces of the inscr. in 'Greek' characters are very rarely to be seen.[1] On the *rev.* the 'crescent' which usually appears in the left field of the prototypes seems to have disappeared entirely in the copies, but a trace of the crescent above the *caitya* is probably to be recognised in the small curve which is sometimes found beneath one of the characters of the coin-legend (*v.* p. 198, note 3).

Types of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty.

146. Although the *rev.* type of the coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty recalls that of the Western Kṣatrapas, the *obv.* types of the two dynasties have nothing in common. At present the only *obv.* types which have been found in this series are those on the coins of Vīra-bodhi or Vīra-bodhidatta, *viz.* 'Tree within railing' with or without the addition of the 'Figure of a man standing' (*v.* Pl. XVIII. 983–87). The obverses of all the other known coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty appear to be plain. The *caitya* on the *rev.* of the coins of Vīra-bodhi or Vīra-bodhidatta is surmounted by a crescent as on the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas, but it differs in having a waved line represented vertically on either side of it, instead of one represented horizontally beneath. On the *rev.* of all the other coins of the dynasty the *caitya* appears without the surmounting crescent or the waved lines or any other adjuncts (*v.* Pl. XVIII. 988–98).

Symbols.

147. At present very little is known as to the meaning of the symbols which often occur as adjuncts to the main type on Indian coins. Many of them were probably religious in origin, and may have been used as sectarian

[1] The statement made in note 1 on p. 198 should be corrected. Undoubted traces of the inscr. in 'Greek' characters are to be recognised on Pl. XVIII. W. T.

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marks ; but too little is yet known about the sects and the religious symbolism of Early India to enable us to give in most cases any satisfactory explanation of these devices. There seems to be no permanent distinction in Indian numismatics between 'types' and 'symbols.' In regard both to their origin and their use they probably had much in common, and the terms are often applied to the same designs according to the relative position of predominance or insignificance which they seem to occupy on a coin. On this principle the three figures, which have been discussed above (§ 140) under the heading 'Types,' *viz.* the '*Caitya*,' the 'Ujjain symbol,' and the 'Tree within railing,' are in the Catalogue treated as symbols whenever they seem to hold a position in subordination to the main type. Other symbols which occur on the classes of coins described in the Catalogue are the following :—

1. 卐. '*Svastika*,' the symbol of 'good fortune' (*svasti* = *su* + *asti* = εὖ + ἐστί) (Pl. I. 9). It appears in various forms, in one of which the 'Taurine symbol,' no. 2, takes the place of the horizontal or vertical line which is attached to each limb of the cross (Pl. I. 3). For the *svastika*, *v.* reff. in Bh. *Trans. Inter. Or. Congress* (Leiden, 1883, III, p. 137).

2. ♉. The '*Taurine symbol*,' so called as being identical in form with the zodiacal sign of Taurus (Pl. I. 3). It may perhaps be a simpler form of no. 3 ; *v.* Thomas, JRAS, 1865, p. 483 ; Fleet, *id.* 1907, p. 531.

3. 𑀦𑀦𑁆. '*Nandipada*,' 'The foot-print of Nandi' (Pl. II. 18). The name in its Prakrit form *naṃdipaaṃ* = Skt. *nandipadam* accompanies a representation of this symbol engraved on a rock in the Padana Hill (Bh. JBBRAS, XV, p. 320, Pl. III. H). The symbol is associated with the figures of Śiva and his Bull on the coins of Kadphises II (Gardner, B.M. Cat., *Gk. and Scyth. Kings*, Pl. XXV. 7, etc.) ; but it is certainly not exclusively Brahmanical, as it is frequently seen, often in a more elaborate form, in Buddhist and Jain sculptures (*e.g.* C. *Mahābodhi*, p. 12, Pl. VIII. 2 ; S. *The Jain Stūpa and other Antiquities of Mathurā*, *Arch. Sur. Ind.* XX, Pl. XL.).

4. 𑀬. Uncertain (Pl. II. 18). Several modifications of this symbol seem to occur ; *v.* R. JRAS, 1900, p. 101.

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5. . Uncertain (Pl. VIII. 236). Perhaps a variety of no. 4.

6. . Uncertain (p. 28). Perhaps identical with the object which is called an altar (p. 32, nos. 125–8).

7. . Uncertain (Pl. V. 105); *v.* no. 9.

8. . Uncertain (Pl. VIII. 236); *v.* no. 9.

9. '*Nāga-symbol*' (Pl. VIII. G.P. 1, and 207). That this symbol represents two snakes (*nāgas*) erect with expanded hoods seems evident from the two coins referred to. The symbol seems to have assumed a more conventional form in Pl. VIII. 208. The question arises whether either or both of the symbols nos. 7 and 8 may not have been intended to represent this '*nāga-symbol.*'

10. '*Conch-shell*' (Pl. VI. 132).

11. '*Lotus-flower*' (*ibid.*).

12. '*Spherical object*' (Pl. V. 105); '*Pellet within circle*' (Pl. V. 112); '*Pellet within circle of dots*' (p. 28). These are probably intended to represent the same symbol, perhaps a '*dharma-cakra*' (*cf.* Pl. IX. 238).

13. '*River with fish*' (Pl. I. 1). This design usually takes the form of a double waved line placed beneath the type, but it is sometimes made into a border for the coin, and sometimes *svastika*-symbols are mingled with the fishes represented (Pl. I. 5). There can be no doubt that this design is symbolical of the river of the district in which the coins were struck.

14. '*Waved line*' (Pl. IX. 255; Pl. X. 259 *et passim*). On the coins with which the present Catalogue deals, the '*waved line*' symbol is associated chiefly with the '*caitya*' of the *rev.* type; but it occurs with other types also in other classes of Indian coins. It probably, like no 13, denotes the river of the country to which the coins belong; and it seems to be used in cases where considerations of space make the fuller representation impossible. On some of the coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty, two of these 'waved lines' appear, one on either side of the '*caitya*' (p. 207; Pl. XVIII. 983–4). Presumably, therefore, the locality of this dynasty must be sought for in some district where there were two rivers of importance.

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All of these symbols are to be found on the most primitive coinage of Ancient India—the punch-marked coinage—and on coins of the other ancient series, such as those of Taxila, the Audumbaras, the Kuṇindas, the Yaudheyas, Ayodhya, Ujjain, Eran, &c. (*v.* C. CAI); and most of them are of frequent occurrence in inscrr.[1] and sculptures. In the present state of our knowledge it seems impossible to discriminate between their use so far as to say that while some are Brahmanical, others are Buddhist or Jain. They seem to be the common property of diverse sects in different parts of India.

DENOMINATIONS, WEIGHTS, AND METALS.

Ancient Indian Weight-systems.

148. The names and values of ancient Indian coins, and the weight-standards, according to which they were struck, are at present very imperfectly known. From the inscrr. which record endowments we may sometimes learn the names of coins and the rates of interest which were produced by sums of money invested in commercial undertakings; and both in the early Sanskrit law-books of Manu, Yājñavalkya, and others, and in later treatises devoted especially to the subject of weights and measures, we may find certain tables of weights for gold, silver, and copper. A certain amount of information may thus be obtained from these sources as to the currencies of Ancient India; but considerable difficulties will

[1] They frequently occur at the beginning and end of inscrr.; *v.* the inscrr. at Bhaja, Kuda, Bedsa, Karle, Junnar, and Nasik, ASWI, iv, Pll. XLIV-LV. They appear to be thus used merely as auspicious marks, and may be compared with the Christian emblems, one of which—IHS—was actually borrowed for use on coins of Kashmir in the 19th cent.; *v.* Pearse in Codrington, *Musalman Numis.*, p. 19, note.

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almost always appear whenever the attempt is made to apply this knowledge to elucidate the actual problems of Indian numismatics. These difficulties are due, no doubt, partly to the fact that the available sources of information have been insufficiently explored; but they are probably partly due also to the fact that, in many instances, adequate sources of information no longer exist. In any case, it is evident that the simple tables given in Manu and the older law-books, on which numismatists have sometimes solely relied, can afford no satisfactory solution to many of the puzzles of Indian metrology. No full discussion of this subject can be attempted here; but it may be worth while to indicate the existence or the possibility of certain disturbing factors which may have made these weight-systems far more intricate in practice than they appear in the literature.

So far as the currencies described in this volume are concerned, it will be sufficient to quote two equations from each of the two tables of weights for silver and copper given in the law-books[1]:—

Silver.

2 *raktikās, kṛṣṇalas* or *guñjās* = 1 *māṣa.*

16 *māṣas* = 1 *purāṇa* or *dharaṇa* (the silver *kārṣāpaṇa*).

Copper.

5 *raktikās, kṛṣṇalas* or *guñjās* = 1 *māṣa.*

16 *māṣas* = 1 *karṣa* or *paṇa* (the copper *kārṣāpaṇa*).

The *raktikā*, which is common to both systems, and may, indeed, be regarded as the basis of all Indian weight-systems, was originally, as its various names denote, the '*rati*,' the seed of the

[1] *Cf.* Colebrooke, *Essays* (ed. Cowell), i, p. 529; Thomas, *Ancient Indian Weights*, p. 18; C. CAI, p. 42. Other reff. in R. IC, § 4. The passages from the Sanskrit authorities are given *in extenso* in the *Vācaspatya* Dict., *s.v.* 'karṣa.'

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guñjā-creeper (*abrus precatorius*), still popularly used as a weight in various parts of India. The *rati* is brought into relation with the next higher denomination, the *māṣa*, originally some variety of 'bean,' in different ways in different systems. In the two tables quoted above it will be seen that, while the silver *māṣa* is only equal to 2 *ratis*, the copper *māṣa* weighs 5 *ratis*. These two varieties of *māṣa* may, then, be regarded as the units, 16 of which respectively constitute the weight of the standard silver coin, the *purāṇa* or *dharaṇa* = 32 *ratis*, and the weight of the standard copper coin, the *karṣa* or *paṇa* = 80 *ratis*.

To both of the standard coins in question, the silver *purāṇa* of 32 *ratis* and the copper *paṇa* of 80 *ratis*, the same name '*kārṣāpaṇa*' (Prakrit '*kāhāpana*') was sometimes applied.[1] This double use of the term was probably in ancient times only confusing whenever the currency of one district had to be compared with that of another. We may gather both directly from the statements of the law-books, and more generally from the study of the coins, that in Ancient India silver and copper coinages were often independent of each other and circulated in different districts. A copper currency was not necessarily regarded as merely auxiliary to the silver currency; but a copper standard prevailed in some districts just as a silver standard prevailed in others.[2] The word

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[1] Manu seems to imply that the term was properly applied to the copper *paṇa* weighing a *karṣa*—'*kārṣāpaṇas tu vijñeyas tāmrikaḥ kārṣikaḥ paṇaḥ*,' viii, 136. Ānandagiri on Śaṅkara's commentary to the *Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad* I (Bibl. Ind., p. 339) says that in certain countries it denoted a sum of 16 *paṇas* = the silver *purāṇa*—'*deśaviśeṣe kārṣāpaṇaśabdaḥ ṣoḍaśapaṇāṇām saṃjñā*' (Böhtlingk and Roth, *s.v.* 'kārṣāpaṇa').

[2] Nārada, quoted in the *Vācaspatya*, states that the silver *kārṣāpaṇa* was current in the South and the *paṇa* in the East, and that 16 *paṇas* = 1 *pala*:—

'*Kārṣāpaṇo dakṣiṇasyāṃ diśi raupyaḥ pravarttate;*
Paṇo nibaddhaḥ pūrvasyāṃ; ṣoḍaśaiva paṇāḥ palam.'

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'*kārṣāpaṇa*,' therefore, may in any particular district be supposed to mean the standard coin whether of silver or copper.[1]

It has sometimes been assumed that the two tables quoted above from the law-books were intended to apply to all the different countries of India. Any such uniformity is in the highest degree improbable and is contrary to all analogy; but, if such an hypothesis could be allowed, it is manifest that the standard weights of all the ancient silver and copper coins of purely Indian origin might readily be ascertained if the mean weight of the *guñjā*-berry could be determined. This has been done experimentally by various investigators, whose results usually differ merely by a few hundredths of a grain. According to General Sir A. Cunningham the average weight of this berry is 1·83 grains. He therefore fixed the full weight of the standard silver coin, the *purāṇa*, or silver *kārṣāpaṇa* of 32 *ratis*, at 58·56 grains, and that of the standard copper coin, the *paṇa*, or copper *kārṣāpaṇa* of 80 *ratis*, at 146·4 grains.

When, however, the attempt is made to explain the weights of actual specimens by reference to these standards, their conformity is, in most cases, by no means evident. The truth of this observation will be realised by anyone who tries, for instance, to classify the coins published in General Sir A. Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India* in accordance with the tables given by him on pp. 46, 47. To take as an example four copper coins which he himself identifies on p. 59 (Pl. I. 20-23), it will be seen that a very liberal allowance for overweight has to be made in two cases, and that it is necessary to suppose that two of the coins in question represent denominations of respectively 1¾ and 1½ *paṇas*. It is difficult to imagine that irregular denominations of this character

[1] In Ceylon the term was applied also to gold coins; *v.* Buddhaghoṣa (5th cent. A.D.), quoted by Rhys Davids, *Ancient Coins and Measures of Ceylon*, p. 8.

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existed in any currency intended for practical purposes to the extent which the application of these tables to the actual specimens presupposes; and we are forced to the conclusion that the simple weight-systems given in the law-books do not afford a satisfactory explanation of the weights of ancient Indian coins in general.

The fact would appear to be that in Ancient India, as in Modern India, very great diversity prevailed in the weight-systems of different districts, but that underlying this diversity there were certain general principles of very wide if not of universal application. A remark made in the 'Introductory Notes' prefixed to each volume of the new edition of *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* might probably be applied with equal truth to the state of affairs existing in Ancient India:—"The various systems of weight used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units."[1] The Sanskrit commentators on the law-books, and the writers on weights and measures, show that while the *māṣa* is regularly regarded as the unit, and 16 of these units regularly make up the standard weight—an application of the ancient method of reckoning by sixteens (*i.e.* four fours[2]) of which an example still survives in the rupee and its subdivisions—the weight of the *māṣa* varied very greatly in different districts. The *māṣas* of two and of five *ratis* no doubt prevailed in the district and at the period represented by the early law-books, and may have thus been regarded subsequently as the authoritative orthodox weights for silver and copper; but there can be no question that *māṣas* of other values also—6, 10, 12, or 16 *ratis*—were used as

[1] P. v or vii in different volumes.

[2] That the method of reckoning by fours is extremely ancient is shown by the fact that in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, the numeral 'eight' is dual in form —*aṣṭā* or *aṣṭau*, ὀκτώ, octo. This method is also preserved in the Kharoṣṭhī notation; *v.* Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, § 33.

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units in different parts of India.[1] For instance, we find a definite statement that in Magadha *māṣa* denoted a unit of 6 *ratis*. This gave a *karṣa* of 96 *ratis*, with its quarter a *ṭaṅka* of 24 *ratis*—both of which coins we might reasonably expect to find represented in our collections."[2]

The subject cannot be fully examined here; but it is important to insist on the fact that any supposed uniformity in the weight-standards of the ancient coins of India appears on examination to be quite illusory. It is impossible to read the various passages quoted from Sanskrit authors in the *Vācaspatya* Dictionary, *s.v.* 'karṣa,' without realising that the diversity of weights may have been very considerable. This diversity seems certainly also to be proved by the actual specimens, many of which cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be satisfactorily assigned to any particular denomination.

Coins of the Andhras.

149. The metals used for currency in the Andhra dominions were lead, potin, copper, and silver. Throughout the empire the coinages of lead predominate. They have been found exclusively in Andhradeśa, the home of the race (§§ 60–63), in the Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts (§ 66), in the region of the Coromandel Coast (§ 67), in the Chitaldrug District (§ 68), and in the Karwar District (§ 69). A lead and a potin coinage are found apparently in association in the Kolhapur District (§ 70); and it seems probable that at an early

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[1] Colebrooke, *op. cit.* p. 531, says, 'Hence we have no less than four *māṣas*: one containing five *raktikās*; another, four (according to Nārada); a third, sixteen (according to Bṛhaspati); and a fourth (the *māṣaka* of silver) containing two *raktikās*; not to notice the *māṣaka* used by the medical tribe, and consisting of ten or, according to some authorities, of twelve *raktikās*, which may be the same with the jewellers' *māṣa* of six double *rattis*,' &c.

[2] Caraka quoted in the *Vācaspatya*—'*Magadhaparibhāṣāyāṃ ṣaḍrattiko māṣaś caturviṃśatirattikaṣ ṭaṅkaḥ ṣaṇṇavatirattikaḥ karṣaḥ.*'

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period a lead currency prevailed in Malwa in districts where, at a later date, coins of potin or copper appear to have been used (§§ 73, 75). Potin coins are found together with others in the districts just mentioned, and exclusively in the Chanda District of the Central Provinces (§ 65). Silver coinages are only found in the Nasik District (§ 71) and in the N. Konkan (§ 72); the former is merely a re-issue of coins struck by Nahapāna, and the latter is directly copied from the contemporary coins of the Western Kṣatrapas.

The denominations and the weight-standards of all these classes, except the two last, must for the present remain doubtful. The various coinages show considerable variations in size and weight, such as might reasonably be expected in the different provinces of so extensive an empire.

The Nanaghat inscr. of Queen Nāganikā (§ 57, no. 1) and the Kanheri inscr. dated in the 16th year of Śrī-Yajña (*id.* no. 22) show that in these western provinces of the Andhra dominions, N. Mahārāṣṭra and the Northern Konkan, sums of money were estimated in *kārṣāpaṇas*[1]; and there can be no doubt that the coin referred to is the silver *kārṣāpaṇa*, which is known to have circulated in both of these regions; *cf.* the silver coins of Naha-

[1] The Nanaghat inscr. records the fees paid to the officiating Brahmans on the occasion of the celebration of certain Vedic sacrifices. Large as some of these appear to be, *e.g.* one of 24,000 *kārṣāpaṇas*, they are only in proportion to the other offerings made, *e.g.* one of 11,000 cows, and are in accordance with the sumptuous scale on which these sacrifices, the Agnyādheya, the Rājasūya, the Aśvamedha, etc., have been performed by monarchs in both Ancient and Modern India. The purport of the Kanheri inscr. is not altogether clear; but it includes the record of two endowments, one of a sum of 200 *kārṣāpaṇas* put out to interest at the rate of 1 *per cent. per mensem*, and the other, apparently, half the produce of a certain field. The chief object of these endowments was to provide each of the monks passing the rainy season in the monastery at Kanheri with a sum of 16 *kārṣāpaṇas* (*solasaka*) for clothing. In all these cases the *kārṣāpaṇa* must evidently be the silver coin of that name.

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pāna restruck by Gautamīputra for circulation in the Nasik District, and the silver coins of Surāṣṭra fabric issued by Śrī-Yajña in Aparānta, both of which classes were undoubtedly *kārṣāpaṇas* (*v. inf.* § 150).

Coins of the Western Kṣatrapas.

150. The dominions of the Western Kṣatrapas were far more restricted than those of the Andhras, and there is consequently much less variety to be found in their coinages. The localities in which the silver and potin currencies prevailed have already been explained (*v. sup.* § 142): those of the copper and lead currencies are doubtful. The denominations and the weight-standards of the potin, copper, and lead coins are uncertain; but the silver coins are unquestionably called *kārṣāpaṇas* in the inscrr.,[1] and their weight-standard has been usually supposed to be that of the 'hemi-drachms' of the Graeco-Indian princes Apollodotus and Menander which previously circulated in the same region.[2] The fact that these silver coins, though called '*kārṣāpaṇas*,' only weigh from 34 to 36 grains, instead of about 58 grains as would be theoretically required, is instructive (§ 148). It shows that this term, when applied to a silver coin, does not necessarily denote a piece of the actual weight of 32 *ratis*, and suggests the conclusion that, in Ancient India as elsewhere, coin-denominations derived from weights may have acquired in the course of time very various

[1] A few references will be sufficient to show that the silver coin is intended:— A field bought for 4000 *kārṣāpaṇas* (Nasik inscr.; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 81). An investment of 2000 *kārṣāpaṇas* at the rate of 1 *per cent. per mensem* to provide 20 monks with a sum of 12 *kārṣāpaṇas* (*bārasaka*) each for clothing (Nasik inscr., *id.* no. 33). A deposit of 100 *kārṣāpaṇas* at the same rate provides a single monk with a similar amount (Nasik inscr., Senart, EI, viii, p. 90; Pl. VIII. 17).

[2] *Periplus*, § 47 (McCrindle, IA, viii, p. 143), "Old drachmai bearing the Greek inscriptions of Apollodotus and Menander are current in Barugaza." McCrindle supposes the date of the *Periplus* to be between A.D. 80 and 89 (*op. cit.* p. 108).

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meanings; *cf.* the history of our 'pound,' 'the pound sterling,' 'the Scottish pound,' &c.

One of the inscrr. contains the important information that the rate of exchange between the *kārṣāpaṇa* and the gold coin of the period, the *suvarṇa*, was as 1 to 35.[1] The reference here must surely be to the contemporary gold currency of the Kuṣanas, the standard of which was apparently that of the Roman *aureus*. If we take the weights of the *kārṣāpaṇa* and the *suvarṇa* as 36 and 124 grains respectively, we shall find that the ratio of silver to gold at this time was approximately as 1 to 10, a result which appears to be reasonable.[2]

Traikūṭaka Coins.

151. The only known currency of the Traikūṭakas is of silver, and is simply, as regards weight-standards as well as types, a continuation of that of the Western Kṣatrapas. As the dominions of the Traikūṭakas included Aparānta and N. Mahārāṣṭra, it is not surprising to find that they continued to issue the silver *kārṣāpaṇa*,[3] the use of which was already well established in these regions (§ 150). This currency may therefore be traced in this part of India from the time of the Kṣaharāta Nahapāna, *c.* 120 A.D., to that of the Traikūṭaka Vyāghrasena, *c.* 480 A.D.; and it is to be observed that, throughout this long period of some three hundred and sixty years, the weight of the standard coin, from about 34 to 36 grains, is preserved without any noticeable depreciation.[4]

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[1] Nasik inscr.; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 33.

[2] 124 *Ar* = 36 *Ar* × 35, ∴ 1 *Ar* = 10·16 *Ar*.

[3] The *kārṣāpaṇa* was also used by the Ābhīras in the Nasik Dist.; *v. sup.* § 57, no. 43.

[4] The Graeco-Indian 'hemidrachms' of Apollodotus and Menander, which are commonly supposed to have been the prototypes of this silver '*kārṣāpaṇa*,' usually weigh about 37 or 38 grains. Bh. supposed that local issues of the debased coins of Apollodotus constituted the currency of Gujarat and Kathiawar

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Coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty.

152. At present only lead coins of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty are known; and both the denominations and the weight-standard of these remain as uncertain as their locality and their date (§ 137). So few specimens are as yet available for study, that it would be hazardous to attempt to draw any general conclusions as to the nature of this coinage; but, in regard to the specimens now published, it may be noticed that the coins of Vīra-bodhi or Vīra-bodhidatta when compared with those of Śiva-bodhi and Candra-bodhi are distinguished both by higher denominations and by more complete types (Pl. XVIII. 983–998).

COIN-LEGENDS.

Language.

153. The coin-legends of the Andhras in every district and at all periods are, without any exception, in some Prakrit dialect. As a rule their language shows no very striking peculiarities: the verbal forms are merely those which we are accustomed to find in Indian inscrr. of the centuries immediately preceding and following the Christian era; *e.g. Raño* (*i.e. Rañño*) or *Rāño* = Skt. *Rājñaḥ*, *Siri*=*Śrī*, *Yaña*=*Yajña*, *Kaṇha*=*Kṛṣṇa*, &c. But in one instance—on the silver coins of Surāṣṭra fabric struck by Śrī-Yajña (p. 45)—there appears, in association with this ordinary Prakrit, a dialect which, like the variety of the Brāhmī alphabet used in this coin-legend, has very definite peculiarities of its own. As

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from the Graeco-Indian period until the time of Nahapāna. It is doubtful whether he refers to the ordinary silver coins of Apollodotus II Philopator, who must be the Apollodotus intended in this connection, or to copies of these; *v.* BG. I, i, p. 17.

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has been observed above (pp. xc, xci), the evidence of the Bhaṭṭiprolu inscrr. seems to show that this dialect and this alphabet, to which Bühler applied the term 'Drāviḍī,' prevailed in the Kistna Dist., the original home of the Andhras. On the assumption that the two associated coin-legends in question are identical in meaning, we obtain the following results by comparison :—

(1) Drāviḍī [- - -]*ṇaṣa* = Pkt. *Raño* = Skt. *Rājño*.

(2) ,, *Gotam(a)putaṣa* = *Gotamiputasa* = *Gautamīputrasya*.

(3) ,, *Hiru-Yaña-Hātakaṇiṣa* = *Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṇisa* = *Śrī-Yajña-Śātakarṇeḥ*.

For the genitive termination *-ṣa*, *cf.* the Bhaṭṭiprolu inscrr. (Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, § 17, Table II, xiii–xv, 38; R. JRAS, 1905, p. 800); and for *ha* = Skt. *śa*, *cf.* the Andhra names quoted *sup.* p. xci.

As contrasted with the coin-legends of the Andhras, the Brāhmī coin-legends of the Western Kṣatrapas are distinguished by a predominance of Sanskrit forms and by an admixture of Sanskrit inflexions. The compound *akṣaras* are regularly preserved : *e.g.* in *kṣatrapa*, *rājño* not *raño*, *svāmi* not *sāmi*, *śriyaḥ* not *siri-*[*e*], *putrasa* not *putasa* ; *cf.* also *Īśvara*, *varṣa*, *prathama*, *dvitīya*, *Bhartṛ-*, *Viśva-*, *Satya-*, *svasriya*, &c. In fact, with the exception of *-sīha*, which always takes the place of the Skt. *-siṃha*, there are no distinctively Prakrit forms to be found. The Prakrit genitive of *-dāman*, viz. *-dāmaṣa*, appears on the coins of Jayadāman. His successor Rudradāman I uses either this or the Sanskrit form *-dāmna(ḥ)*, which alone is to be found after his date. On the other hand, the Prakrit genitive in *-sa* (i.e. *-ssa*) prevails over the Skt. *-sya* throughout the history of the dynasty, except for a brief period during which the coin-legends appear to be in almost perfectly correct Sanskrit. The

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period in question seems to be about the year 100 = A.D. 178, during the reigns as Kṣatrapa of Dāmaghsada (Dāmajadaśrī) I and his son Satyadāman (*v. sup.* p. cxxiv). Altogether it may be said that the Prakrit features in these coin-legends consist chiefly in (1) this predominant use of the genitive in *-sa*, (2) the frequent omission of the *visarga* from the genitive *-dāmnaḥ*, and (3) the incorrect *sandhi* often seen in '*Rājño Kṣa.*°'[1]

The evidence afforded by the coin-legends and inscrr. of the Andhras and Western Kṣatrapas most clearly shows that in the first half of the second century A.D. Sanskrit and Prakrit were used side by side in Western India. Usage not only varied in different localities, but might also vary in the same locality. The leading facts may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The main portion of one of Nahapāna's (*i.e.* Usavadāta's) inscrr. at Nasik (*c.* A.D. 120) is in Sanskrit (*v. sup.* § 57, no. 31). The two postscripts to this inscr., Nahapāna's other inscrr. at Nasik (*id.* nos. 32–4), and his Brāhmī coin-legends are in a language which combines Sanskrit and Prakrit features. The Nasik inscrr. of his conqueror Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi and his coin-legends, as, indeed, all Andhra inscrr. with one exception (*v. inf.* (2)) and all Andhra coin-legends, are in Prakrit. Nahapāna's inscrr. at Junnar and Karle (§ 57, nos. 35–6) are in Prakrit.

(2) The Junagadh inscr. of Rudradāman I, dated in yr. 72 = A.D. 150, is in Sanskrit. His Brāhmī coin-legends are in the mixed language. The contemporary inscrr. of the Andhras (§ 57, nos. 10–16) are all in Prakrit, except the Kanheri inscr. of Puḷumāvi's Queen, the daughter of Rudradāman, which is in Sanskrit (*id.* no. 17).

The Kharoṣṭhī legends of Bhūmaka, Nahapāna and Caṣṭana are in a Prakrit dialect. Thus Kh. *Raño* = Br. *Rājño*; Kh.

[1] There seems to be a period from about the yr. 154 (Dāmajadaśrī II; p. 115) to the time of Bhartṛdāman (Kṣatrapa, 201–4; p. 153) when the correct *sandhi*, *Rājñaḥ Kṣa*°, is regularly found. With the next reign (Viśvasena; p. 162) the incorrect *sandhi* begins to appear again.

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Chaharata = Br. *Kṣaharāta*; Kh. *Caṭhana* = Br. *Caṣṭana*. For the significance of the occurrence of Kharoṣṭhī on these coins, and the usual local limits of this alphabet on Indian monuments, *v. sup.* p. civ.

The language of the coin-legends of the Traikūṭakas (last half of 5th cent. A.D.) is correct Sanskrit, if the necessary vowel-signs and *visargas* be supplied. The Nasik inscr. of the Ābhīra king Īśvarasena (§ 57, no. 43), who may possibly have belonged to the same dynasty, is also in Sanskrit (*v. sup.* p. cxxxvi).

The coin-legends of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty are in ordinary Prakrit.

Titles.

154. The most characteristic titles of the Andhra kings are the metronymics which they bear on certain classes of their coins. The use of metronymics probably finds its original explanation in the custom, widely prevalent in India at all periods, by which descent is reckoned through the mother. The Andhra metronymics are, however, peculiar in so far as they are all derived from the names of Vedic *gotras*, this is to say, priestly families named after some great teacher to whom they traced their origin. Thus Gautamīputra, for example, means 'son of the Queen of the *gotra* of Gotama.' Bühler was the first to explain these distinctively priestly titles, thus occurring in a kingly family not of the Brāhman caste, as given in honour of the royal *purohita* or family-priest.[1] Thus Vāsiṣṭhī and Māṭharī are religious surnames derived from *purohitas* belonging respectively to the *gotras* of Vasiṣṭha and Māṭhara. Such religious surnames were borne by Andhra queens in addition to their personal names. Thus, for example, the proper name of Gautamī, the mother of Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi, is known to have been Bala-śrī (§ 57, no. 13).

[1] IA, xii, p. 272.

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Metronymics are borne by Andhra kings together with their personal names in the legends of coinages issued in Andhradeśa, the Nasik Dist., and Aparānta (Surāṣṭra fabric); *v.* pp. 20, 68, 45, &c.; and in the Kolhapur Dist. they occur in association with the names or titles 'Viḷivāyakura' and 'Sivalakura,' the true explanation of which remains uncertain (p. lxxxvii). The personal name is found alone with the honorific prefix '*Śrī*' ('*Siri*') on coins of the Chanda Dist.; *v.* p. 21, &c. These are the only coins of the Śātavāhana family on which the title '*Rāja*' does not occur. '*Rāja*' and '*Śrī*' are used together without further titles on the early coins of Malwa fabric (Rāja Śrī-Śāta; *v.* p. 1). On the coinages of the "feudatories of the Andhras" '*Rāja*' appears alone with the titles 'Cuṭukaḍānanda' and 'Muḍānanda' (§ 69), but is not found on the coins of the Mahāraṭhi (Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi; *v.* § 68).

The coin-legends of the Western Kṣatrapas are distinguished in the first place by the complete absence of the honorific prefix *Śrī-*. In this series this word is only used as an affix for the purpose of giving to the foreign name Dāmaghsada a more Indian appearance (§ 97). The Kṣaharātas bear their family title. This is associated with '*Kṣatrapa*' on the coins of Bhūmaka (p. 63), and with '*Rāja*' on those of Nahaṛāna (p. 65), who, although he is known from inscrr. to have been both kṣatrapa and mahākṣatrapa (§ 57, nos. 31–6), uses neither of these titles in his coin-legends. With the silver coins of Caṣṭana begins the use of patronymics which is the chief characteristic of this dynasty, and which, together with the regular practice of dating the coins, has made it possible to restore the outlines of its genealogy and chronology with remarkable completeness.[1] The title '*Rāja*' is regularly

[1] In one instance (Svāmi-Siṃhasena; p. 189) another relationship, that of 'sister's son,' is recorded.

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given to both kṣatrapas and mahākṣatrapas; and in one reign (Svāmi-Siṃhasena; p. 189) '*Mahārāja Kṣatrapa*' is found as an alternative to the usual '*Rāja Mahākṣatrapa.*' Patronymics do not appear in the legends of the potin currency. The title '*Svāmi,*' which is constantly applied to these princes in their inscrr., occurs only on the coin-legends of Jayadāman in the earlier period (p. 76). At a later date it is given to Jīvadāman, father of Rudrasiṃha II, who apparently did not reign himself (§ 119), and it is regularly used in the coin-legends of all the later princes of the dynasty from the time of Svāmi-Rudradāman II (p. 178). The coin-legends of Īśvaradatta differ from those of the Western Kṣatrapas in recording the regnal year and omitting the patronymic.

The Traikūṭakas, like the Western Kṣatrapas, record the name of the king's father on their coins. They take the title '*Mahārāja,*' which in the case of the reigning prince is preceded by the honorific '*Śrī-,*' and associated with the religious epithet '*Parama-Vaiṣṇava,*' 'most devout worshipper of Viṣṇu.' Unlike the coin-legends of the Andhras, the Western Kṣatrapas, and the 'Bodhi' Dynasty, which are in the genitive, those of the Traikūṭakas are in the nominative case.

The coin-legends of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty consist merely of the king's name sometimes prefixed by '*Śrī-*' ('*Siri-*'); *v.* pp. 210–11.

Legends in 'Greek' Letters.

155. The inscrr. in Greek, or more correctly Graeco-Roman, characters on the coins of Nahapāna and Caṣṭana have only in recent years been correctly explained as transliterations of the Indian coin-legends.[1] These characters were evidently at this period and in this region

[1] The language as well as the alphabet of these coin-legends was formerly supposed to be Greek; *v.* R. IC, § 81, reff. A suggestion made by Mr. G. F. Hill gave the first clue to the truth which has now been fully demonstrated; *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 358.

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of Western India very imperfectly understood, and after the reign of Caṣṭana their meaning seems to have been entirely lost. The discovery of the great hoard of coins at Jogalthembi has enabled the Rev. H. R. Scott (JBBRAS, 1907) to give a full account of the legends of Nahapāna. From endless variations in the representation of the Greek and Roman characters, due no doubt to imperfect knowledge on the part of the die-cutters, the normal form of the coin-legend may be restored as follows:—

PANNIωIAHAPATACNAHAΠANAC

This is an attempt to render the Prakrit '*Raño Kṣaharātasa Nahapānasa.*'

Similarly Caṣṭana's coin-legend may be restored, though as yet with less completeness:—

PANNIωIATP[———]CIACTANCA

= *Raño Kṣatr*[*apasa*] *Caṣṭanasa.*

Generally it may be said that no attempt to explain as significant the inscriptions in these characters on coins subsequent to the time of Caṣṭana has hitherto been successful;[1] and that the probability is that they then ceased to have any meaning and continued to be imitated or repeated simply as a sort of ornamental border.

The following are some of the most characteristic forms assumed by this once significant coin-legend:—

(1) IIVO⅂=ƆIOIIIVVOIIIƆOIIIVAIOCII

on a coin of Kṣ. Rudrasiṃha I, year 102 (Pl. xi. 295). With the exception of the first two characters, this is repeated on a coin struck in the following year, 103, by the same prince ruling as Mahākṣatrapa (*ibid.* 296).

[1] This account is taken chiefly from R. JRAS, 1899, p. 361.

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(2)

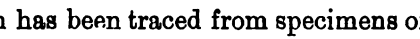
The same ruling as Kṣatrapa (for the second time) in the year 112 (Pl. xi. 316).

(3)

Mkṣ. Rudrasena I, year 134 (p. 99, no. 341).

(4)

Mkṣ. Dāmasena, year 15*x* (Pl. xiii. 395).

(5) 

This inscription has been traced from specimens of Mkṣ. Vijayasena, year 163 (Pl. xiv. 497, and two others); but it appears to be the reading on all his coins without exception. Indeed, this particular combination of characters seems to have been generally adopted as the recognized form after the reign of Dāmasena; and it is interesting to trace its growth and gradual predominance from a still earlier time (*cf.*, for example, (5) with (4), and (4) with (3)). After the time of Vijayasena, the obverse inscriptions become more fragmentary; but the fragments can, in by far the greater number of instances, be referred back to this stereotyped form. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule, *e.g.* :—

(6) . . .

(7) . . . . .

Kṣ. Rudrasiṃha II (227–23*x*) (Pl. xvi. 778–9). The fragments of the obverse inscriptions of this Kṣatrapa tend to show that they were altogether abnormal. This trifling observation may not be without significance when it is coupled with the fact that a break occurs in the dynasty at this time, and that the reign of Rudrasiṃha II, son of Svāmi-Jīvadāman, marks a new departure. Such

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traces as are to be seen on later coins seem, however, to indicate a subsequent reversion to the old form.

It has been generally supposed that the coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas was derived, alike as regards its form and its standard of weight, from the later Graeco-Indian coinage, and that the origin of this obverse inscription in Greek characters is thus fully explained. This view must be, in the main, perfectly correct. There can be little doubt as to the general similarity between the *kārṣāpaṇas* of the Western Kṣatrapas and the hemidrachms of Apollodotus Philopator, for instance; but there are also, apparently, traces of other influence; and in some respects, notably in the arrangement of the inscription—which is interrupted by the bust, not continuous all around the coin—Roman denarii rather than Graeco-Indian hemidrachms seem to have served as the models from which this Indian coinage was copied.[1] The letters of the obverse inscriptions of Nahapāna and Caṣṭana are undoubtedly Greek with an admixture of Roman characters. Further Roman influence is perhaps to be seen on the later coins, where there seem often to be reminiscences of such commonly recurring Roman formulae as AVG, COSIII, &c. It is most probable, then, that the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas owe something to both Graeco-Indian and Roman sources.

Kharoṣṭhī Alphabet.

156. The characters of the Kharoṣṭhī alphabet which occur in the coin-legends of Bhūmaka, Nahapāna and Caṣṭana (Pl. XIX. 18, 20; Pl. XX. 2, 4), are as follows:—

[1] Roman coins belonging to the period from Augustus to Antoninus Pius were, as we know, plentiful in India (to the references given in R. IC, § 14, add Hill, NChr., 1898, p. 304, and Sewell, JRAS, 1904, p. 591), and there are undoubted instances of Roman influence on Indian coinage—*e.g.* in the bust on the small bronze coins of Kozola Kadaphes, and in the style of the figures of divinities represented on the gold coinage of the Kuṣana monarchs Kaniṣka and Huviṣka.

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𑀓 = ka; 𑀢 = ta; 𑀪 = bhu;
𑀘 = ca; [𑀢𑁆𑀭 = tra]; 𑀫 = ma;
𑀙 = cha; 𑀤 = da; 𑀭 = ra;
𑀜, 𑀞 = ño; 𑀦 = na; 𑀲 = sa;
𑀝 = ṭha; 𑀧 = pa; 𑀳 = ha.

Drāviḍī Alphabet.

157. Of the Drāviḍī form of Brāhmī only one coin-legend is known (Pl. XIX. 11). The *akṣaras* represented are:—

𑀒 = ka; 𑀍 = ta; 𑀭 = ru;
𑀦 = go; 𑀬 = pu; 𑀰 = ṣa;
𑀜 = ña; 𑀩 = m(a); 𑀶 = hā; 𑀷 = hi.
𑀡 = ṇa; 𑀣 = ṇi; 𑀫 = ya.

Only four of these characters differ in any way from the ordinary Brāhmī script; and the values of these must remain somewhat uncertain until further specimens of this alphabet are discovered. The reading 𑀩 = *m(a)*: i.e., *m* with vowel uncertain, depends on the form 𑀫 = *ma* found in Ceylon in about the 1st cent. B.C.[1] 𑀰 is supposed to = *ṣa* and to be the Bhaṭṭiprolu form 𑀲 reversed.[2] 𑀶 and 𑀷 are provisionally read *hā* and *hi* respectively because of a general resemblance to one form of the Brāhmī *h*, and because there is some evidence to show that the Skt. *ś* in this Drāviḍī dialect was represented by *h*.[3]

Brāhmī Alphabet.

158. The following Table shows the chief forms of the Brāhmī alphabet occurring in the legends of the four classes of coins described in this volume:—

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[1] R. JRAS, 1905, p. 801; *cf.* Wickremasinghe, *Epigraphia Zeylanica*, i, p. 13.

[2] *Id.* p. 800; *cf.* EI, ii, p. 324.

[3] *Cf.* Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, Table IV. i, 39; *sup.* p. xx, note 3.

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		I	II	III	IV
Rom.	Skt.	Andhra	W. Kṣa.	Trai.	'Bodhi'
Ī	ई				
Ka	क				
Kaṃ	कं				
Ku	कु				
Kṣa	क्ष				
,,	,,				
Ga	ग			(?)	
Go	गो				
Gha	घ				
Ghra	घ्र				
Ghsa	घ्स				
Ca	च				
Cu	चु				
Ja	ज				
Jī	जी				
Jña	ज्ञ				
Jño	ज्ञो				
Ña	ञ				
Ño	ञो				
Ṭu	टु				
Ṭhi	ठि				
Ṭhī	ठी				
Ḍa	ड				
Ḍā	डा				
Ḍha	ढ				
Ṇ	णि				

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		I	II	III	IV
Rom.	Skt.	Andhra	W. Kṣa.	Trai.	'Bodhi'
Ṇha	ण्ह				
Ta	त				
Ti	ति				
Tī	ती				
Tṛ	तृ				
Tta	त्त				
Tya	त्य				
Tra	त्र				
Tha	थ				
Thi	थि				
Da	द				
Dā	दा				
Dra	द्र				
Dvi	द्वि				
Dhi	धि				
Na	न				
Naṃ	नं				
Ndra	न्द्र				
Pa	प				
Pā	पा				
Pu	पु				
Pṛ	पृ				
Pra	प्र				
Bo	बो				
Bha	भ				
Bhū	भू				

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		I	II	III	IV
Rom.	Skt.	Andhra	W. Kṣa.	Trai.	'Bodhi'
Ma	म				
Mā	मा				
Mi	मि				
Mu	मु				
Me	मे				
Mo	मो				
Mna	ञ				
Ya	य				
Ye	ये				
Ra	र				
Rā	रा				
Ri	रि				
Ru	रु				
Rṭṛ	ॠ				
Rṣe	र्षे				
La	ल				
Lā	ला				
Va	व				
Vā	वा				
Vi	वि				
Vī	वी				
Vya	व्य				
Śa	श				
Śo	शो				
Śra	श्र				
Śri	श्रि				

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		I	II	III	IV
Rom.	Skt.	Andhra	W. Kṣa.	Trai.	'Bodhi'
Śva	श्व				
Ṣṭa	ष्ट				
Ṣṇa	ष्ण				
Sa	स				
Sā	सा				
Si	सि				
Sī	सी				
Se	से			(?)	
Sya	स्य				
Sra	स्र				
Sva	स्व				
Svā	स्वा				
Ha	ह				
Hā	हा				
Hra	ह्र				
Ḥ	:		:		
Ḷa	ळ				
Ḷi	ळि				
Ḷu	ळु				

PALAEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Ī. Column II. For this somewhat rare form, *cf.* ASSI, i, p. 87 ; Pl. LX. no. 45. For the ordinary form of *Ī* at this period, *v.* Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, Table III.

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Kṣa. Col. II.: 1 Bhūmaka; 2 Nahapāna; Caṣṭana seems to have both forms (p. 72), while Jayadāman has the square form (p. 76); 3 appears during the reign of Caṣṭana. The cross-stroke which is characteristic of the latter part of the compound *ṣa* gradually disappears (*cf.* no. 4), until it comes to be represented merely by a sharp curve at the bottom of the *ka*. This form, no. 5, is to be observed first during the reign of Rudrasena I (Śaka 121–144 = A.D. 199–222), but probably not until after the year 130.[1] It does not occur on the coins struck by him as Kṣatrapa (p. 96; Pl. XII. 328), and apparently not on the earlier coins struck by him as Mahākṣatrapa between the years 125 and 130 (pp. 97–8; Pl. XII. 331–35). It is to be seen very distinctly on the coins of Pṛthivīsena, Dāmasena, Vīradāman, Īśvaradatta and Vijayasena (Pll. XII.–XIV.). After this period the curve tends to become more rounded; but the sharp curve does not disappear entirely until after the reign of Bhartṛdāman (Śaka 201–217 = A.D. 279–295). From this time until the end of the dynasty no. 6 generally prevails; but nos. 7 and 8 occur together with it during the reign of Rudrasiṃha II (Śaka 227–23x = A.D. 305–313 or 313 + x), and no. 8 is the regular form during the reign of Yaśodāman II (Śaka 239–254 = A.D. 317–332). The palaeographic record of the last few reigns of the dynasty is complicated by attempts to improve the coin-legends, some of the characters of which had become in course of time almost illegible (§ 124).

Ja. Col. II. 2 seems to appear first in the reign of Dāmajadaśrī II (Śaka 154–5 = A.D. 232–3; *cf.* p. 115; Pl. XIII. 421); but *v.* '*Jño*' *inf.*

Jño. Col. II. The transition from 2 to 3 appears to take place in the reign of Rudrasena I (Śaka 121–144 = A.D. 199–222). The new form is characterised by the continuation of the lowest stroke of the *ja* to the left beyond the vertical stroke, and by the fact that this lowest stroke forms part of a continuous curve with the *ño*.

Ta, Col. I. 3, and *Ti*, Col. I. 1, seem to be peculiar to Candra-Śāti in the district of Fabric A in Andhra-deśa (p. 30).

Da, Col. I. 1, and *Dā*, Col. II. 1. The older form of the *d* (*cf.* Bühler, *Ind. Pal.*, Table II, xxiii, 25) is preserved on an Andhra coin of uncertain attribution (p. 28; Pl. V. G.P. 5), and is seen also on the copper coins of Jayadāman (p. 76).

[1] R. JRAS, 1899, p. 386.

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Pa. Col. II, 1, Bhūmaka. It becomes more or less rounded at the base, as nos. 2 and 3, in the reigns of Nahapāna (*cf. Pā*, Col. II) and Jayadāman. The pointed form, no. 4, begins to prevail after about the year 159, and seems not to occur before that date. On the coins of Vīradāman (Śaka 156–160 = A.D. 234–238) the rounded form is by far the more common; wherever the pointed form appears the date seems to be either 159 or 160. Coins of Yaśodāman I (Śaka 160–1 = A.D. 238–9) show both forms and so do the earlier issues of Vijayasena; but at this period there is little difference to be observed between the two forms.[1] At a later date when there was some risk of confusion between the two pointed forms *pa* and *ma*, the square form of *pa* was revived on certain coins which were more carefully executed than the rest (p. 172, note 3; Pl. XVI, 779)

Ma. Col. II, 1, Bhūmaka; 2, Caṣṭana. The loop at the base afterwards becomes closed up.

Va. Col. II, 1, Jīvadaman; 2, Pṛthivīsena and afterwards.

Ha. Col. II, 1, Bhūmaka and Caṣṭana; 2, Rudradāman. When the degenerate form, no. 4, became liable to confusion with *Na*, Col. II, 4, the first of these forms was revived on certain issues (*cf.* '*Pa*,' *sup.*).

159. Transliteration of Brāhmī, Drāviḍī, and Kharoṣṭhī Coin Legends in Plates XIX–XXI:—

Pl. XIX.	Cat.	ANDHRA DYNASTY.
		ŚRĪ-ŚĀTA.
1	p. 1	*Raño Siri-Sātasa.*
		VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA: VIḶIVĀYAKURA.
2	p. 5	*Raño Vāsiṭhīputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*
		MĀṬHARĪPUTRA: SIVALAKURA.
3	p. 7	*Raño Māḍhariputasa Sivalakurasa.*
		GAUTAMĪPUTRA: VIḶIVĀYAKURA.
4	p. 13	*Raño Gotamiputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*

[1] R. JRAS, 1899, p. 387.

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Pl. XIX.	Cat.	
		Coins of Nahāpana re-struck by Gautamīputra.
5	p. 68	*Rāño Gotamiputasa Siri-Sātakaṇisa.*
		VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-PUḶUMĀVI.
6	p. 20	*Raño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siri-Puḷumāvisa.*
		VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚIVA-ŚRĪ-ŚĀTAKARṆI.
7	p. 29	*Raño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siva-Siri-Sātakaṃṇisa.*
		VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-CANDRA-ŚĀTI.
8	p. 30	*Raño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siri-Cada-Sātisa.*
		GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.
9	p. 38	*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṃṇisa.*
		Coins of Surāṣṭra Fabric.
10	p. 45	*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṇisa.*
11	,,	[- - - *ṇasa*] *Gotam(a)putaṣa Hiru-Yaña-Hātakaṇiṣa.*
		ŚRĪ-RUDRA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.
12	p. 46	*Siri-Ruḍa-Sātakaṇisa.*
		ŚRĪ-KṚṢṆA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.
13	p. 48	*Siri-Kaṇha-Sātakaṇisa.*
		FEUDATORIES OF THE ANDHRAS.
		SADAKANA KAḶALĀYA-MAHĀRAṬHI.
14	p. 57	*Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhisa.*
		CUṬUKAḌĀNANDA.
15	p. 59	*Raño Cuṭukaḍānaṃḍasa* (*v.* Errata, p. 212).
		MUḌĀNANDA.
16	p. 60	*Raño Muḍānaṃdasa* (*v.* Errata, p. 212).
		KṢAHARĀTA FAMILY.
		BHŪMAKA.
		Brāhmī :
17	p. 63	*Kṣaharā*[*tasa Kṣatra*]*pasa Bhūmakasa.*
		Kharoṣṭhī :
18	,,	*Chaharadasa Cha*[*trapasa Bhumakasa*].

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Pl. xix.	Cat.	
		NAHAPĀNA.
		Brāhmī :
19	p. 65	*Rājño Kṣaharātasa Nahapānasa.*
		Kharoṣṭhī :
20	p. 65	*Raño Chaharatasa Nahapanasa.*
		WESTERN KṢATRAPAS.
		CAṢṬANA.
Pl. xx.		As Kṣatrapa ; Brāhmī :
1	p. 72	*Rājño Kṣatrapasa Ghsamotikaputra*[*sa* ——].
		Kharoṣṭhī :
2	p. 73	*Raño Cha*[*trapasa* ——].
		As Mahākṣatrapa ; Brāhmī :
3	p. 74	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Ghsamotikaputrasa Caṭanasa.*
		Kharoṣṭhī :
4	,,	*Caṭhanasa.*
		JAYADĀMAN, son of CAṢṬANA.
		Kṣatrapa :
5	p. 76	*Rājño Kṣatrapasa Svāmi-Jayadāmasa.*
		RUDRADĀMAN I, son of JAYADĀMAN.
		Mahākṣatrapa :
6	p. 78	*Rājño Kṣatrapasa Jayadāmaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmasa.*
		DĀMAGHSADA (DĀMAJADAŚRĪ) I, son of RUDRADĀMAN I.
		As Kṣatrapa :
7	p. 81	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājña Kṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriya.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa :
8	p. 82	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriya.*
		JĪVADĀMAN, son of DĀMAJADAŚRĪ (DĀMAJADA) I.
		Mahākṣatrapa (second reign) :
9	p. 84	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Jīvadāmasa.*

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Pl. xx.	Cat.	
		RUDRASIṂHA I, son of RUDRADĀMAN I.
		As Kṣatrapa (first reign):
10	p. 86	*Rājño Mahāk atrapasa Rudradāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa (second reign):
11	p. 91	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmaputrasa Rājño Mahāk atrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*
		SATYADĀMAN, son of DĀMAJADAŚRĪ I.
		Kṣatrapa:
12	p. 95	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasya Dāmajadaśriya putrasya Rājño Kṣatrapasya Satyadāmna.*
		RUDRASENA I, son of RUDRASIṂHA I.
		As Kṣatrapa:
13	p. 96	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa:
14	p. 97	*Rājño Mahāk atrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa.*
		PṚTHIVĪSENA, son of RUDRASENA I.
		Kṣatrapa:
15	p. 106	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa putrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Pṛthivisenasa.*
		SAṄGHADĀMAN, son of RUDRASIṂHA I.
		Mahākṣatrapa:
16	p. 107	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Mahākṣatrapasya Saṃghadāmna.*
		DĀMASENA, son of RUDRASIṂHA I.
		Mahākṣatrapa:
17	p. 108	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīha.a putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa.*
		DĀMAJADAŚRĪ II, son of RUDRASENA I.
		Kṣatrapa:
18	p. 115	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriyaḥ.*

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Pl. xx.	Cat.	
		VĪRADĀMAN, son of DĀMASENA.
		Kṣatrapa :
19	p. 117	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vīradāmnaḥ.*
		ĀBHĪRA KING.
		ĪŚVARADATTA.
		Mahākṣatrapa ; First year :
20	p. 124	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Īśvaradattasa va.ṣe prathame.*
		Second year :
21	p. 125	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Īśvaradattasa varṣe dvitīje.*
		WESTERN KṢATRAPAS (*continued*).
		YAŚODĀMAN I, son of DĀMASENA.
		As Kṣatrapa :
22	p. 126	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Yaśodāmnaḥ.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa :
23	p. 127	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Yaśodāmnaḥ.*
		VIJAYASENA, son of DĀMASENA.
Pl. xxi.		As Kṣatrapa :
1	p. 129	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vijayasenasa.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa :
2	p. 130	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Vijayasenasa.*
		DĀMAJADAŚRĪ III, son of DĀMASENA.
		Mahākṣatrapa :
3	p. 137	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriyaḥ.*
		RUDRASENA II, son of VĪRADĀMAN.
		Mahākṣatrapa :
4	p. 141	*Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vīradāmaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa.*

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Pl. xxi.	Cat.	
		VIŚVASIṂHA, son of RUDRASENA II.
		As Kṣatrapa :
5	p. 147	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Viśvasiṁhasa.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa :
6	p. 152	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Viśvasiṁhasa.*
		BHARTṚDĀMAN, son of RUDRASENA II.
		As Kṣatrapa :
7	p. 153	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Bhartṛdāmnaḥ.*
		As Mahākṣatrapa :
8	p. 155	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Bhartṛdāmnaḥ.*
		VIŚVASENA, son of BHARTṚDĀMAN.
		Kṣatrapa :
9	p. 162	*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Bhartṛdāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Viśvasenasa.*
		RUDRASIṂHA II, son of SVĀMI-JĪVADĀMAN.
		Kṣatrapa :
10	p. 170	*Svāmi-Jīvadāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Rudrasiṁhasa.*
		YAŚODĀMAN II, son of RUDRASIṂHA II.
		Kṣatrapa :
11	p. 175	*Rājña Kṣatrapasa Rudrasiṁhaputrasa Rājña Kṣatrapasa Yaśodāmnaḥ.*
		SVĀMI-RUDRASENA III, son of SVĀMI-RUDRADĀMAN II.
		Mahākṣatrapa :
12	p. 179	*Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudradāmaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasenasa.*
		SVĀMI-SIṂHASENA, sister's son of SVĀMI-RUDRASENA III.
		As Rāja Mahākṣatrapa :
13	p. 189	*Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasenasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa svasriyasya Svāmi-Siṁhasenasa.*
		As Mahārāja Kṣatrapa :
14	p. 190	*Mahārāja-kṣatrapa-svāmi Rudrasena-svasriyasya Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Siṁhasenasya.*

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Pl. xxi.	Cat.	
		Svāmi-[Rudra]sena IV, son of Svāmi-Siṃhasena. Mahākṣatrapa :
15	p. 191	*Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Siṃhasenaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-[Rudra]senasa.*
		Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III, son of Svāmi-Satyasiṃha. Mahākṣatrapa :
16	p. 192	*Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Satyasiṃhaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasiṃhasa.*
		TRAIKŪṬAKAS.
		Dahrasena, son of Indradatta.
17	p. 198	*Mahārājendradattaputra Parama-Vaiṣṇava Śrī-Mahārāja Dahrasena* (perhaps sometimes *-gaṇa*).
		Vyāghrasena, son of Dahrasena.
18	p. 202	*Mahārāja-Dahrasena(-gaṇa)putra Parama-Vaiṣṇava Śrī-Mahārāja Vyāghrasena(-gaṇa).*
		'BODHI' DYNASTY.
		Vīra-bodhi or Vīra-bodhidatta.
19	p. 207	*Vīrabodhisa.*
20	,,	*Vīrabodhidatasa.*
		Śiva-bodhi.
21	p. 209	*Sivabodhisa.*
		Candra-bodhi.
22	p. 210	*Siri-Caṃdabodhisa.*
23	,,	*Caṃdabodhisa.*
		Śrī-bodhi.
24	p. 211	*Siri-bodhisa.*

Numerals.

160. There is no certain instance of a Kharoṣṭhī numeral on the coins described in this Catalogue, but there are indications that the earliest type of silver coins struck by Caṣṭana may possibly have been dated in this

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manner (p. 72; and § 92). From the beginning of the reign of Jīvadāman (Śaka 1[00]=A.D. 1[78]; p. 83) the year of the Śaka era is regularly expressed in Brāhmī numerals behind the head on the *obv.* of the silver coins of the Western Kṣatrapas, and in the *exergue* of the *rev.* type of the lead coins.[1] On the potin coins the date appears first above the type on the *obv.*, but later in the *exergue* of the *rev.*, and afterwards ceases altogether. On the coins of Īśvaradatta the regnal year takes the place of the Śaka era, and is expressed twice—in Brāhmī numerals in the usual place on the *obv.*, and in words in the *rev.* inscr. The following table contains the chief forms of the Brāhmī numerals which occur in the Catalogue:—

𑁒 = 1	𑁔 = 10	𑁖 = 100
𑁓 = 2	𑁕 = 20	𑁗 = 200
𑁑, 𑁐 = 3	𑁘 = 30	𑁙 = 300
𑁍 = 4	𑁚 = 40	
𑁎 = 5	𑁛 = 50	
𑁏 = 6	𑁜 = 60	
𑁐 = 7	𑁝 = 70	
𑁑 = 8	𑁞 = 80	
𑁒 = 9[2]	𑁟 = 90	

[1] For a full account of Brāhmī numerals and their origin, *v.* Bh. IA, vi, p. 42, and Bühler, *Ind. Pal*, § 33.

[2] Some of the forms read as '9' in the Catalogue were read as '8' by Bh. in JRAS, 1890, and BG, I, i. The two characters are sometimes liable to be confused. For the general distinction between them, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 363.

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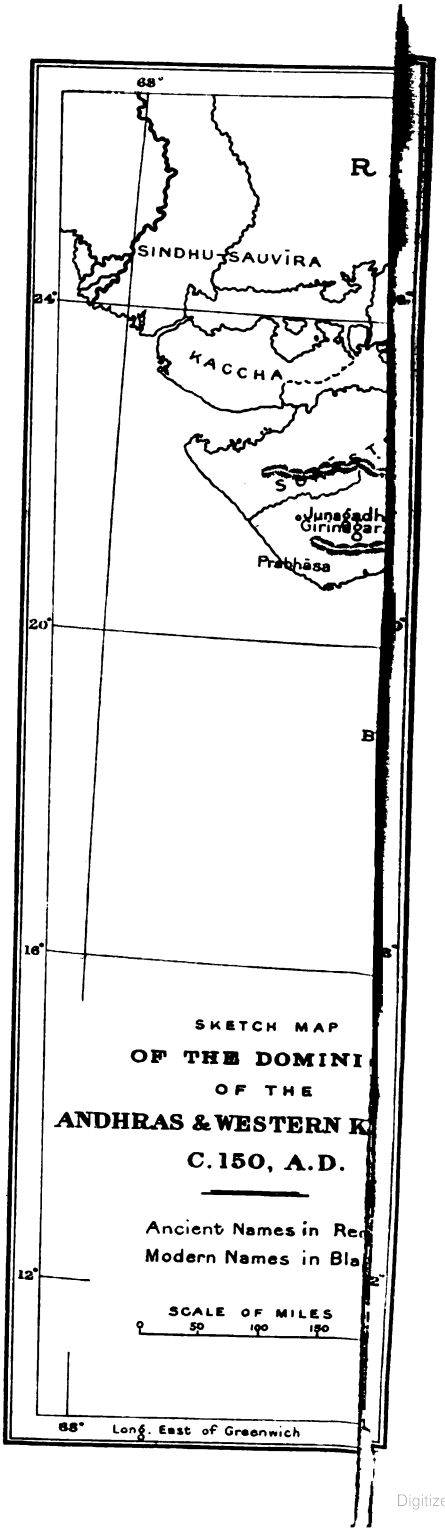

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COINS OF THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

ŚRĪ-ŚĀTA.

(Identified with the Siri-Sātakaṇi of the Nanaghat Inscr., c. 150 B.C.)

WESTERN INDIA: MALWA FABRIC.

LEAD.

Obv. Type uncertain.

Rev. Elephant standing r.; below, symbolical representation of river with three fishes swimming r. Inscr. (VIII–IV) :—

(=*Raño Siri-Sātasa.*)

No.	
	Obv. Type defaced.
	Rev. रञोसिरिसतस.
1	Bhagvānlāl. (S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 615, fig. 1.)[1] 1·15; Wt. 101.
	Pl. I.

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant standing r.; above, tree within railing; in front, *caitya* of three arches; below, symbol of river with fish.

Rev. Man standing facing; l., Ujjain symbol. Inscr. (X–V) as on the lead coin.

No.	
	Rev. रञोसिरिसातस.
2	Bh. (S. *ibid.*, fig. 2.)[1] ·8; Wt. 86.
	Pl. I.

[1] Attributed to a later prince, c. 100 B.C. (*op. cit.* p. 607). For the date given here v. Introduction.

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AJA[———].

(Same Period.)

WESTERN INDIA: MALWA FABRIC.

LEAD.

Obv. Man standing facing; below, waved line; l., tree within railing; r., Ujjain symbol.

Rev. *Svastika* with ४ attached to each arm. Inscr. in Brāhmī characters not completely read.

No.

Rev. [- म्रो][1]ज[- -].

3 Bhagvānlāl. ·8; Wt. 164.

Pl. I.

[—]VĪRA.

ANDHRADEŚA: GODAVARI DISTRICT.

LEAD.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. Lion standing l. Inscr. (I) not completely read.

No.

Rev. म्रो[— - - -]वरस.

4 Elliot: "found in a deserted site at the village of Chittala, in the Yernagudem Talook of the Godāvarī Dist."[2] (CSI, pp. 23, 152B, Pl. II. 47; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 301; S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 625, attributes these coins provisionally to Gautamiputra Śrī-Yajña Śātakarṇi.)

1·55; Wt. 559·5.

Pl. I.

— [Elliot; from the same place. (*Ibid.*) Wt. 602·3.

---

[1] Possibly ज्ञि.

[2] On p. 152B, the coin is said to have come from the Kistna Dist.

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ŚĀTAKARṆI.

(Precise identification uncertain.)

WESTERN INDIA.

POTIN: Square.

Obv. l., Tree, with large leaves, within railing; r., Ujjain symbol surmounted by crescent; in lower corner l., *nandipada*; in upper corner r., rayed-sun symbol; double square line-border.

Rev. Elephant, with trunk upraised, walking l.; in front, *svastika* and ⋈; double square line-border including fishes and *svastika*-symbols arranged alternately. Inscr. not completely read.[1]

No.			
	Rev. [र ———]णिस.		
5	Bhagvānlāl.	Pl. I.	1·; Wt. 181.
	Rev. [र ——— ग्]स.		
6	Bh.	Pl. I.	·95; Wt. 140·8.

COPPER: Square. I.

Obv. Elephant, with trunk upraised, walking r. Inscr. not read.[3]

Rev. l., Ujjain symbol; r., tree within railing (?); square border of dots.

No.			
	Obv. Traces of inscr.		
7	Bhagvānlāl.	Pl. I.	·65; Wt. 63.

[1] Only the last two *akṣaras* can be read with certainty. On the analogy of other coins (*v.* nos. 9 ff. *inf.*) it may be inferred that the inscr. ended in [*Sātakaṃ*]*ṇisa*. Traces of an initial *Ra-* are also visible. The whole legend was probably *Raño Siri-Sātakaṃṇisa*.

[2] Probably = *Raño Sātakaṇisa* or *Raño Siri-Sātakaṇisa*.

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COPPER: Square. II.

Obv. Lion springing l.; above, *nandipada*; double square line-border including fishes. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. l., Tree within railing; r., Ujjain symbol surmounted by *nandipada*; double square line-border.

No. | *Obv.* [———]णिस.

8 | Bhagvānlāl. ·8; Wt. 98·5.

Pl. I.

POTIN: Square.

Obv. Lion springing r.; above, *svastika*; square border of dots. Inscr. in Brāhmī characters reversed and blundered:—

(=[*Raño*] *Sātakaṃnisa*.)

Rev. l., Ujjain symbol surmounted by *nandipada*; r., tree within railing; square border of dots.

No. | *Obv.* [-ओ]सतकंणि[-] reversed, with त inverted.

9 | Bhagvānlāl. ·75; Wt. 83.

Pl. I.

Obv. Traces of inscr.; behind the lion, three dots.[1]

10 | Bh. ·8; Wt. 112·2.

Obv. [———]सस reversed; behind lion, three dots.[1]

11 | Bh. ·7 × ·5; Wt. 52·6.

Pl. I.

Obv. Traces of inscr.

Rev. Obliterated.

12 | Bh. ·9 (broken).

[1] Possibly = the letter *i*.

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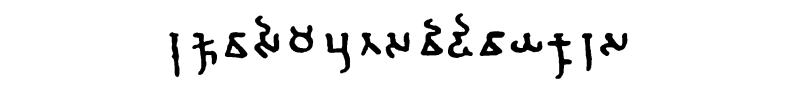
VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA: VIḶIVĀYAKURA.[1]

MAHĀRĀṢṬRA: KOLHAPUR.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* of four tiers, with a dot within each arch, surmounted by a crescent, standing, together with a tree on l., within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots; above, *svastika*.

Rev. Bow, with string downwards, fitted with arrow pointing upwards. Inscr. (I):—



(=*Raño Vāsiṭhīputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*)

No.		
	Rev. [-]म्रोवासिठीपुतसवळु[र - - - -].	
13	Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur.	1·2; Wt. 242·2.
	Rev. रम्रोवासठ्ठपुतसविळिवाय[कुरस].	
14	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 109, Pl. XII. 1.) **Pl. I.**	1·1; Wt. 182.
	Rev. [- - - - - - त]सविळिवायकुर[स].	
15	Bh.[2] **Pl. I.**	1·2 (broken).
	Rev. [रम्रो]वासिठीपुत[- - - - - - - -].	
16	Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur.	1·1; Wt. 172·2.

[1] Date 84 A.D., according to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 662.

[2] It is almost certain that all these coins came from Kolhapur, but the *provenance* is only stated when there is definite information as to the fact.

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Potin.

Obv. *Caitya*,[1] surmounted by a tree, standing within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots; l., *nandipada*; r., ✠

Rev. Type as on the lead coins, but with the addition, in l. field, of a dot or small circle.[2] Inscr. similar.

No.

Rev. रञ्ञोवासिठीपुतसविळिवायकुरस.

17 Bhagvānlāl. ·8; Wt. 59·2.

Pl. II.

Obv. Both symbols distinct.

Rev. Small circle to l. of bow and arrow distinct; रञ्ञोवासिठ्ठपुतस विळिव्[-]कुरस.

18 Cunningham. (CAI, p. 109, Pl. XII. 2.) ·7 (broken).

Pl. II.

Obv. Almost obliterated.

Rev. [रञ्ञो]वसठीपुतसविळिवाय[कुर]स.

19 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. ·7 (broken).

Obv. Almost obliterated.

Rev. [-]ञोवासिठीपुतस[- - - -]कुरस.

20 Bhagvānlāl. ·75; Wt. 54·4.

Obv. Almost obliterated.

Rev. [- - -]सिठीपुतसविळिव्[- - - -].

21 Bh. ·75; Wt. 63·6.

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[1] Bh., JBBRAS, xiii. p. 305, suggests that the *obv.* types of the lead and potin coins represent the same objects seen from different points of view.

[2] Probably intended to represent a discus, *v.* R. JRAS, 1904, p. 372, note 1.

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MĀṬHARĪPUTRA : SIVALAKURA.[1]

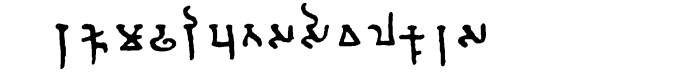
MAHĀRĀṢṬRA : KOLHAPUR.

LEAD.

Var. *a* : Tree l.

Obv.[2] *Caitya* of four tiers surmounted by a crescent, standing, together with a tree on l., within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots.

Rev. Bow, with string downwards, fitted with arrow pointing upwards. Inscr. (1) :—



(=*Raño Māḍhariputasa Sivalakurasa.*)

No. *Rev.* रञ्ञोमाढरिपुतस[सुव - -]रस.

22 Cunningham. (CAI, p. 109, Pl. XII. 4.) 1·2; Wt. 190.
Pl. II.

Rev. रञ्ञमाढरपुतसासिवलकुरस.

23 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·2; Wt. 219·1.
Pl. II.

Rev. रञ्ञोमाढरपुतसासिवलकुरस.

24 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·15; Wt. 186·6.

Re-struck on coins of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura.

Obv. Type struck over *obv.* type of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura, leaving, beneath the railing, traces of a *caitya* with dots in the arches.

Rev. A. [- - - - - - - - -]वासिठ्ठपु[- -].
B. रञ्ञोमाढरिपुत[स - - -कु]रस.

25 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·2; Wt. 222.
Pl. II.

---

[1] Date, 85 A.D., according to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 662.

[2] Differs from the corresponding type of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura (*v. sup.* p. 5) (1) in not having a dot within each arch of the *caitya*, (2) in not having a *svāstika* above the *caitya*, and (3) in representing the trunk of the tree as of uniform thickness. (Bh. JBBRAS, xiii. p. 304.)

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No.

Obv. Some remaining traces of *obv.* type of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura, *e.g.* in the *svastika* which appears on the top l. of the *caitya*.

Rev. { A. [- - -]ळिवु[- - - - - - - - - -].
B. रञो[म - - पु]तसविलकुरस.

26 Bhagvānlāl. 1·25; Wt. 217·5.

Pl. II.

Var. *b*: Tree r.

Obv. As in Var. *a*, but tree to r. of *caitya*.

Rev. As in Var. *a*.

No.

Rev. र[-]मादरिपुतसविलकुरस.

27 Cunningham. 1·25; Wt. 221.

Pl. II.

Rev. रञोमादरिपुतस[मु - - कु]रस.

28 Bhagvānlāl. 1·15; Wt. 205·9.

[*Rev.* रञोमादरिपुतसवल[कु]र[स].

— Pearse: "from the Kolhapur find, 1877." 1·1; Wt. 177·2.

Pl. II. G.P.

Re-struck on coins of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura.

Obv. Type struck obliquely over type '*Caitya* with dots in the arches.'

Rev. { A. [- - - - - - - - पु]तसविळि [- -].
B. रञोमादरिपुत[- - - - -] कुरस.

29 Bhagvānlāl. 1·25; Wt. 254·9.

Pl. II.

Obv. Type struck obliquely over type '*Caitya* with dots in the arches.'

Rev. Faint traces of re-striking: रञोमादरिपुतस[मु]वलकुरस.

30 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·25; Wt. 233·4.

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No.

[*Obv.* As nos. 29 and 30.

Rev. र[ओमद]र्पुतससिवलकुरस struck over legend of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷi°, leaving —[ओ]वा[-]ठ्[पु]— visible across it at point *a*.

— Pearse; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·25; Wt. 239.

Pl. III. G.P. 1.

[*Obv.* As nos. 29 and 30.

Rev. A. [- - - - - - - - - - - -ओव्-].
B. रञोमादरिपु[- -]स्वलकुरस.

— Codrington. 1·2; Wt. 231.

Pl. III. O.C.

POTIN.

Obv. *Caitya*, surmounted by a tree, standing within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots; l., *nandipada*; r., ☧

Rev. Type as on the lead coins, but with the addition, in l. field, of a dot or small circle. Inscr. similar.

No.

Rev. रञोमादरपुतसस्वलकुरस.

31 Bhagvānlāl. ·7; Wt. 60.

Pl. III.

32 *Rev.* रञोमादरपुतसस्वलकुरस.

Cunningham. ·7; Wt. 55·4.

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NAME UNCERTAIN.

(Perhaps Sakasada or Sakasena; if the latter, perhaps to be identified with Māḍharīputra Sakasena of the Kanheri inscr.; *v.* Introduction.)

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTRICTS.

LEAD: Square.

Obv. Lion standing r.; in front, tree within railing. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. *Caitya*, of three tiers, within double square line-border; above, crescent or part of a circle with dots.

(Size 1.)

No.

Obv. In lower corner, l., traces of beginning of inscr. रञो-

33 Elliot; *f.* Kistna Dist. (CSI, p. 152B, Pl. II. 46.)

Pl. III. 1·; Wt. 144·3.

Obv. Uncertain traces of inscr.

34 Cunningham. ·9 (worn).

[*Obv.* [— -]सकस[1]स.

— Pearse. ·85; Wt. 152·6.

Pl. III. G.P. 2.

[*Obv.* [— -]स[1-स].

— Pearse. ·85.

Pl. III. G.P. 3.

— [Elliot; *f.* Dipaldinni. ("Gleanings," i, p. 21=JMLS, xix (NS. iii), p. 239, Pl. IX, no. 57.[2])

— [Mackenzie Coll. (Wilson, *As. Res.*, xvii, Pl. v. 117, 118.[3])

---

[1] It seems impossible to read न here. The *akṣara* in both cases seems more like दे.

[2] The weight given (*ibid.* p. 22), *viz.* 14·4, is certainly erroneous; *cf.* the round coin no. 53 of same plate, and *inf.* after no. 41.

[3] Referred to by Elliot (*loc. cit.*).

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(Size 2.)

No.

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

Rev. Obliterated.

35 Sewell. ·6 (worn).

LEAD: Round.

Obv. and *Rev.* types the same as those of the square coins.[1] Inscr., not completely read, probably the same.

(Size 1.)

No.

Obv. Uncertain traces of three *akṣaras* above the lion's head.

36 Sewell. ·95; Wt. 218.

Pl. III.

Obv. [—— -]कस[^{2}-]स.

37 Sewell. ·9; Wt. 182·4.

Pl. III.

Obv. [———]सकसे^{3}[^{4}-]स.

38 Sewell. ·95 (broken).

Pl. III.

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

Rev. Obliterated.

39 Sewell. 1·; Wt. 226·2.

40 ,, 1·05; Wt. 252·5.

41 ,, 1·05; Wt. 241·7.

---

[1] The *rev.* type is almost always obliterated. It is, however, seen clearly on the coin from Gudivada published by Rea.

[2] The traces indicate rather द् than न.

[3] The reading seems clear.

[4] This *akṣara* is uncertain.

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No.

— [Elliot ; *f.* Dipaldinni. ("Gleanings," i, p. 20=JMLS, xix (NS. iii), p. 238, Pl. ix, no. 53.) Wt. 226·9.

[*Obv.* Traces of part of inscr. not legible from Plate.

Rev. Type distinct.

— Rea ; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi, p. 28, Pl. 45.) Wt. 218.

(Size 2.)[1]

Obv. No legible traces of inscr.

Rev. Indistinct.

42 Sewell. ·9 ; Wt. 175·1.
Pl. III.

— [Rea ; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi, p. 29, Pl. 48.) Wt. 165.

— [„ „ („ „ Pl. 49.) Wt. 150.

— [„ „ („ „ Pl. 50.) Wt. 162.

(Size 3.)[1]

Obv. No legible traces of inscr.

Rev. Indistinct.

43 Sewell. ·7 ; Wt. 84·9.
Pl. III.

44 „ ·75 ; Wt. 86.

45 „ ·75 ; Wt. 105·1.

46 „ ·75 ; Wt. 76·5.

— [Rea ; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi, p. 29, Pl. 51.) Wt. 81.

[1] Both inscr. and types are probably those of Size 1 ; but on no specimens in the British Museum is it possible to read any portion of the inscr. or to determine the *rev.* type with certainty. It is, therefore, not always easy to distinguish the coins of Sizes 2 and 3 in this class from the class which has for types, *obv.* lion r.: *rev.* Ujjain symbol (the coins with inscr. *Siri*[——]*Sāmisa* attributed to Puḷumāvi ; *v. inf.* p. 24).

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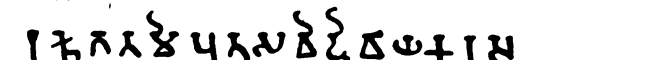
GAUTAMĪPUTRA: VIḶIVĀYAKURA.[1]

MAHĀRĀṢṬRA: KOLHAPUR.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* of four tiers, surmounted by *svastika*, standing, together with a tree on r., within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots.

Rev. Bow, with string downwards, fitted with arrow pointing upwards. Inscr. (1):—



(=*Raño Gotamiputasa Viḷivāyakurasa.*)

No.		
	Rev. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
47	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 109, Pl. XII. 6.)	1·15; Wt. 164·6.
	Pl. III.	
	Rev. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
48	Cunningham.	1·15; Wt. 191·6.
	Rev. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
49	Cunningham.	1·15; Wt. 189.
	Rev. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
50	Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur.	1·1; Wt. 173·8.
	Rev. रञ्ञोगो[त]मिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
51	Bhagvānlāl.	1·25 (broken).
	[*Rev.* रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
—	Pearse; *f.* Kolhapur.	1·2; Wt. 180·2.
	Pl. III. G.P. 4.	

[1] Date 113 A.D., according to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 662.

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No.

[*Rev.* रञ्ञोगोतमपुतसवञ्ञ[य]कुरस.

— Pearse; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·2; Wt. 212.

[*Rev.* [रञ्ञो]गोतमिपुतसविळिवा[यकुरस].

— Pearse; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·1; Wt. 169·1.

[*Rev.* रञ्ञोगोतमपुतसविळिवायकुरस.

— Codrington; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·1; Wt. 207·6.

Pl. IV. O.C. 1.

[*Obv.* Double-struck, so that the railing appears twice.

Rev. Double-struck, so that portions of the inscr. appear twice.

— Pearse: "from the Kolhapur find." 1·45; Wt. 167·8.

[*Obv.* Double-struck or re-struck; traces of the railing in a previous striking are visible.

— Codrington; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·2; Wt. 182·5.

Pl. IV. O.C. 2.

Re-struck on Coin of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷivāyakura.

[*Obv.* Type struck over type "*Caitya* with dots in the arches."

Rev. A. [-----]ळिवायकुरस[----].
B. रञ्ञोगोतमि[------य]कुरस.

— Pearse; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·15; Wt. 187.

Pl. IV. G.P. 1.

Re-struck on Coin of Māṭharīputra Sivalakura.[1]

Obv. Type struck over *obr.* type of Māṭharīputra Siva*, showing, inverted, traces of the tree r. with thick stem and leaves.

Rev. A. [तस - - - - - - रञ्ञोमाढरिपु] in very faint traces.
B. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.

52 Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur. 1·25; Wt. 173·4.

Pl. IV.

[1] For other coins similarly re-struck, *v.* Bh. JBBRAS, xiii (1877), p. 307, Pl. iv. 13, 14.

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Potin.

Var. *a*: *Nandipada.*

Obv. *Caitya* of four tiers, surmounted by a tree, standing within a railing ornamented with scroll and dots; l., *nandipada*; r., ☧

Rev. Type as on the lead coins.[1] Inscr. similar.

No.		
	Rev. रञोगोतमिपुतसवक्रव[-]कुरस.	
53	Bhagvānlāl.	·75; Wt. 32·8.
	Pl. IV.	
	Rev. रञोगोतमिपुतसविळिवायकुरस.	
54	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 110, Pl. XII. 7.)	·7; Wt. 49·5.
	Rev. रञगोतमपुतसवक्रवायकुरस.	
55	Burgess; *f.* Kolhapur.	·7; Wt. 35·7.
	Pl. IV.	
	Rev. रञ[गो]तमिपुतसविक्रवा[य]कुरस.	
56	Bh.	·65; Wt. 40·4.
	Rev. [- - - त]मपुतसविळिवायकु[- -].	
57	Bh.	·65 (broken).
	Rev. रञ[- - - - - - वक्र -]यकुरस.	
58	Bh.	·6 (broken).
	[*Rev.* रञोगोतमिपुतसविळवयकुरस.	
—	Codrington.	·8; Wt. 44·8.
	Pl. IV. O.C. 3.	

[1] The dot or small circle (*v. sup.* p. 6, note 2) which appears on the *rev.* type of the potin coins of Vāsiṣṭhīputra Viḷi° and Māṭharīputra Siva° is not found on the corresponding coins of Gautamīputra Viḷi°.

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Var. *b*: *Svastika.*

Obv. As Var. *a*, but l., *svastika.*

Rev. As Var. *a.*

No.

[*Rev.* रञ्ञोगोतमीपुतसविळिवायकुरस.

— Pearse. ·75 (broken).

Pl. IV. G.P. 2.

[*Rev.* रञ्ञोगोतमीपुतसविळिव[-कु]रस.

— Pearse. ·65; Wt. 52·2.

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Conjecturally attributed to

GAUTAMĪPUTRA.

(Period before the time of Nahāpāna; *v.* Introduction.)

WESTERN INDIA.

POTIN: Round.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Elephant standing r., with trunk upraised; above, conch-shell (?), Ujjain symbol. Inscr. not completely read.[1]

Rev. Tree, with large leaves, within railing divided diagonally into lozenge-shaped sections having a dot within each.

No.		
	Obv. Traces of inscr.	
59	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. IV.	·7; Wt. 121·6.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*, but elephant walking.

Rev. As Var. *a*, but railing divided into rectangular sections.

(Size 1.)

No.		
	Obv. [रञ्ञोसिरि————].[1]	
60	Burgess. Pl. IV.	·85; Wt. 209·5.

(Size 2.)

	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
61	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. IV.	·75; Wt. 107·8.
62	Bh.	·8; Wt. 149·5.
63	Bh.	·75; Wt. 87·4.

[1] Such traces of an inscription as are visible on this coin seem to indicate that it may have been *Raño Siri-Sā*[*takaṇisa*].

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(Size 3.)

No.

Obv. Traces of inscr.

64 Bh. ·7; Wt. 47·5.

Pl. IV.

65 Bh. ·65; Wt. 56·7.

66 Bh. ·5; Wt. 45·3.

67 Bh. ·55; Wt. 42·3.

68 Eden (1853). ·6; Wt. 58·5.

69 Prinsep (1847). ·55; Wt. 60·4.

70 Prinsep (1847). ·55; Wt. 46·2.

71 *Provenance* uncertain. ·65; Wt. 66.

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

72 Bh. ·6; Wt. 59·5.

73 Bh. ·6; Wt. 57.

(Size 4.)

Obv. रञो[———].

74 Eden (1853). ·5; Wt. ·44.

Pl. IV.

Obv. Traces of inscr.

75 Bh. ·45; Wt. 33·2.

Pl. IV.

Obv. रञ्ञ[——].

76 Bh. ·45; Wt. 24·2.

Obv. [—गोत—].[1]

77 Bh. ·45 (broken).

[1] Possibly to be restored as *Raño Gotamiputasa*.

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No.		
	Obv. Traces of inscr.	
78	Bh.	·5; Wt. 33·1.
79	Bh.	·45; Wt. 31·2.
80	Bh.	·4; Wt. 28.
	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
81	Bh.	·5; Wt. 38.
82	Bh.	·6; Wt. 31.
83	Bh.	·5; Wt. 26.
84	Bh.	·45; Wt. 25·5.
85	Bh.	·55; Wt. 37.
86	Bh.	·45; Wt. 26·7.

COPPER: Square.

Obv. As on the round coins.

Rev. Uncertain; probably as on the round potin coins.

No.	*Rev.* Indistinct.	
87	Bh.	·5; Wt. 16.

Pl. IV.

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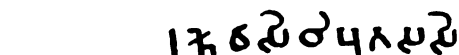
VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-PUḶUMĀVI.[1]

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC A.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* of three arches; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (1):—



(=*Rāño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siri-Puḷumāvisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet surrounded by two circles.

No.

Obv. रञो[- - - - - - -]पुळुमवि[स].

88 Cunningham. ·7; Wt. 85.

Pl. V.

Obv. रञोवसिठिपु[त - -]पुळु]मविस.

89 Sewell; *f.* Gudivada. (IA, ix. p. 63, no. 11; E. CSI, p. 33, no. 7*b*; *cf.* S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 619.) ·7; Wt. 86.

Pl. V.

[*Obv.* रञो[- - - - - - -]पुळुमाविस.

— Pearse. (C. CAI, p. 109, Pl. XII. 3.) ·85; Wt. 100·7.

Pl. V. G.P. 1.

— [Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi. p. 24, Pl. 5.) Wt. 78.

---

[1] Date 138 A.D., according to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 622.

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ŚRĪ-PUḶUMĀVI.

CENTRAL INDIA: CHANDA DISTRICT.

POTIN.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Elephant, with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr.:—

(=*Siri-Puḷumāvisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by a crescent. Each orb of the Ujjain symbol has a pellet in the centre.

No.

Obv. [- - - कु]मावि स.

90 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893 p. 117.) ·75; Wt. 46·2.

Pl. V.

Obv. [स]रिपुकुमाव[-].

91 As. Soc. Beng.; *f.* Chanda. (*Ibid.*) ·8; Wt. 36·4.

Pl. V.

Obv. [- - -]कुम[वस].

92 As. Soc. Beng.; *f.* Chanda. (*Ibid.*) ·7; Wt. 38·7.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As in Var. *a*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by a crescent; r. and l. of topmost circle, a branch with leaves.

No.

Obv. सिरिपुळु[- - -].

93 Bhagvānlāl. ·7; Wt. 42·5.

Pl. V.

Obv. Inscr. almost obliterated.

94 Bh. ·55; Wt. 26·5.

Pl. V.

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ŚRĪ-PU[ḶUMĀ]VI.

COROMANDEL COAST.[1]

LEAD.

Obv. Ship with two masts. Inscr. not completely read, but apparently *Siri-Pu[ḷumā]visa.*[2]

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

(Size 1.)

No.

Obv. (x) स्रिरिपु[ळु——] (ix) वस.[2]

95 Cunningham. ·8; Wt. 125·7.

Pl. V.

[*Obv.* No distinct traces of inscr.

Rev. Traces of Ujjain symbol.

— Pearse. ·75; Wt. 78·5.

[*Obv.* Traces of inscr.[3]

Rev. Ujjain symbol quite distinct.

— Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi. p. 29, Pl. 52.) Wt. 101.

(Size 2.)

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

96 Elliot; *f.* Kistna dist. (CSI, p. 152B, Pl. II. 45.) ·6; Wt. 79 7.

Pl. V.

97 Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 63·5.

Obv. Traces of inscr. not legible.

98 Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 48·1.

---

[1] *V. inf.* p. 23, note 1.

[2] This reading is made doubtful by the extraordinary arrangement of the coin-legend which it presupposes.

[3] Rea (*l.c.*) says "ष only visible." It is not possible to control this reading by means of the photograph in the plate.

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No.		
	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
99	Sewell.	·65; Wt. 76.
100	,,	·7; Wt. 72·2.
101	,,	·7; Wt. 78·8.
—	[Elliot: "found near Allamparva between Sadras and Cuddalore." ("Gleanings," p. 25, Pl. x. 74 = JMLS, p. 243.[1])	
—	[Pearse.	·65; Wt. 79.
—	[,,	·6; Wt. 51·9.
—	[,,	·5; Wt. 42.
—	[Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi. p. 29, Pl. 53.)	Wt. 65.
—	[,, ,, (,, ,, Pl. 54.)	Wt. 29.
	(Size 3.)	
102	Bhagvānlāl.	·45; Wt. 15·5.
103	,,	·5; Wt. 19.
	Pl. V.	
104	Sewell.	·4; Wt. 11·5.
—	[Pearse.	·45; Wt. 13·6.

[1] E says (*op. cit.* p. 26 = JMLS, 244), "All the specimens in our possession" (*i.e.* of coins having a ship for type) "have been picked up on the sea-shore at different points between Madras and Cuddalore." He refers especially to fig. 74 (the coin referred to above), as well as to figs. 81 and 88, which he attributes (CSI, p. 35, Pl. 1. 38) to the Kurumbars or Pallavas of the Coromandel coast.

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ŚRĪ[——]SVĀMI.

(Conjecturally identified with Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi; *v.* Introduction.)

ANDHṚA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC B.

LEAD.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Lion standing r. Inscr., not completely read, beginning with *Siri* and ending with *Sāmisa*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which consists of a large pellet with surrounding circle.

No. — [*Obv.* (II) सिरि[——] (x) सामिस.

Pearse. ·8; Wt. 134·3.

Pl. V. G.P. 2.

— [*Obv.* Fragment of inscr. as read by Rea (*l.c.*)[1] (x) समसे[- -].

Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi. p. 28,[1] Pl. 46.) Wt. 132.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*; but inscr. different, or differently arranged.

Rev. As Var. *a*.

No. — [*Obv.* Traces of inscr. (IX) [- -]पु[-[2]——].

Pearse. Wt. 112·5.

Pl. V. G.P. 3.

---

[1] He observes that the स is distinct, and that the inscr. cannot possibly be the *sakasakasa* read by Thomas on certain coins from Amarāvatī (IA, 1880 (ix), p. 64; *cf.* nos. 33 ff. *supra*); also that the vowel-mark (of से) is uncertain, and that there are traces of two uncertain letters following.

[2] The restoration क्ष seems possible, but by no means certain. If this reading could be established, the attribution of these coins to Puḷumāvi, which seems possible on other grounds, might be regarded as certain.

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NAME UNCERTAIN.

SOUTHERN INDIA: ANANTAPUR AND CUDDAPAH DISTRICTS.

LEAD.

Obv. Horse standing r.; above, ; in front, spherical object. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. Type (usually obliterated) l., *caitya* of six arches surmounted by a crescent; r., tree within railing: both standing on a pediment ornamented with scroll and dots.

No.		
	Obv. (I) [illegible][1] ——— (VIII) [illegible].	
105	Govt. Mus., Madras; *f.* Bathapalli in the Anantapur Dist.	1·1; Wt. 161·8.
	Pl. V.	
	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
106	Same *provenance.*	1·; Wt. 172·5.
	Pl. V.	
107	,,	·95; Wt. 150·2.
108	,,	·95; Wt. 166.
109	,,	1·15; Wt. 156.
	Rev. Traces of r. portion of type (tree within railing).	
110	Same *provenance.*	1·1; Wt. 153·6.
	Rev. Type distinct except for a break in the middle of the coin.	
111	Elliot; *f.* Cuddapah. ("Gleanings," p. 28, Pl. XI. 99=JMLS, p. 246.)	·95; Wt. 115·5.
	Pl. V.	

[1] If, as seems possible, these *akṣaras* could be restored as [illegible], these coins might be assigned to the Hāritī-putra who is known from inscrr. (*v.* Introduction).

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No.

— [Elliot; *f.* Cuddapah. (*Op. cit.* p. 28 (246), Pl. XI. 91.)
Wt. 105·7.

— [„ „ („ „ Pl. xi. 99.)
Wt. 116·75.

— [„ *f.* Palaveram. („ pp. 29 and 25 (247 and 243), Pl. XI. 94.)
Wt. 39·75.

NAME UNCERTAIN.

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC B.

LEAD.

Obv. Horse standing l.; above, ; in front, symbol consisting of pellet within a circle of dots.

Rev. Lion standing r.; above, uncertain symbol.[1]

No.

— [*Rev.* Doubtful traces of inscr.
Pearse. ·95; Wt. 138·8.
Pl. V. G.P. 4.

---

[1] This coin seems to supply a link between the following classes:—(1) *obv.* Lion r.: *rev. Caitya* (nos. 33 ff.), and (2) *obv.* Horse l.: *rev.* Ujjain symbol (nos. 112 ff.).

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NAME UNCERTAIN.

SAME DISTRICTS: SIMILAR FABRIC.

LEAD.

Obv. Horse standing l.; in front, symbol consisting of a pellet within a circle. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet within a circle.

(Size 1.)

No.		
	Obv. Traces of inscr.: (II) [- - - - - स - म - —].	
112	Bhagvānlāl.	·95 (broken).

Pl. V.

(Size 2.)[1]

	Obv. Indistinct traces of inscr.	
	Rev. Indistinct.	
113	Bhagvānlāl.	·6 (broken)
114	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 90·3.
—	[Pearse.	·85; Wt. 87·4.

(Size 3.)[1]

	[*Obv.* No distinct traces of inscr.	
	Rev. Indistinct.	
—	Pearse.	·35; Wt. 13·4.

[1] The coins of Sizes 2 and 3 are so badly preserved that it is impossible to say whether the types are precisely the same as those of Size 1.

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NAME UNCERTAIN.

SAME DISTRICTS: SIMILAR FABRIC.

LEAD.

Obv. Horse standing r.; above, pellet within a circle of dots[1]; in front, ⧖

Rev. Ujjain symbol.[1]

No.

— [Pearse. ·5; Wt. 26·7

— [„ ·45; Wt. 11·6

— [„ ·45; Wt. 18·8.

— [„ ·4; Wt. 19.

— [„ ·45; Wt. 21·8.

[——GHA]SADA.

SAME DISTRICTS.

LEAD: Square.

Obv. Horse standing l. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. Uncertain.

No.

[*Obv.* [——XII घ]सदस.[2]

Rev. Obliterated.

— Pearse. Wt. 25·5.

Pl. V. G.P. 5.

---

[1] This symbol seems to connect this class with the preceding (nos. 112 ff.).

[2] The early form of the द suggests the possibility that this king may be the Saṅgha (no. 9) or the Meghasvāti (no. 16) of the Purāṇas; *v.* Smith, ZDMG, 1902, p. 659.

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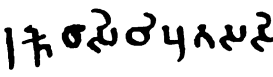
VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚIVA-ŚRĪ-ŚĀTAKARṆI.[1]

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC A.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* of three arches; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (I):—

 [2]

(=*Rāño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siva-Siri-Sātakaṃṇisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.

115 *Obv.* [- - वस]ठिपुतसस्विसिरि[- - - - -].

Elliot. (*Cf.* CSI, p. 33, no. 7.)

·8; Wt. 91.

Pl. V.

Obv. [- - - - - -]तसस्विसिरि[- - - - -].

116 Sewell; *f.* Gudivada. (IA, ix. p. 64, no. 12; *cf.* S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 620.)

·75; Wt. 86.

Pl. V.

— [Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi. p. 24, Pl. 4; *cf.* S. (*loc. cit.*), who remarks that probably all the coins, nos. 2-9, published by Rea should be assigned to this king.)

---

[1] Date 170 A.D. according to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 664.

[2] When the inscr. is incomplete, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the coins of this king and those of similar fabric struck by S'rī-Candra-S'āti (*v. inf.* nos. 117 ff.). The legends of the latter seem, however, to begin at XI, while such evidence as there is seems to show that the coin-legends of S'iva-S'rī begin at I.

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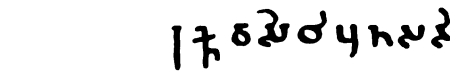
VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-CANDRA-ŚĀTI.[1]

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC A.

LEAD.

Obv.[2] *Caitya* of three arches; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (XI):—



(=*Raño Vāsiṭhiputasa Siri-Cada-Sātisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.		
	Obv. रञ्ञोवसिठपुतससिरिचदसातिस.	
117	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 110, Pl. XII. 13.)	·7; Wt. 83·5.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. [रञ्ञो]वसिठ[-]तससिरिचद[सतस].	
118	Elliot. (CSI, p. 33, no. 7*a*.)	·8; Wt. 98·5.
	Obv. रञ्ञोवसिठपुतससिरिच[द]सतस.	
119	Elliot.	·75; Wt. 89·7.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. [- - व]सिठपुतससिरि[च - स - -].	
120	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 82·5.

[1] Called °Vada-S'ātakarṇi by S. (ZDMG, 1902, p. 666), who assigns to him the date 219 A.D. The evidence of the coins seems to show that he occupied an earlier position in the dynasty. *V.* Introduction.

[2] The side bearing the *caitya* and inscr. is invariably incuse, and should, perhaps, strictly be called the reverse.

[3] The dental द appears on these coins, while the lingual ड occurs regularly on those inscribed *Raño Siri-Caḍa-Sātisa* from the same districts (*v.* nos. 125 ff.).

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No.

Obv. र[ञ्ञ्ञ] सुठ[पुतस - - - - - - -].

121 Sewell. ·65; Wt. 72·7.

Obv. र[ञ् - - - पुत - सुर् - - स]तस.

122 Sewell. ·65; Wt. 71·2.

Obv. रञ्ञोवासिठ्ठपुतस[- - - - - - स].

123 Sewell. ·65; Wt. 75·8.

Obv. रञ्ञोवासिठिपुतस[- - - - - - -].

124 Sewell. ·7; Wt. 87·8.

[*Obv.* रञ्ञोवसठ्ठपुतससिरिचदसातस.

— Pearse. ·7; Wt. 85·4.

Pl. VI. G.P. 1.

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ŚRĪ-CANDRA-ŚĀTI.

SAME DISTRICTS: FABRIC B.

LEAD.

Var. *a.*

Obv. Horse standing r.; in front, an altar.[1] Inscr. (IX):—

(=*Raño Siri-Caḍa-Sātisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.		
	Obv. [-]ञोसिरिचडसतस.	
125	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 111, Pl. XII. 14.)	·85 (broken).
	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
126	Cunningham. Pl. VI.	·8; Wt. 122·3.
	Obv. [-]ञोसिरिचडस - -].	
127	Sewell. Pl. VI.	·85; Wt. 112·1.
	Obv. Indistinct traces of inscr.	
128	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 115·5.
	[*Obv.* [- - - - - - सतस].	
—	Pearse. Pl. VI. G.P. 2.	Wt. 108·6.

[1] *V.* the coin illustrated by Elliot, "Gleanings," i. Pl. XI. 97.

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Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*; but no altar visible in front of horse, and inscr. begins at VII.

Rev. As Var. *b*; but the orbs of the Ujjain symbol are represented by plain circles.

No.		
	Obv. [- ग्रो]सिरिचडस[ति]स.	
129	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 69.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. र[ग्रो]सिरिचडसा[ति -].	
130	Sewell.	·75 (broken).
	Obv. [- - - - - - - त्र]स.	
131	Cunningham.	·75; Wt. 58.
	[*Obv.* [रञ्ञ]सिरिचंडसातिस.	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 57.
	Pl. VI. G.P. 3.	
	[*Obv.* [- - - - - - -]त्रस.	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 54·7.

[1] On this and other coins the *akṣara* is certainly च, not व as read by Mr. Vincent Smith, ZDMG, 1903, p. 623.

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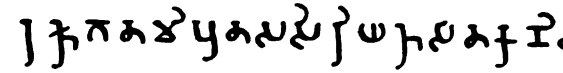
GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.[1]

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC A. 1.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya*,[2] surmounted by crescent; l., lotus-flower; r., conch-shell; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (XI):—



(=*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṇisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by a crescent, and having each orb represented by a pellet surrounded by two circles.

No.

Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमपुतसस्रि[- - - त]कणिस.

132 Elliot. (CSI, pp. 32, 152, Pl. I. 28; *cf.* IA, vi (1877), p. 276, no. 5; C. CAI, p. 110, Pl. XII. 9; S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 620.)

Pl VI. 1·15; Wt. 244.

Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमपु[- - - - - - - - - -]स.

133 Sewell: "from Amarāvatī." (IA, ix (1880), p. 63, note 15.)

Pl. VI. 1·1; Wt. 242·5.

Smaller Denomination ($\frac{1}{8}$).[3]

Obv. [—— VI ञ्ञ]त[ञ्ञिस].

Rev. Each orb of the Ujjain symbol is apparently represented by a pellet with one surrounding circle.

134 Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 41·6.

Pl. VI.

[1] Date 184 A.D., acc. to S. ZDMG, 1902, p. 664.

[2] It is probable that the *caitya* consists of six arches, as on nos. 139 ff.

[3] It is impossible to say to what extent the types of this smaller denomination differ from those of the large coins.

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SAME DISTRICTS: FABRIC A. 2.

Var. *a*.

Obv. *Caitya* of three arches; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (XII) as on the large coins (nos. 132, 133).

Rev. Ujjain symbol,[1] each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.		
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुत[स]सिरिय[ञ्ञ]सातकणिस.	
135	Elliot.	·7; Wt. 72·6.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमपु[त - - - - - - - - - स].	
136	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 54·3.
	Obv. [- - - - - - त]ससिरिय[- - - - - -].	
137	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 76·8.
	Obv. [- - - - ञ्ञ]पुतससिरिय[ञ - - - - -].	
138	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 49·3.
	[*Obv.* [- - - - - - त]ससिरियञ्ञ[स - - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 56·6.
	[*Obv.* रञ्ञ[ग]तमपुतससर[- ञ - - - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 59.
	[*Obv.* [- - - - - - - - सर]यञ्ञसातक[ण -].	
—	Pearse.	·7 (pierced).

With inscr. abbreviated.

	[*Obv.* रञ्ञोगो[त - - - - - - - ञ्ञ]सात.	
—	Pearse. **Pl. VI. G.P. 4.**	·6; Wt. 27·6.
	[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञ - - - - -]सिरिस.	
—	Pearse. **Pl. VI. G.P. 5.**	·65; Wt. 31·2.

[1] Probably surmounted by a crescent; but the crescent is not visible on any of the known specimens.

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Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*; but the *caitya* is of six arches, and is surmounted by a crescent.

Rev. As Var. *a*.

No.		
	Obv. [रञ्ञ्ञो]तमिपुतसस[रि][- - - - - - -].	
139	Cunningham.	·75; Wt. 71.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. र[ञ्ञ्ञो - - - - - - स]रियमतकणस.	
140	Cunningham. (CAI, p. 110, Pl. xii. 12.)	·8; Wt. 83·5.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतससरि[- - - - - - -].	
141	Cunningham.	·75; Wt. 75·7.
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतम[पु - - - - - - - - - -]स.	
142	Elliot.	·8; Wt. 70·1.
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतस[रि - - - - - - -]स.	
143	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 86·5.
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोतमपु[त - - - - - - तकण]स.	
144	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 83·6.
	Obv. [- - - - - - -]स[रि - - - - - - - -].	
145	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 60·8.
	[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञ]गोतमिपु[त - - - - - - - - -]स.	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 56.
—	[Rea; *f.* Gudivada. (ASSI, vi, p. 23, Pl. 1.)	Wt. 74.

[1] Possibly यं.

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Var. *c*.

Obv. As Var. *b*; but with *svastika* in r. field (and possibly another symbol in l. field).[1]

Rev. As Var. *a*.

No.		
	Obv. [रञ्ञो ग]तमिपुतस[- - - - - - - - -].	
146	Elliot.	·7; Wt. 94.
	Pl. VI.	
	Obv. [- - -]तमिपुतस[- - - - - - - - -].	
147	Sewell.	·75; Wt. 108·5

[1] The traces visible on no. 146 may, however, be those of a portion of the inscr.

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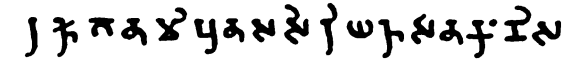
GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

SAME DISTRICTS: FABRIC B. 1.

Var. *a.*

Obv. Horse standing r.; above, crescent. Inscr. (XII):—



(=*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṃṇisa*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.[1]

(Size 1.)

No.

Obv. रञो[गु - - - - - - - - म]सातकंणिस.

148 Elliot; *f.* Kistna Dist. (CSI, p. 34, no. 12; p. 152B, Pl. II., no. 44.) 1·05; Wt. 134·5.

Pl. VI.

Obv. रञोगोतमिपुतस[- - - - - - - ग्]स.

149 Sewell. ·95; Wt. 127.

Obv. [रञ् - - ञ्]पुतसिरियञस्[त]कणि[स].

150 Sewell. ·95; Wt. 140.

Obv. [- - -]तञ्पु[त - - - - - - - - - -].

151 Sewell. ·9; Wt. 127.

Obv. र[ञ् - - - - - - - - - - त]कणिस.

152 Sewell. ·9; Wt. 144·8.

[1] On most specimens the rev. type is almost, if not entirely, obliterated. It is seen most distinctly on nos. 149 and 151.

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No.

Obv. रञ्ञोगोत[मि - - - - - - - - - - -]स.

153 Sewell. ·9; Wt. 116·4.

[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञगुतम]पुतसस[- - - - - - -]स.

— Pearse. ·95; Wt. 138.

[*Obv.* रञ्ञोगो[तमपु - - - - - -]सतकंणिस.

— Pearse. ·9; Wt. 163·5.

Pl. VI. G.P. 6.

(Size 2.)

Obv. [- - - - - - - - सि]रयञस[- -]णि[-].

Rev. Obliterated.

154 Sewell. ·5; Wt. 40 (worn).

Pl. VI.

Var. *b*.

Obr. As Var. *a*; but without the crescent above the horse.

Rev. As Var. *a*.

[*Obv.* र[ञ - - - - - - - - - - -]तकणिस.

— Pearse. ·95; Wt. 122·7.

Pl. VI. G.P. 7.

SAME DISTRICTS: SIMILAR FABRIC.

Obr. Horse standing l. Inscr. (XII) as on type "Horse to r." (*sup.* nos. 148 ff.).

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

(Size 1.)

No.

Obv. रञ्ञोगोतम[पुत - - - - - - तक]णिस.

155 Sewell. ·8; Wt. 90.

Pl. VII.

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No.		
	Obv. [रञ्ञोगोत - - - - - र् - - - - - - -].	
156	Sewell.	·8; Wt. 65.
	Obv. [- - ग्रतम् - - - - - - - - - - - स].	
157	Sewell.	·7; Wt. 77·4.
	Obv. र[ञ्ञ - - - - - - - - यञ्ञ]सातकण्[स].	
158	Sewell.	·8; Wt. 72·1.
	Obv. र[ञ्ञ - - - - - - - - -]ञसातकयुस.	
159	Sewell.	·65; Wt. 60.
	Obv. रञ्ञो[ग् - - - - - - - - - - त]कणिस.	
160	Sewell.	·65; Wt. 73·8.
	Obv. रञ्ञोगोत[म् - - - - - - - - - - - स].	
161	Sewell.	(broken.)
	[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञग्रत - - - - - - - -]सतकंणिस.	
—	Pearse.	·75; Wt. 55·4.
	[*Obv.* [- ञ्ञ]गोतमपुत[स - - - - - - - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 72·3.
	[*Obv.* [रञ्ञ]गोतमिपुतसस्रर्[- - - - - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 81·6.

Pl. VII. G.P. 1.

	[*Obv.* [- - - - -]पुतससिरिय[- - - - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 62·2.
	[*Obv.* [- - - - - - -]ससिरियञ्ञस[त - - -].	
—	Pearse.	·7; Wt. 60·1.

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No.

[*Obv.* [- - - - - - - - - - - -]स्तत[कणिस].

— Pearse. ·65 ; Wt. 45·1.

[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञ - - - - - - - - - ञ]सातकणिस.

— Pearse. 75 ; Wt. 71·1.

[*Obv.* [- - - - - - - स]सिरिय[ञ्ञ]स[त - - -].

— Pearse. ·65 ; Wt. 62·5.

(Size 2.)

[*Obv.* र[ञ्ञ]गोतम[- - - - - - - - - - - -].

— Pearse. ·5 ; Wt. 34·1.

(Size 3.)

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

162 Bhagvānlāl. ·35 ; Wt. 15·2.

Pl. VII.

163 Sewell. ·4 ; Wt. 11·4.

GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

SAME DISTRICTS : FABRIC B. 2.

LEAD.

Obv. Elephant standing r. Inscr. (about 1) as on Fabric A. 1 (*sup.* p. 34, nos. 132 ff.)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.

Obv. [- - - - - पु]तसिरियञ्ञस[तक - -].

164 Elliot ; *f.* Kistna Dist. (CSI, p. 152B, Pl. II. 43.)

·8 ; Wt. 99·6.

Pl. VII.

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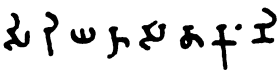
ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

CENTRAL INDIA: CHANDA DISTRICT.

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant,[1] with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. (VIII) :—



(= *Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṃnisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by a crescent and having each orb represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

Obv. सिरियञसात[- - -].

165 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893, p. 117.)

Pl. VII. ·8; Wt. 43.

Obv. [- - - - -]तकञुस.

166 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·7; Wt. 41·3.

Pl. VII.

Obv. [सिरि]यञसा[- - - -].

167 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·7; Wt. 33·8.

Obv. [- रि]यञ[- - - - -].

168 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·7 (broken).

Obv. [- रि]यञसात[- - -].

169 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·75; Wt. 56·9.

Obv. [- - - ञि]सि[- - - -].

170 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·7; Wt. 34·1.

[*Obv.* [- -]यञसातक[- -].

Rev. Portions of two representations of the Ujjain symbol.[2]

— Pearse; "from Sir Walter Elliot." ·7; Wt. 37.

---

[1] A rider is sometimes represented crouching on the neck of the Elephant (Hoernle, *l.c.*, *cf.* S. ZDMG, 1903, p. 622). See *inf.* no. 177.

[2] *Cf.* R. JRAS, 1903, p. 307.

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ŚRĪ-ŚĀTAKARṆI.[1]

SAME DISTRICT.

Obv. Elephant,[2] with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. (VIII) *Siri-Sātaka[ṇisa]*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

Obv. सिरिसातक[ण -].

171 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893, p. 117.) ·7; Wt. 36·3.

Pl. VII.

Obv. सिरिसात[कण -].

172 Same *provenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·7; Wt. 40·2.

Pl. VII.

Obv. सिरिसुतक[- -]

173 Elliot. (CSI, p. 152, Pl. I. 30.) ·65 (broken).

Obv. [- र्]सुतक[-]स.

174 Elliot. ·7; Wt. 45.

---

[1] The precise identification of this king is not certain; but the types and fabric of the coins are closely connected with those of S'rī-Yajña-S'ātakarṇi (*sup.* nos. 165 ff.).

[2] See note 1, p. 42.

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SĀTAKARṆI.[1]

Obv. Elephant,[2] with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. (IX) *Sātakaṇisa*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

Obv. [स]तकण[-].

175 Elliot. ·7; Wt. 31·7.
Pl. VII.

Obv. [-]तकणिस.

176 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893, p. 117.) ·8; Wt. 48·6.
Pl. VII.

Obv.[3] स[त]कनिस[4].

177 Sewell. ·7; Wt. 31·5.
Pl. VII.

---

[1] See note 1, p. 43.

[2] See note 1, p. 42.

[3] The elephant-rider is seen distinctly on this coin.

[4] The dental नि is quite distinct on this specimen.

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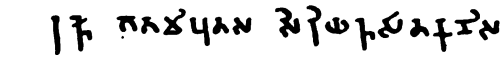
GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

SURĀṢṬRA.

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. (XII):—



(= *Rāño Gotamiputasa Siri-Yaña-Sātakaṇisa.*)

Rev. l., Ujjain symbol surmounted by a crescent; r., *Caitya* of six arches surmounted by a crescent; beneath, waved line; between the crescents, a rayed sun. Inscr. (XII) in Southern Brāhmī characters:—

(= [- - - *naṣa*] *Gotam(a)putaṣa Hiru-Yaña-Hātakaṇiṣa.*)

No.

[*Obv.* रञो गुतमपुतस सिरियञसातकणिस.

Rev. [- रु - ण]घगोतमपुतघहिरुयञहातक[णिघ].

— Pearse. Electrotype in B.M.; *f.* Sopara. (Bh. JBBRAS, xv. p. 305, Pl. II. 7; IA, xii. (1883), p. 273; E.CSI, p. 25; C.CAI, pp. 108, 110, Pl. XII. 8; R.IC, § 87, Pl. III. 5; R. JRAS, 1905, p. 799, Pl. 11.)

·6; Wt. 34.

Pl. VII. El.

Obv. र[ञ - - ञ]पुतस सिरियञसातकणिस.

Rev. [- - - -]घगोतमपुतघ[-]रुयञ[- - - - -].

178 Bhagvānlāl; *f.* Amreli in Kathiawar. (JBBAS, *ibid.*, Pl. II. 7*a*; R. JRAS, *loc. cit.*, Pl. 13.)

·6; Wt. 24·5.

Pl. VII.

[*Obv.* रञो गोतमपुतस सिरियञसातकंणिस.

Rev. Double-struck in such a manner that the type partially obscures the inscr.: [- - - - घ]गोतमपुतघ [-]रुयञ[हत - - -].

— Biddulph. (R. JRAS, *loc. cit.*, Pl. 12.) ·65; Wt. 29·5.

Pl. VII. J.B.

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ŚRĪ-RUDRA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

DISTRICT UNCERTAIN.[1]

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant,[2] with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. (IX) :—

(= *Siri-Ruḍa-Sātakaṇisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

Obv.[3] [- - -]ड्सातक[- -].

179 Elliot; *f.* Dipaldinni. ("Gleanings," p. 23, Pl. x. 64 = JMLS, p. 241; CSI, p. 152, Pl. I. 29; *cf. ibid.* p. 34, no. 14.)

Pl. VII. ·7; Wt. 30.

ANDHRA-DEŚA: KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.; FABRIC B.

LEAD.

Obv. Similar; but inscr. *Siri-Ruda*[*sa*].[5]

Rev. Similar.

No.

[*Obv.* सिरिरुद[—].

— Pearse. ·6; Wt. 53.

Pl. VII. G.P. 2.

---

[1] Although this coin was found in the Kistna Dist., it seems to be of the metal which is characteristic of the coins from the Chanda Dist.

[2] See note 1, p. 42.

[3] The rider seems to be represented on this specimen.

[4] Probably रु.

[5] The dental द seems to be certain. It is impossible to say whether the inscr. was completed by the title *Satakaṇisa.*

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No.

[*Obv.* सिरिरुद[—].

— Pearse. 6 ; Wt. 51·7.

Pl. VII. G.P. 3.

[*Obv.* सिरिरुद[—].

— Pearse. ·6 ; Wt. 52·5.

Pl. VII. G.P. 4.

Conjecturally attributed to

ŚRĪ-RUDRA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

SAME DISTRICTS : FABRIC A.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* of three arches surmounted by a crescent; beneath, waved line. Inscr. not completely read.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with two surrounding circles.

No.

[*Obv.* [— - -]सातकणस.

— Pearse. ·65 (broken).

Pl. VII. G.P. 5.

---

[1] The restoration of these two *akṣaras* as रुद seems possible, but is by no means certain.

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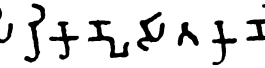
ŚRĪ-KṚṢṆA-ŚĀTAKARṆI.

SOUTHERN INDIA: CHANDA DISTRICT.

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant,[1] with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. (IX) :—



(= *Sirī-Kaṇha-Sātakaṇisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

Obv.[2] [-]रिकयहसात[क - -].

180 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893, p. 117; R. JRAS, 1903, p. 306.) ·65; Wt. 55·6.

Pl. VII.

WITHOUT INSCRIPTION.

SAME DISTRICT.

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant,[1] with trunk upraised, standing r.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which is represented by a pellet with a surrounding circle.

No.

181 As. Soc. Bengal; *f.* Chanda. (Hoernle, Proc. ASB, 1893, p. 117.) ·65; Wt. 47.

182 Same *prorenance.* (*Ibid.*) ·6; Wt. 41·8.

Pl. VII.

---

[1] See note 1, p. 42.

[2] The rider seems to be represented on this specimen.

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NAME OF KING NOT KNOWN.

ANDHRA-DEŚA : KISTNA AND GODAVARI DISTS.

LEAD.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Elephant, with trunk upraised, standing r. Inscr. not completely read.[1]

Rev. Ujjain symbol.

No.

Obv. (x) सर [ ][2]—].

183 Cunningham. ·7; Wt. 50·8.

Pl. VII.

Obv. (IX) [रि [ ][2] [ ][3]—].

184 Elliot. ·6; Wt. 23.

Pl. VII.

Obv. (x) सिरि[ ][2]———].

185 Sewell. ·55; Wt. 38·2.

Pl. VII.

Obv. (x) [सिरि———].

186 Sewell. ·65; Wt. 55·5.

Pl. VII.

Obv. Indistinct traces of inscr.

187 Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 38·5.

---

[1] Perhaps *Siri-Cadasa*; but this restoration is by no means certain.

[2] ष or ष. In the case of no. 185 the vowel ई seems also to be a possible reading.

[3] Apparently ह; but possibly a confusion of द and स.

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No.

Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.

Rev. Portion of a continuous pattern composed of several Ujjain symbols connected.

188 Govt. Mus., Madras (1898); *f.* Kistna Dist. ·55; Wt. 46·8.

Pl. VII.

Obv. Indistinct traces of inscr.

189 Govt. Mus., Madras (1880); *f.* Kistna Dist. ·6; Wt. 50·9.

190 Bhagvānlāl. ·65; Wt. 43·6.

191 Cunningham. ·55 (worn).

Obv. (x) [- र[1]ञ[2]—].

192 Bh. ·5; Wt. 28·6.

Obv. Indistinct traces of inscr.

193 Bh. ·5; Wt. 31·5.

194 Bh. ·5; Wt. 31·2.

[*Obv.* (x) मुर[चद—].

— Pearse. ·65; Wt. 49·3.

— [Elliot: "Gleanings," i, pp. 23, 24, Pl. x. 69–72 = JMLS, pp. 241, 242.[3] These four coins seem to show traces of an inscr.]

---

[1] च or च.

[2] Apparently द.

[3] "Several specimens of this type have been found at Dipaldinni, Gudivada, and other places in the Guntoor and Masulipatam districts, and, in 1826, a large hoard was discovered in the lands of the village of Magalli, within three or four miles of kabash Nandigam . . . The Muneru river having overflowed its banks, had washed away the soil and laid bare some earthen pots filled with leaden coins, which weighed altogether about 105 lbs. . . The greatest portion consisted of the elephant type, but a few were found with the figure of a bull."

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Var. *b*.

Obv. Elephant, with trunk hanging down, standing r. Inscr. doubtful.[1]
Rev. As var *a*.[2]

No.		
	Obv. Doubtful traces of inscr.	
195	Bh.	·55; Wt. 30·8.
	Obv. No distinct traces of inscr.	
196	Bh.	·5; Wt. 32·5.
197	Govt. Mus., Madras (1880); *f.* Kistna Dist. Pl. VII.	·5; Wt. 30·4.
198	,, ,, (1880); ,,	·55; Wt. 34·5.
199	,, ,, (1898); ,,	·5; Wt. 34.
200	Sewell.	·55; Wt. 51·8.
201	,,	·5; Wt. 37·7.
202	,,	·5; Wt. 30·9.
—	[Pearse.	·55; Wt. 64·9.

SAME DISTRICTS.

LEAD.

Var. *a*

Obv. Elephant, with trunk half-raised, standing l. Inscr. doubtful.
Rev. Ujjain symbol.

[1] No single character has been read with certainty, and it is altogether doubtful if any inscription whatever occurs on the coins of this variety.

[2] Usually, instead of a regular design, a more or less indefinite arrangement of circles or pellets appears.

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No.

Obv. No traces of inscr.

203 Govt. Mus., Madras (1880); *f.* Kistna Dist. ·55; Wt. 34.

Pl. VIII.

Var. *b.*

Obv. Elephant, with trunk hanging down, standing l. Inscr. not read.

Rev. As var. *a.*

No.

Obv. Traces of four *akṣaras*.[1]

204 Sewell. ·6; Wt. 56·2.

Pl. VIII.

---

[1] These traces are fairly distinct, but no probable restoration of the inscr. can be suggested.

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UNINSCRIBED OR OF UNCERTAIN ATTRIBUTION.

ANDHRA-DEŚA.

LEAD: Square.

Obv. Lion facing.[1] Inscription doubtful.
Rev. Uncertain.

No.		
	Rev. Obliterated or plain.	
205	Sewell.	·8; Wt. 116·5.
	Pl. VIII.	

LEAD: Round.

Obv. Lion standing r.; in front, tree within railing.[2]
Rev. Nāga-symbol.

No.		
	Rev. Obliterated.	
206	Sewell.	·55; Wt. 44·5.
	[*Rev.* Distinct.	
—	Pearse.	·55; Wt. 35·6.
	Pl. VIII. G.P. 1.	

Obv. *Nandipada.*
Rev. Nāga-symbol.

No.		
207	Sewell.	·65; Wt. 64·2.
	Pl. VIII.	

Obv. *Caitya* of six arches, with a pellet within each arch.
Rev. Nāga-symbol.

No.		
208	Sewell.	·6; Wt. 54.
	Pl. VIII.	

---

[1] *Cf. sup.* p. 10, nos. 33 ff.
[2] *Cf. sup.* p. 11, nos. 36 ff.

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WESTERN INDIA.

LEAD: Round.

Obv. Lion springing to r.; above, *svastika*: border of dots.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, each orb of which consists of a pellet with a surrounding circle, surmounted by *nandipada*: border of dots.

No.		
209	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. VIII.**	·55; Wt. 72.
210	Bh. **Pl. VIII.**	·65; Wt. 53.
211	Bh.	·55; Wt. 37.
212	Bh.	·55; Wt. 34.
213	Bh.	·55; Wt. 36.
214	Bh.	·5; Wt. 43·8.
215	Bh.	·5; Wt. 30.
216	Bh.	·45; Wt. 27·6.

Obv. Bull standing l.; above, *svastika*.

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by *nandipada*.

No.		
217	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. VIII.**	·5; Wt. 25·6.
218	Bh.	·55 (broken).
219	Bh.	55; Wt. 54·1.

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LEAD: Square.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bull standing r.; above, *nandipada*: square border.

Rev. l. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by *nandipada*; r. tree, with large leaves, within railing: square border.[1]

No.			
220	Bh.		·5; Wt. 32·5.
221	Bh.	Pl. VIII.	·5; Wt. 35·3.
222	Bh.		·5; Wt. 39·4.
223	Bh.		·45; Wt. 40.
224	Bh.		·5; Wt. 29·5.
225	Bh.		·5; Wt. 38·5.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*; but in front of bull, *svastika*; and above, uncertain symbol.[2]

Rev. As Var. *a*.

No.			
226	Bh.		·5; Wt. 34·6.
227	Bh.	Pl. VIII.	·5; Wt. 40·2.
228	Bh.		·45; Wt. 30·2.

[1] *Cf. sup.* p. 17, nos. 59 ff.

[2] Perhaps a *triskelis*.

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No.		
229	Bh.	·5 ; Wt. 31·8.
230	Bh.	·5 (broken).
231	Bh.	·45 (worn).

Var. *c*.

Obv. As Var. *a* ; but bull standing l.

Rev. As Var. *a*.

No.		
232	Bh.	·4 ; Wt. 14·5.

Pl. VIII.

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FEUDATORIES OF THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

SADAKANA KAḶALĀYA-MAHĀRAṬHI.

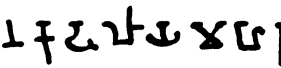
(Perhaps contemporary with Śrī-Śāta, *v. sup.* p. 1, and Introduction.)

DISTRICT: CHITALDRUG IN MYSORE.

LEAD.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Humped bull standing l. Inscr.:—



(= *Sadakana Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhisa.*)

Rev. l., Tree within railing; r., *Caitya*, consisting of two tiers of small arches and one large arch, having beneath it a waved line, and surmounted by crescent.

No.

Obv. (IV) स[- - - कळ]लायमहारठिस.

233 Sewell; found by Mr. A. Mervyn Smith, in 1888, on an ancient site near Chitaldrug in Mysore. (Hultzsch, EI, vii, p. 51, Pl. III. c; R. JRAS, 1903, p. 296, Pl. 12.)

1·05; Wt. 211·5.

Pl. VIII.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*.

Rev. As Var. *b*, but having ∀ above between the tree and the *caitya*, and a symbol (probably *nandipada*) in l. field.

[*Obv.* [सदक]नकळलायमहारठस.

— Hultzsch; same *provenance*. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. B.)

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Var. *c*.

Obv. As Var. *a*.

Rev. Tree within railing; l., *nandipada*; r., ✠

No.	
234	*Obv.* (III) सदकनक[- - - - - - - -].[1] Sewell; same *provenance*. (*Ibid.*, Pl. III. A.) 1·1; Wt. 213·3. **Pl. VIII.**

[There are two other coins of this class in the Mysore Government Museum at Bangalore, but there is no information as to their inscrr. or as to the variety to which they belong, *v.* Hultzsch, *l.c.*]

[1] The inscr. seems to be blundered.

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DHUṬUKAḶĀNANDA.

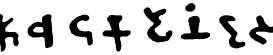
(Same period.[1])

DISTRICT: KARWAR IN NORTH CANARA.

LEAD.

Var. *a*.

Obv. *Caitya* consisting of two tiers of small arches (four and three respectively) surmounted by one large arch. Inscr. (VIII–IV):—



(= *Raño Dhuṭukaḷānaṃdasa.*)

Rev. Tree within railing; l., *nandipada* over *svastika*; [r.,].[2]

	[*Obv.* [र]ञोधुटुकळानंदस
—	Pearse; "found at Karwar in 1883." 1·15; Wt. 210·4.
	Pl. VIII. G.P. 2.

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*.

Rev. As Var. *a*, but l. symbol doubtful[3]; r., *nandipada*.

No.	
	Obv. रञोधुटुक[क्ळ]न[दस].
235	Pearse, *f.* Karwar. (E. CSI, p. 31, Pl. II. 42.)
	1·15; Wt. 278.
	Pl. VIII.
	[*Obv.* [र]ञोधुटुकळानंदस.
—	Pearse; *f.* Karwar, 1883. 1·1; Wt. 157·5.
	Pl. VIII. G.P. 3.

[1] *v.* R. JRAS., 1903, p. 301, and Introduction.

[2] The traces on the coin described seem to justify the restoration of these symbols, which would seem to connect this variety with the coins of Muḷānanda (*v. inf.*, no. 236).

[3] We may suppose, on the analogy of Var. *a*, that there may have been some symbol on the l., but the point cannot be determined from the existing specimens.

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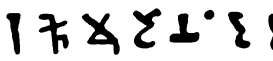
MULĀNANDA.

SAME PERIOD AND DISTRICT.

LEAD.

Obv. *Caitya* consisting of two tiers of small arches (four and three respectively) surmounted by one large arch. Inscr. (VIII–IV):—



(= *Raño Mulānaṃdasa.*)

Rev. Tree within railing; l., ; r., .

No.	
	Obv. रञोमुळानंद[स].
236	Pearse; *f.* Karwar. (E. CSI, p. 31, Pl. II. 41; C. CAI, p. 111.) 1·05; Wt. 250.
	Pl. VIII.
	[*Obv.* रञोमुळानंद[स].
—	Pearse; "found at Karwar in 1883." 1·1; Wt. 248·3
	Pl. VIII. G.P. 4.

[1] Possibly नं.

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COINS OF
THE WESTERN KṢATRAPAS

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KṢAHARĀTA FAMILY.

BHŪMAKA.

(Date before S'aka 41, or A.D. 119.)

KṢAHARĀTA KṢATRAPA.

(No dated coins or inscriptions known.)

COPPER.

Var. *a*. *Rev.* l., Lion; r., Wheel.

Obv. l., Arrow pointing upwards; r., Thunderbolt; between, a pellet.[1] Inscr. (XII) in Kharoṣṭhī characters:—

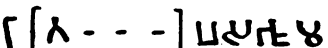
(=*Chaharadasa Cha*[*trapasa Bhumakasa*].)

Rev. Capital of a pillar consisting of l., Lion, with upraised paw, facing r., and Wheel (*Dharmacakra*). Traces of inscr. (probably in Brāhmī characters).

No. 237 | E. Conolly, Oct. 1837. | Æ ·75; Wt. 80·2. | Pl. IX.

Obv. Arrow and Thunderbolt. Traces of a long inscr. (probably in Kharoṣṭhī characters).

Rev. Similar. Inscr. (v) in Brāhmī characters:—



(=*Kṣaharā*[*tasa Kṣatra*]*pasa Bhūmakasa.*)

No. 238 | Bhagvānlāl. | Æ ·8; Wt. 69·8. | Pl. IX.

[1] Probably representing a discus; *cf.* Rapson, JRAS, 1904, p. 372; JASB, 1904, p. 229, note 1.

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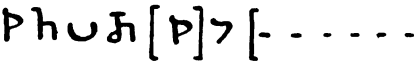
Obv. Similar. Inscr. (XII) in Kharoṣṭhī characters :—



(=[*Chatrapasa Chahara*]*ta*[*sa*] *Bhumakasa*.)[1]

Rev. Similar. Inscr. in uncertain characters.[2]

No. 239 Cunningham; "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI., p. 6, Pl. I. 4.)

Æ ·75; Wt. 72.

Pl. IX.

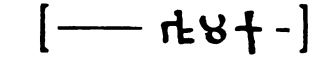
Obv. and *Rev.* Traces of inscr.

240 Bhagvānlāl. Æ ·65; Wt. 68.

Var. *b*. *Rev.* l., Wheel; r., Lion.

Obv. As in Var. *a*. Traces of inscr. (probably in Kharoṣṭhī characters).

Rev. Capital of a pillar consisting of l., Wheel, and r., Lion facing l. Fragments of inscr. (v) in Brāhmī characters :—



(=[———] *Bhūmaka*[*sa*])

No. 241 Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 643, Pl. I. A.[3])

Æ ·7; Wt. 48.

Pl. IX.

Rev. Similar; but Lion facing r. Traces of inscr.

242 Bhagvānlāl. Æ ·5; Wt. 31·3.

Pl. IX.

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[1] This reading seems more probable than the restoration suggested in R. JASB, 1904, p. 228.

[2] Supposed by Cunningham (*l.c.*) to be Greek [BAΣ]ΙΛΕΩΣ.

[3] Attributed to Nahapāna. These "copper coins . . . are found in the coasting regions of Gujarāt and Kathiāwād, and also sometimes in Mālwa."

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NAHAPĀNA.

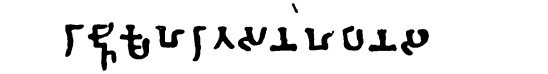
(No dated coins. Dates in inscrr., years 41–46 = A.D. 119–124.)

KṢAHARĀTA.[1]

SILVER.

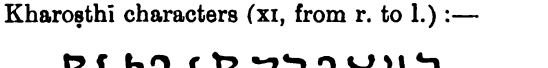
Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. (XI) in Greek[2] characters.

Rev. l., Arrow pointing downwards; r., Thunderbolt; between, a pellet (discus). Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters:—



(= *Rājño Kṣaharātasa Nahapānasa.*)

Inscr. in Kharoṣṭhī characters (XI, from r. to l.):—



(= *Raño Chaharatasa Nahapanasa.*)

No.

Obv. PAИИIѠIA[B:]Λ[A ▨ ▨ ——— N ▨ —].

Rev. Br. राज्ञोक्षहरातसनहपानस;

Kh. र[ञ्ञ]क्षहरतसनहपनस.

243 Bombay Govt.; *f.* Jogalthembi hoard. ·65; Wt. 31·9.

Pl. IX.

Obv. PAИИIѠIAИRAAACCCИAAPNAACC[C].

Rev. Br. राज्ञोक्षहरातसनहपानस;

Kh. र[ञ्ञो]क्षहरतसनहपनस.

244 Same *provenance.* ·65; Wt. 34·9.

Pl. IX.

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[1] In inscriptions:—(1) Kṣaharāta Kṣatrapa, years 41, 42, 45; (2) Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi, year 46. On the coins, the title "kṣatrapa" or "mahākṣatrapa" does not occur. Unlike Bhūmaka, Nahapāna is always called Rājā.

[2] These inscrr. show a mixture of Greek and Roman characters more or less corrupted.

[3] The *akṣara ño* seems to be reversed.

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No.

Obv. PAИИIωΣAИBAΔ[ΛI —— ▨▨:]

Rev. Br. [illegible][illegible][illegible]सन[ह - - स] ;

Kh. [illegible]हरतसनहप[- -].

245 Same *provenance.* ·65; Wt. 32·2.

Pl. IX.

Obv. [- - ИИ]Iω[Σ]APIAPATACNAHA[ΠA —].

Rev. Br. राज्ञोक्षहर[illegible][illegible][illegible][

No.

Obv. [-]АИИІѠ[Ⅱ]Λ[Т]ΛΛΔ[-]ССИΔ[- -]NA[-].

Rev. Br. [र्ञ्ञ - - - - स]नह[पु]नस ;

Kh. [र्ञ्ञ छ - रत]सनहपनस.

250 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 25·5.

Pl. IX.

Obv. [- ANN - - - - - - - П —].

Rev. Br. राज्ञोक्षहरातसनह[पुनस] ;

251 Kh. (blundered). [र]ज्ञोछहरत[न].

Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 28·2.

[*Obv.* РАИ[И - - - - - - - - - - И]A[▨[1]]NACC[-].

Rev. Br. [र्ञ्ञ - - - - - - - पु]नस ;

Kh. [र्ञ्ञ]ज्ञोछहरतसनहपनस.

— Colonel Shepherd. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 368, Pl. I.) ·65; Wt. 30.

COPPER

Obv. l., Thunderbolt; r., Arrow pointing downwards.[2] Inscr. in Brāhmī characters:—

[——] (VII) [Ⅱ] 𑀮 𑀫 Ⅱ [▨ ▨ ▨[3] ——]

(= [—— *Na*]*hapāna*[——].)

Rev. Tree, with large leaves, within railing.

No.

252 Cunningham, from Ajmer. (CMI, p. 6, Pl. I. 5.)

·75; Wt. 69·6.

Pl. IX.

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[1] It is possible that the traces here may represent some confusion of the two characters ПА.

[2] There seems to be a trace of the dot representing the discus (*v. sup.* p. 65).

[3] It is uncertain whether these three characters are Brāhmī or Kharoṣṭhī.

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COINS OF NAHAPĀNA RE-STRUCK BY GAUTAMĪPUTRA.[1]

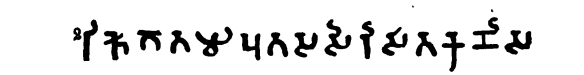
NASIK DISTRICT.

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Types of Gautamīputra :—

Obv. *Caitya* of three arches having a pellet within each; beneath, waved line. Inscr. (XI) :—



(= *Rāño Gotamiputasa Siri-Sātakaṇisa.*)

Rev. Ujjain symbol, surmounted by a crescent.[3] Each orb of the Ujjain symbol has a pellet in the centre.

Struck over types of Nahapāna (*sup.* p. 65).

No.

Obv. Type and inscr. [- - - - मि]पुतससिरिसातक[- -] struck over *obv.* of Nahapāna, leaving traces of head of king r., and inscr. PANNIωI[——— ▨].

Rev. Type struck over *rev.* of Nahapāna, leaving traces of type—thunderbolt r.; Br. [——— तसनहपा]नस; Kh. [——— ▨]पनस.

253 Bombay Govt.; *f.* Jogalthembi hoard. ·65; Wt. 31·9.

Pl. IX.

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[1] *Sup.* pp. 13 ff. [2] Variants *raṃ*, *ra*.

[3] Or a *nandipada*.

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No.

Obv. Type and inscr. रञ्ञोगोत[- - - - - - -]तकणिस struck over *rev.* of Naha., leaving traces of type—arrow l.; Br. [———]हरात[———]; Kh. [——— त]सन[ह ———].

Rev. Type struck over *obv.* of Naha., leaving traces of head of king r.

254 Same *provenance.* ·65; Wt. 32·2.

Pl. IX.

Obv. Type and inscr. रञ्ञोगोत[म - - - सि]रिसातकणिस struck over *obv.* of Naha., leaving inscr. PAИ[И ——— NNΛCC].

Rev. Type struck over *rev.* of Naha., leaving Br. रञ्ञोखहरातसन-हपान[स]; and traces of the beginning of Kh. inscr.

255 Same *provenance.* ·65; Wt. 35·6.

Pl. IX.

Obv. Type and inscr. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतससिरि[-]तक[णिस] struck over *rev.* of Naha., leaving traces of inscr.

Rev. Type struck over *obv.* of Naha., leaving traces of head of king r.

256 Same *provenance.* ·65; Wt. 29.

Pl. IX.

Var. *b.*

Obv. As in Var. *a*, but without pellets in the arches of the *caitya*.

Rev. As in Var. *a*.

No.

Obv. Type and inscr. रञ्ञोगोतमिपुतस[———] struck over *rev.* of Naha., leaving Br. [——— [illegible] हपानस]; Kh. [——— हपनस].

Rev. Type struck over *obv.* of Naha., leaving traces of type—head of king r., and inscr. [- - ИИI]ωΣAИBΔΛA[——].

257 Bombay Govt.; *f.* Jogalthembi hoard. ·65; Wt. 31·2.

Pl. IX.

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Var. *c*.

Obv. As in Var. *b*, but with a crescent above the *caitya*.

Rev. As in Var. *a*.

No.

Obv. Type and inscr. [———— क्ष]त्र[-] struck over *obv.* of Naha., leaving inscr. РАИИІѠΞАНВАААСС[——] ΛССС.

Rev. Type struck over *rev.* of Naha., leaving traces of type—arrow l., and thunderbolt r.; Br. राञोक्षहरातसन[-पुत्र]स; Kh. रञोक्षहरतसनहपनस.

258 Bombay Govt.; *f.* Jogalthembi hoard. ·7; Wt. 34.

Pl. IX.

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[1] The *akṣara ñō* is reversed, *v. sup.* p. 65, note 3.

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THE FAMILY OF CAṢṬANA.[1]

GHSAMOTIKA.

[For the mention of a coin of Ghsamotika, the father of Caṣṭana, *v.* Thomas, JRAS, 1881, p. 524, and *cf.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 370. The coin has disappeared. It is possible that it may have been a coin of Caṣṭana with the name of his father only legible in the inscription.]

[1] The genealogical tables of the Western Kṣatrapas always begin with Caṣṭana. The name of his father Ghsamotika is never accompanied by a kingly title.

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CAṢṬANA, SON OF GHSAMOTIKA.

(Period between Śaka 46 and 72 = A.D. 124 and 150.)

KṢATRAPA.

(No dated coins or inscriptions.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.[1]

Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. (XI) in Greek characters.[2]

Rev. l., Crescent; r., star. Inscr. in Brāhmī characters (XI), and possible traces of inscr. in Kharoṣṭhī characters:—

(= *Rājño Kṣatrapasa Ghsamotikaputra*[*sa* ————].)

No. —

Bhagvānlāl. (Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 371, Pl. 3.) Electrotype from a *cliché* in lead.

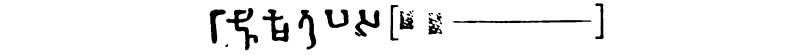
Pl. X. El.

Var. *b*.

Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. (XI) in Greek characters:—

[-]ΑΝΝΙΙΩ[————]

Rev. *Caitya*, of three arches, surmounted by crescent; beneath, waved line; l., crescent; r., star. Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters:—



(= *Rājño Kṣatrapasa*[————————].)

---

[1] Bhagvānlāl, JRAS, 1890, p. 644.

[2] The traces seem to show that this inscr. began with the usual ΡΑΝΝΙΩ; but the portion of the inscr. behind the head seems not to be in Greek characters. It is possible that there may have been a date in this place.

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Inscr. (XI, from r. to l.) in Kharoṣṭhī characters :—

[————————]𐨪 𐨗 𐨁

(= *Raño Cha*[————————].)

No. 259 Bhagvānlāl; *f.* Junagadh. (JRAS, 1890, p. 645, Pl. 3[1]; BG. I. i. p. 33, note 2.)

·6; Wt. 28·5.

Pl. X.

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(No dated coins or inscriptions.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. (XI) in Greek characters :—

[▨]ANNIωIA[▨ ——— ▨CA]

Rev. *Caitya* surmounted by crescent; beneath, waved line; l., crescent; r., star. Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters :—

[𑀭𑀜𑁄 𑀫𑀳𑀓𑁆𑀔𑀢𑀲 𑀖𑁄𑀲𑀫𑁄𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀧𑀼𑀢𑁆𑀭𑀲 𑀘[————]][2]

(=[*Rājño Mahākṣatra*]*pasa Ghsamotikaputrasa Ca*[*ṣṭanasa*].)

No. 260 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 22·3.

Pl. X.

---

[1] Attributed doubtfully to Jayadāman. More probably to be attributed to Caṣṭana as here, *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 372.

[2] No certain traces of an inscr. in Kharoṣṭhī characters are visible.

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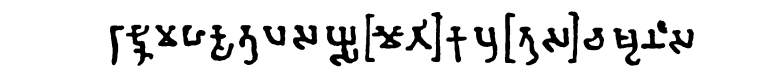
Obv. Type similar. Inscr. (xi) in Greek characters :—

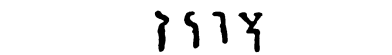
[▨]ANNIωΞA[▨ ———]NCA

Rev. Type similar. Inscr. (xii) in Brāhmī characters :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Ghsa*[*moti*] *kaputra*[*sa*] *Caṣṭanasa.*)

Inscr. (xii, r. to l.) in Kharoṣṭhī characters :—



(= *Caṭhanasa.*)

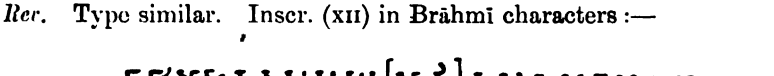
No. 261 | Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 643, Pl. 2.) ·6; Wt. 24·8.

Pl. X.

Obv. Type similar. Inscr. (xi) in Greek characters :—

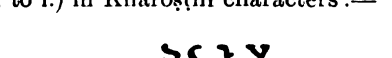
[▨A]NN[- - ▨ ▨ ——— ▨ -]

Rev. Type similar. Inscr. (xii) in Brāhmī characters :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Ghsa*[*moti*]*kaputrasa Caṣṭanasa.*)

Inscr. (xi, r. to l.) in Kharoṣṭhī characters :—



(= *Caṭhanasa.*)

No. 262 | Cunningham; *f.* Gujarāt. (CMI, p. 6, Pl. i. 6.)

·55; Wt. 26.

Pl. X.

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Obv. Type similar. No distinct traces of inscr. in Greek characters.

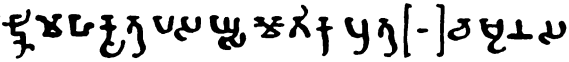
Rev. Type similar. Traces (VIII) of inscr. in Brāhmī characters: [राज्ञो ——— स]; no distinct traces of inscr. in Kharoṣṭhī characters.

No. 263 | Cunningham. ·65; Wt. 31.

[*Obv.* Type similar. Inscr. (XI) in Greek characters:—

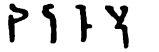
[-]AN[N - ω]ΙΑΤ[P———CI]ACTANCA[-]

Rev. Type similar. Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Ghsamotikaputra*[*sa*] *Caṣṭanasa.*)

Inscr. (XI, r. to l.) in Kharoṣṭhī characters:—



(= *Caṭhanasa.*)

No. — | Col. Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 371, Pl. 2.) ·6; Wt. 30·5.

Pl. X. J.B.

CAṢṬANA (?).

COPPER: Square.

Obv. Horse standing r. facing a post; above, inscr. in Greek characters.

Rev. *Caitya* of three arches, surmounted by a crescent; l., crescent; r., star. Inscr. in Brāhmī characters.

No. 264 | *Obv.* (x) [A]XOƎИ[N ———][1]

Rev. (XII) [——— स ॥ त्रक्षप — चष्टनक ॥ ———]

Rev. H. R. Scott. ·7; Wt. 46·8.

Pl. X.

[1] For a discussion of the inscrr. on this coin, *v.* Introduction.

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JAYADĀMAN, SON OF CAṢṬANA.

(Period between Śaka 46 and 72 = A.D. 124 and 150.)

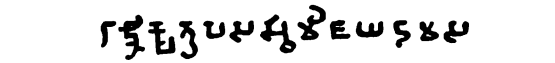
KṢATRAPA SVĀMI.

(No dated coins or inscriptions.)

COPPER: Square.

Obv. Humped bull to r., facing combined trident and battle-axe; above, inscr. in Greek characters (not explained); border of dots.

Rev. *Caitya* of six arches, surmounted by crescent; l., crescent; r., star; border of dots. Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters:—



(= *Rājño Kṣatrapasa Svāmi-Jayadāmasa.*)

No.

Obv. Inscr. in Gk. characters CTOXO

Rev. राज्ञोक्ष[- - - - मि]जयदामस.

265 Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 645, Pl. 3A.) ·5; Wt. 27·2.

Pl. X.

Obv. [——]XO

Rev. र[ज्ञो - - - - क्षा]त्रिजयदामस.

266 Rev. H. R. Scott; *f.* Junagadh. ·55; Wt. 30·8.

Pl. X.

Obv. UOTOXE[O]

Rev. र[ज्ञोक्षत्रपस्य][- - - - - -].

267 Rev. H. R. Scott. ·6; Wt. 54·2.

Pl. X.

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No.

Rev. राज्ञो[ष्ट - - - स्वा]म्रजयदामस.

268 Rev. H. R. Scott. ·45; Wt. 16.

[*Obv.* Inscr. in Greek characters.

Rev. [- ज्ञो]ष्टनपसस्वाम्रजयदाम[-].

— Bhau Dājī. (Newton, JBBRAS, 1868, vol. ix, p. 4, Pl. 5.)

Another variety of the copper coinage of Jayadāman (?).

Obv. Elephant r. Inscription in Brāhmī characters:—

[—]य[▒ ▒ —]

Rev. Four circles joined by a cross—the symbol of Ujjain.

No.

269 Cunningham; *f.* Pushkar, near Ajmer. (CMI, p. 6, Pl. I. 7; *cf.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 373.)
·55; Wt. 28.

Pl. X.

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RUDRADĀMAN I, SON OF JAYADĀMAN.

(Śaka 72 = A.D. 150.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

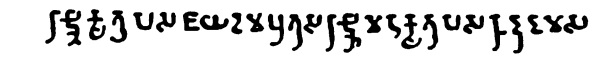
(No dated coins. Inscription dated yr. 72 = A.D. 150.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r. Inscr. in Greek characters.[1]

Rev. *Caitya* of three arches, surmounted by crescent; beneath, waved line; l., crescent; r., star; border of dots. Inscr. (XII) in Brāhmī characters :—



(= *Rājño Kṣatrapasa Jayadāmaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmasa.*)

No.		
	Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रपसजयदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.	
270	Cunningham.	·6; Wt. 29·2.
	Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रपसजय[दामपुत्र - राज्ञो - - क्षत्र -]सरुद्रदामस.	
271	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. X.	·55; Wt. 30·3
	Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रपसजय[दामपुत्रस]राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.	
272	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. X.	·55; Wt. 28·5.
	Rev. [ज्ञोक्षत्रपसज]यदमपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्ष[- - - - - - - -].	
273	Bhagvānlāl.	·6; Wt. 25·5.

[1] From this period onwards the inscr. in Greek characters probably ceases to have any meaning. It becomes a mere ornament, and traces of it thus continue to appear on the coins until the end of the dynasty. It will not be necessary to give a detailed description of these traces from this period onwards. *V.* Introduction, and Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 360.

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No.

Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रप[सजय]दामपु[त्र - - - - - - - - - रुद्र]दामस.

274 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 29·5.

Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्र[————[1]]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.

275 Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 27·5

Pl. X.

Var. *b*.

Obv. Similar.[2]

Rev. Inscr. (XII) :— ° ꬼꬱꬷꬵꬻꬽꬷ °

(= °*Jayadāmasa putrasa*°.)

No.

Rev. र्ज्ञो[क्षत्रपसजय]दमसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.

276 Bhagvānlāl. ·65; Wt. 32·6.

Pl. X.

Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रपसजयदमसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.

277 Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 32·7.

Pl. X.

Rev. र्ज्ञोक्षत्रपसजयदामसपुत्रसर्ज्ञो[महाक्षत्रपसरु - - - -].

278 Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 4.) ·6; Wt. 29.

Pl. X.

Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रपसजयद[म - पुत्र - - - - -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रदामस.

279 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 29.

Rev. राज्ञोक्षत्रप[स ——— ज्ञो - हाक्षत्र][3]पसरुद्रदामस.

280 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 33·5.

Pl. X.

---

[1] This coin perhaps may belong to variety *b*.

[2] Usually the portrait on the coins of variety *b* seems to be that of an older man than on the coins of variety *a*.

[3] The portrait seems to show that this coin is of variety *b*.

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DĀMAGHSADA (DĀMAJADAŚRĪ) I, SON OF RUDRADĀMAN I.

(Period between Śaka 72 and 100 = A.D. 150 and 178.)

KṢATRAPA.

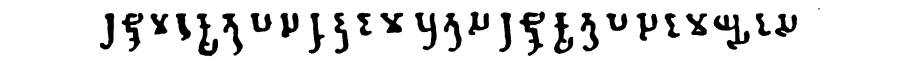
(No dated coins or inscriptions.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (v):—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Dāmaghsadasa.*)

No.

Rev. रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[दामस]पुत्रसराञ्ञोक्षत्रपसदमघ्सदस.

281 Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 27.

Pl. XI.

Rev. Double-struck :—A. (v) [————] (IX) सपुत्रसराञ्ञोक्षत्रपसद्र[म - -]; B. (v) [————] (X) सद्र[ञ्ञोक्ष]त्र[प]सदमघ्सदस[राञ्ञो].

282 Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 649.) ·6; Wt. 30·6.

Pl. XI.

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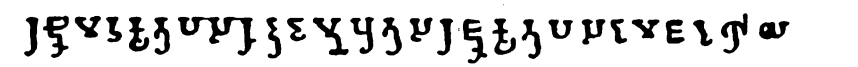
Var. *b*.

Rev. Inscr. (XII) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājña Kṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriya.*)

No.

Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[दा]म्नपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसदाम[जदश्रिय.

283 Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 5.) ·6; Wt. 31·3.

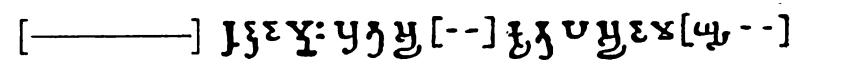
Pl. X.

Rev. [रा - - - - - - - रुद्रदा]म्नपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसदामज[दश्रि -].[1]

284 Bhagvānlāl. ·65; Wt. 33·6.

Var. *c*.[2]

Rev. Inscr. (XII) :—



(=[————————] *Rudradāmnaḥ putrasya*[- -]*Kṣatrapasya Dāma*[*ghsa* - -].)

No.

Rev. [राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - स्य]रुद्रदाम्नःपुत्रस्य[राज्ञ]क्षत्रपस्यदाम[घस - -].

285 Bhagvānlāl. ·65; Wt. 32

Pl. X.

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[1] There is a possible trace of *visarga*.

[2] The inscr. is substantially in Sanskrit; but, as it is not supplied in full by the solitary specimen which is known of this variety, it is impossible to determine to what extent there may have been an admixture of Prakrit forms.

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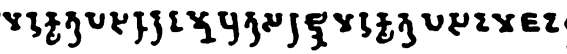
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(No dated coins or inscriptions.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (XII) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriya.*)

No.

Rev. राज्ञो[महा]क्षत्र[पस]रुद्रदाम्नपुत्रस्यराज्ञो[म]हाक्षत्र[प]सदामजदश्रिय.

286 Cunningham. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 374.) ·65; Wt. 30·4.

Pl. X.

Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्र[स]राज्ञो[- - क्षत्र - - - - - -]श्र[य].

287 Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 29.

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JĪVADĀMAN, SON OF DĀMAJADAŚRĪ (DĀMAJADA) I.

(Śaka 1[00]—120 = A.D. 1[78]—198.)

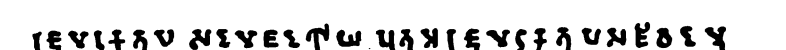
MAHĀKṢATRAPA (FIRST TIME).

(Coin dated 1[00].)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (v) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriya putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Jivadāmna.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭ [——]
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[स - - - - ष्य]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसजीव-दाम्न.
288	1[00][1]	Bhagvānlāl; *f.* Amreli. (BG. I. i., p. 40; R. JRAS, 1899, p. 378 (1); *cf.* Newton, JBBRAS, ix (1868), p. 4, Pl. 6.) ·6; Wt. 34·5. Pl. XI.

[1] For this coin *v.* Introduction.

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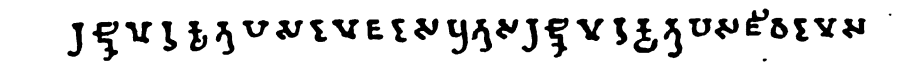
MAHĀKṢATRAPA (SECOND TIME).

(Coins dated 119, 120 = A.D. 197, 198.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c; behind, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Jīvadāmasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯ঽ.
		Rev. Double-struck:—A. (x) [——] (ı) **पसदामजदसपुत्रस-राज्ञोमहा[क्ष]**; B. (x) [——] (ı) **[प]सदामजदसपुत्रस-रा[ज्ञो]**.
289	119	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 651[1]; R. JRAS, 1899, p. 378 (3). ·65; Wt. 32·5. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ৭[৯▒][2]
		Rev. (x) **राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामजदसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसजीवदामस.**
290	1[1x]	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 6; R. JRAS, 1899, p. 378 (2). ·6; Wt. 34·5. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৪.
		Rev. (xıı) **रज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसदामजदसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहक्षत्र[पसजीवदा-मस]**.
291	120	Cunningham. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 378 (4).) ·6; Wt. 36. **Pl. XI.**

[1] Date read as 118. Bh. conjectured that this coin was struck by some son of Dāmajada who deprived Rudrasiṃha of his throne; but failed to identify him with Jīvadāman.

[2] Unit figure either 8 or 9, *v.* R. *loc. cit.*

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (x) राज्ञोमहक्षत्रपस[दामजदस]पु[त्र - राज्ञो]महक्षत्रपसजीव-दामस.
292	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·5. Pl. XI.

POTIN.

Obv. Humped bull standing r.; above, date; inscr. in Greek characters.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Jīvadāmasa.*)

(Size *b*.)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮২; traces of inscr. in conventional Greek characters.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञो[- - क्षत्र - -]जीवदामस.
293	119	Cunningham: "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI, p. 7, Pl. I. 8.) ·55; Wt. 24. Pl. XI.

(Size *a*.)

		Obv. Date, [৭৮২][1]; a long inscr. in conventional Greek characters.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - - - - - -].
294	[119]	Prinsep: "discovered by Lieut. Conolly at Ujain." (PE. II. p. 86, Pl. XXXVII. 14.) ·65; Wt. 42. Pl. XI.

[1] The attribution of this coin, of which the inscr. is incomplete, depends on this restoration of the date, which seems to be justified by the remaining traces and which in itself appears probable from a consideration of the type and the characters of the inscription.

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RUDRASIṂHA I, SON OF RUDRADĀMAN I.

(Saka 102—118, 119 ? = A.D. 180—196, 197 ?)

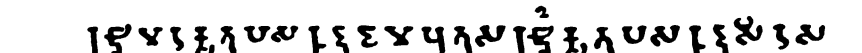
KṢATRAPA (FIRST TIME).

(Coins dated 102; inscription dated 103.[1])

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (XI) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmaputrasa Rājño*[2] *Kṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*[3])

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामपु[त्र -]र्[द्रक्षत्र - - रुद्रसी]हस.
295	102	Cunningham. (Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 375.) ·6; Wt. 31·4. Pl. XI.

[1] For the date of this Gunda inscr. *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 375, note 2.

[2] Possibly *jñaḥ*.

[3] For the form *Rudrasīha* = Skt. *Rudrasiṃha*, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 375, note 3.

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MAHĀKṢATRAPA (First Time).

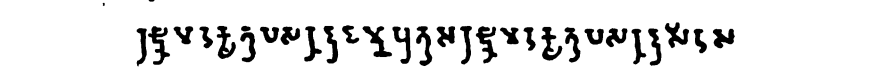
(Coins dated 103—110 = A.D. 181—188.)

Silver.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(=*Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasiṁhasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ५०+.
		Rev. (VI) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसर्[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्रसी-ह]स.
296	103	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 32·5. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ५०+.
		Rev. (x) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्रदाम्नपुत्र -]र्[ज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसी-ह्स.
297	103	Bh. ·6; Wt. 38. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ५०+.
		Rev. (x) र्[ज्ञो - -]क्षत्रप[- रुद्र]दाम्नपुत्र[स]राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र-सीह[स].
298	103	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·7.
		Obv. Date, ५०+.
		Rev. (x) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसराज्ञो[महाक्षत्रपस]रुद्रसिंहस.
299	103	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭≡.
		Rev. Double-struck.
		A. ক্ষত্র[প - - - - - - - সমহাক্ষত্রপ - - - - - -[রাজ্ঞো]মহা.
		B. (x) রাজ্ঞো মহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্র - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - স.
300	103	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (XII) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রদাম্নপুত্রসরাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রসহস.
301	106	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29·5.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭[▨][1].
		Rev. (XII) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষপ(*sic*)সরুদ্রদাম্নপুত্রসরাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রসী-হস.
302	10x[1]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·7.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩.
		Rev. (III) [রাজ্ঞোমহা]ক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রদাম্নপুত্রসরাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রস-[হস].
303	109	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩.
		Rev. (II) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রদাম্নপুত্রসরাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রসহস.
304	109	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, [৭▨][2].
		Rev. (III) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসরুদ্রদাম্নপুত্র[- রাজ্ঞো - - ক্ষত্র - -]রু-দ্রসহস.
305	[10x][2]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·5.

[1] Possibly 7.

[2] Probably 109.

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Var. *b*.

Rev. Inscr. :—

°𑀭𑀼𑀤𑁆𑀭𑀤𑀸𑀫𑀧𑀼𑀢𑁆𑀭𑀲°

(= °*Rudradāmaputrasa*°.)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहस.
306	110	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 33·
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (V) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसुहस.
307	110	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[पस]रुद्रसुहस.
308	110	Bh. ·6; Wt. 35·2.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्र[- - रुद्रदाम]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु-द्रसुहस.
309	110	Bh. ·6; Wt. 30·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (II) [राज्ञो - - क्ष]त्रपसरुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र- - - -].
310	110	da Cunha (1903). ·55; Wt. 30·8.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [꠷꠸].
		Rev. Double-struck :—
		A. (VII) [- -म]हाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदामपुत्र[सराज्ञो - - - - -
		B. दामपु [꠹]राज्ञोमहा-
		- - - - - -
		क्षत्रपसरुद्र.
311	[110]	Bhagvānlāl. ·65; Wt. 34.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date not legible.[1]
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - रुद्रदा]मपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[- - - - -].
312	—	da Cunha (1904). ·55; Wt. 29·2.

KṢATRAPA (SECOND TIME).

(Coins dated 110—112 = A.D. 188—190.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c., but with the star to l. and the crescent to r.[2] Inscr.:—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmna putrasa Rājña*[3] *Kṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ꠷꠸.
		Rev. (VIII) राज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्र[-]राज्ञक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहस.
313	110	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 35·8.
		Pl. XI.

[1] This seems undoubtedly to be a coin of Rudrasiṃha, although his name does not actually occur in the inscr. As it is not dated, it is impossible to determine with certainty to which of his reigns as Mahākṣatrapa it belongs.

[2] For this variation in the type *v*. Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 377.

[3] Or *jño*, as on no. 315.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৮.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रस[राज्ञ]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसुहृस.[1]
314	110	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 33·7.
		Pl. XI.

Var. *b*.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; l., crescent; r., star. Inscr. as in Var. *a*.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৫.
		Rev. (XI) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्रपसरुद्रसुहस.
315	112	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 32·6.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৫.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्र[सराज्ञक्षत्रप]सरुद्रसीहस.[1]
316	112	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·2.
		Pl. XI.

MAHĀKṢATRAPA (SECOND TIME).

(Coins dated 113—118, 119? = A.D. 191—196, 197?)[2]

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudradāmaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*)

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[1] ह = ৮.

[2] For a possible date 119 *v.* no. 324, p. 93, *note* 1.

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Var. *b*.

Rev. Inscr. :—

(= °*Rudradāmna putrasa*°.)

Var. *a*.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩৮≡.
		Rev. (VI) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहस.
317	113	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·2.
		Pl. XI.

Var. *b*.

		Obv. Date, ৩৮≡.
		Rev. (V) ऱ्[ज्ञो------]रुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र---].
318	113	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·5.
		Pl. XI.
		Obv. Date, ৩৮५.
		Rev. (IX) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसऱ्ज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहस.
319	114	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4.
		Pl. XI.

Var. *a*.

		Obv. Date, ৩৮ऽ.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञो[म - क्षत्र - - रुद्रदाम]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र-सीहस.
320	115	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 37.
		Pl. XI.

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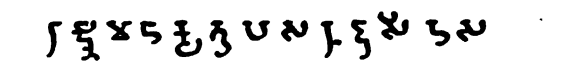
Var. *b*.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৸.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्र[-]रुद्रो[महा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसी-हस.
321	116	Bh. ·55; Wt. 26. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৸.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसरुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहस.
322	116	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·7. **Pl. XI.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৲.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रदाम्नपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहस.
323	118	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 7.) ·55; Wt. 30·5. **Pl. XI.**

POTIN.

Obv. Humped bull standing r.; above, date; traces of inscr. in Greek characters.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[▨].[1]
		Rev. (X) रुद्रो[म - क्षत्र]पसरुद्रसीहस.
324	11[*x*][1]	Cunningham: "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI p. 7, Pl. I. 9.)[2] ·55; Wt. 38. **Pl. XI.**

[1] The unit figure must lie between 4 and 9. It seems like a 9; but Rudrasiṃha is not otherwise known to have struck coins in the year 119. For a potin coin of the Mahākṣatrapa Jīvadāman struck in the year 119, *v. sup.* p. 85, no. 293.

[2] Wrongly attributed to Rudradāman.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [ग]४[ ].[1]
		Rev. (IX) [- - महाक्षत्र]पसर[-]स्[र -].
325	[1]1[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl; *f.* Ujjain. (BG. I. i, p. 42.) ·6 (worn).

WITHOUT NAME OR DATE.

(Period *c.* Śaka 70—125 = A.D. 148—203.)[2]

COPPER: Square.

Obv. Humped bull facing; square border of dots.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; square border of dots.

No.		
326	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. XII.	·55; Wt. 50.
327	Bh. Pl. XII.	·5; Wt. 46·7.

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[1] The decimal figure alone can be read. Bh. (*l.c.*) gives the date as 117, and states that the coin was spoilt in cleaning. It is so badly preserved that it has not been reproduced in the Plate.

[2] For the attribution of these coins to this period, *v.* Introduction, "Types."

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SATYADĀMAN, SON OF DĀMAJADAŚRĪ I.

(Date uncertain ; possibly years 119 and 120 = A.D. 197 and 198.)[1]

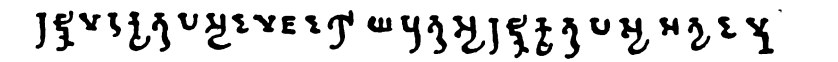
KṢATRAPA.

(Coin dated 1[*xx*].)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c. ; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasya Dāmajadaśriya putrasya Rājño Kṣatrapasya Satyadāmna.*)

No coins in British Museum.

No.	Date.	
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭[ ].
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञो[- हा]क्षत्र[प]स्य[- - -]मदत्र]यपुत्रस्यराज्ञोक्षत्रपस्य-सत्यदाम्न.
—	1[*xx*]	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 379, Pl. 4.) ·6 ; Wt. 29. Pl. XII. J.B.

[1] For the position of this Kṣatrapa in the dynasty, *v.* Introduction and R. JRAS (*loc. cit.*). The date conjecturally assigned here is given on the theory that he was a younger son of Dāmajadaśrī, and that he was Kṣatrapa during the years 119 and 120 (= A.D. 197 and 198) when his elder brother Jīvadāman was Mahākṣatrapa.

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RUDRASENA I, SON OF RUDRASIṂHA I.

(Śaka 121—144 = A.D. 199—222.)

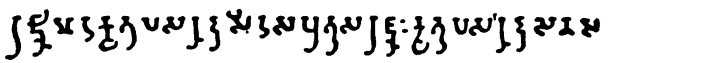
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 121, 122?)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (XI):—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Rājña Kṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩-.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्रसराज्ञ[:]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
328	121	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 34 8.
		Pl. XII.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭৩-.
		Rev. (XI) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
—	121	Colonel Biddulph. (Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 380, Pl. 5.) ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[ ].
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञ[:]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
329	12[*x*]	Bird. ·55; Wt. 27·5.

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KṢATRAPA OR MAHĀKṢATRAPA?[1]

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[=].[2]
		Rev. (XI) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (II) रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेहसपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[सेनस].
332	125	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (III) रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[स]रुद्र[- - - पु]त्र[स]रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
333	125	Cunningham. ·55 (worn).
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৮.
		Rev. (II) रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराञ्ञो[म - क्षत्र - - - - - - -].
334	126	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 35·7. Pl. XII.

Var. *b*.

		Obv. Date, [৭]৩৲.
		Rev. (XII) [राञ्ञो - हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसहपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्ष[त्र - - - - - - -].
335	[1]28	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 28. Pl. XII.
—	130	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx. (1899), p. 204.)
		Obv. Date, ৭৩–.
		Rev. (I) राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सरुद्रसहपु]त्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
336	131	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 34. Pl. XII.

Var. *a*.

		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].[1]
		Rev. (XII) राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
337	13[*x*][1]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·5. Pl. XII.

[1] The unit figure is probably 1 or 2. It is possible, however, that there may have been no unit figure, and that the date may have been 130.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩=.
		Rev. (I) [राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्रसह]सपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[रुद्रसेनस].
338	132	Bh. ·6; Wt. 36·1.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩=-.
		Rev. (II) रुद्रो[महा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसपुत्र[स]रुद्रोम[हा]क्षत्र[पस]-रुद्रसेनस.
339	133	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 34·5.
		Pl. XII.
—	133	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx. (1899), p. 204.)
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].[1]
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[स - - पुत्र - रुद्रो - - क्षत्रप]सरुद्रसेनस.
340	13[*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[स]रुद्र[सहस]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस[न]स.
341	134	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 29·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोम[-]क्षत्र[पस]रुद्रसहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस[न]स.
342	134	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 30.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸.
		Rev. (I) रु[द्रो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र - - स]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस-रुद्रसेनस.
343	134	Bh. ·6; Wt. 30·5.

[1] Unit figure must be 2 or 3.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
344	134	Bh. ·6; Wt. 35·8.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[स्र - - पुत्र - द्रस्रो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
345	134	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[৯].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस्रहसपुत्र[स]द्रस्रो[महा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
346	134	Bh. ·6; Wt. 36·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीह[स]पुत्रसद्रस्रोमहाक्षत्र[पसरुद्रस्र-नस].
347	135	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस्र-नस.
348	135	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 8.) ·6; Wt. 33·5.
		Pl. XII.

Var. *b*.

		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (I) द्रस्रोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[पस]रुद्र[- - -].
349	135	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 37·4.
		Pl. XII.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[৮].
		Rev. (II) रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र---].
350	13[5]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৮.
		Rev. In place of the usual reverse type and inscr., the obverse type is repeated in incuse.[1]
351	135	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33.
		Pl. XII.

Var. *a*.

		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (I) राञ्ञोमहक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
352	136	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32·7.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (I) रञ्ञोमहक्षत्र[--रुद्रसहस]पुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
353	136	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·7.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩▨].[2]
		Rev. (III) राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
354	13[*x*][2]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32.
		Obv. Date, ৭[▨▨].
		Rev. (III) राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसपुत्रसरञ्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
355	1[*xx*][3]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32.

[1] The coin must have been struck on another of the same date.

[2] Unit figure probably 6.

[3] Probably 36.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৭.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[प]सरुद्र[- हस]पुत्रसरुद्रोमदक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
356	137	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৯.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीह[स]पुत्र[स]रुद्रो[- हा]क्ष[त्र - सरुद्र -]नस.
357	138	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৯.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीह[स]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
358	138	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[৯].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्र[-]र[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
359	13[8]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[৯].
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञो[- - - त्र]पसरुद्रसेनस.
360	13[8]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[৯].
		Rev. (I) रुद्रो[- हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - रुद्र- - - -].
361	13[8]	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 30·4.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (XI) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र - - - पत्र - राज्ञो - हा]क्षत्रप-सरुद्रसेनस.
362	139	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 40·6. **Pl. XII.**
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩▨]. [1]
		Rev. (II) रज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[पस - - स्र नस].
363	1[3x] [1]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩▨]. [2]
		Rev. (I) रज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसपुत्रसरज्ञो[म -]क्षत्र[- स]रुद्रस-नस.
364	1[3x] [2]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[प - रुद्रस - - पुत्रस]राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस-रुद्रसेनस.
365	140	Bh. ·6; Wt. 39·2. **Pl. XII.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৮.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोम[हा]क्ष[त्र--रुद्र - - - - - -]रज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र-सेनस.
366	140	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[ ]. [3]
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसरज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
367	14[x] [3]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 38·2.

[1] Unit figure perhaps 6. [2] Unit figure possibly 8.
[3] Either no unit figure or 1.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৸–.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसु[हसपुत्रस]राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्र-सेनस.
368	141	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·6. Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৸८.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्र[सरा]ज्ञो[महा]क्षत्र[प]स-रुद्रसेनस.
369	142	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32. Pl. XII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৸५].[1]
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
370	1[44][1]	Bh. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 382.) ·55; Wt. 34.
		Obv. Date, [৭▨▨].
		Rev. (I) र्ज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्र[सराज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र-- - -].
371	[1*xx*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 37·1.
		Obv. Date, [৭▨▨].[2]
		Rev. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्र[- राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्रसेनस.
372	[1*xx*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30. Pl. XII.

[1] The decimal figure is probably to be restored as 40; if so, the unit figure must certainly be 4.

[2] The date of this coin, which is important because of its portrait and its obv. inscr. in Gk. characters, cannot be restored with any probability from the remaining traces. The portrait, which is peculiar, perhaps most nearly resembles that of the year 13[2 or 3], *v. sup.* no. 340, Pl. xii.

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Base Silver.

No.	Date.		
		Obv. Date, [৭▨▨].	
		Rev. (III) रुद्रो[महा]क्ष[- -]रुद्रमहसपुत्रमसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपमरुद्र-से[नस].	
373	[1*xx*]	Bh.	·6; Wt. 33·8.

Potin.[1]

Obv. Elephant standing r.; above, (l.) star, (r.) crescent.[2]

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; in exergue, date: circular border of dots.

No.	Date.		
		Rev. Date, ৭৩-.	
374	131	Rev. H. R. Scott.	·4; Wt. 16.
		Pl. XII.	
		Rev. Date, ৭৩=-.	
375	133	Rev. H. R. Scott.	·4; Wt. 15·3.
		Pl. XII.	
		Rev. Date, ৭৩[ ].	
376	13[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl.	·35; Wt. 12·4.
		Pl. XII.	

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[1] This class is probably referred to, incorrectly, in BG, I. i, p. 42, in the following passage:—"Two copper coins, square, and smaller than the copper coins of Rudrasiṃha, have been found in Ujjain (*Note* 1. One is in the collection of B.B.R.A. Society, the other belonged to the Pandit), though none are recorded from Kāthiāvāḍa. On their obverse these copper coins have a facing bull, and on the back the usual symbols, and below them the year 140, but no legend." There is, however, apparently some confusion with the square coins having as type the facing bull, for which *v. sup.* p. 94, nos. 326–7.

[2] The crescent is not distinct on any of the three specimens in the B.M.; but it is no doubt to be inferred from the similar coins struck in the reign of Dāmasena, son of Rudrasiṃha I; *v. inf.* p. 113, nos. 402 ff.

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PṚTHIVĪSENA, SON OF RUDRASENA I.

(Śaka 144 = A.D. 222.)

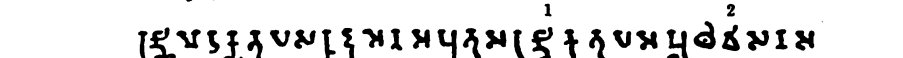
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 144.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa putrasa Rājño*[1] *Kṣatrapasa Pṛthivisenasa*[2].)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৮৯.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस्यरुद्र[स्र]नस[स्य]पुत्रस्यराज्ञो[3]:क्षत्रपस्यपृथिविसेनस्य[2].
377	144	Bhagvānlāl: "found near Amreli." (JRAS, 1890, p. 653, Pl. 10; BG. I. i. p. 43.) ·55; Wt. 34·6. **Pl. XII.**
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭৮৯.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - - - - - - - - - -स्य क्षत्र -]सपृथिवीसेनस्य.
—	144	Colonel Biddulph. (Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 383, Pl. 6.) ·55 (worn).
—	14[*x*]	[Watson Museum, Rajkot. (Rev. H. R. Scott, *ibid.* p. 383, note 1; and JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 204.)
—		[Photograph of specimen from Junagadh. Colonel Biddulph. (JRAS, *ibid.*)

[1] It is impossible to be certain whether *jña* = *jñaḥ* or *jño* is the correct reading. See note 3.

[2] Or वी.

[3] Or स्रोः. Apparently due to a confusion between स्रः and स्रो.

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SAṄGHADĀMAN, SON OF RUDRASIṂHA I.

(Śaka 144, 145 = A.D. 222, 223.)

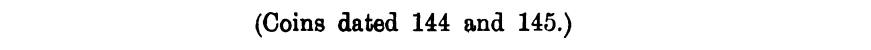
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.[1]

(Coins dated 144 and 145.)

SILVER.

Obr. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (XII):—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasya Saṃghadāmna.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৸[৯].[2]
		Rev. राज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस्यसघदाम्न.
378	14[4][3]	Bhagvānlāl; *f.* Amreli. (JRAS, 1890, p. 652, Pl. 9; Newton, JBBRAS, ix (1868), p. 5, Pl. 7.) ·55; Wt. 30·4. **Pl. XII.**
—	145	[Collection of Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar. (Bh. BG, I. i. p. 44.)[3]
—	?	[Watson Mus., Rajkot. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 204.) Date not given.
—	?	[da Cunha Collection. (Bh. BG, I. i. p. 44, note 1.) Five specimens. Dates not given.

[1] For the supposed coins of Saṅghadāman as Kṣatrapa, *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 382, where it is pointed out that there is great possibility of confusion with the coins of the Kṣatrapa Yaśodāman. Bhagvānlāl mentions a specimen in JRAS, 1890, p. 652; but he had evidently ceased to believe in its existence before the publication of his later work in BG, I. i, p. 43.

[2] This restoration seems to be certain; *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 382.

[3] The two dates given, viz. 145 and 144, would seem to refer respectively to the Pandit's coin (no. 378) and that of Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar; but this is probably due to an unintentional inversion in the mode of statement. The date on no. 378 could only be read as 144 or 146; *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 382. The date of the other is, therefore, presumably 145.

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DĀMASENA, SON OF RUDRASIṂHA I.

(Śaka 145—158 = A.D. 223—236.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

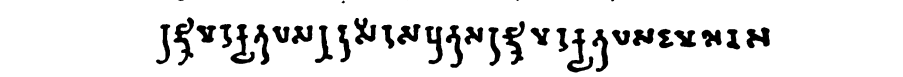
(Coins dated 145—158.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; l., crescent; r., star (as usual). Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasīhasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa.*)

Var. *b*.

Rev. As in Var. *a*; but l., star; r., crescent.

Var. *a*.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৸৯.
		Rev. Double-struck:—
		A. (XII) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस[- - - - - राज्ञो]महक्षत्रपस-
		B. [- - - - - - - - - - -]पुत्रसराज्ञोमह [- - - - - -
		दामसेनस.
		[- - - - -].
379	145	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 645.[1]) ·55 (worn).
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৸[৯].
		Rev. (XII) [राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र]सीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदाम-
		सेन[स].
380	14[6]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XIII.

[1] Date read 148. For correction, *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 383.

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Var. *b*.

No.	Date.	
		Obr. Date, ৭১[ ].[1]
		Rev. Inscr. indistinct.
381	15[*x*]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 36·2.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭১-.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञो [महाक्षत्र - सरुद्र —][2]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदाम-सेनस.
382	151	Bh. ·55; Wt. 37.

Var. *a*.

		Obr. Date, ৭১-.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोम[हाक्षत्रप - रुद्र - ह - पु]त्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदा-मसेनस.
383	151	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 36·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭১-.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसर्[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - दाम]-सेनस.
384	151	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·8.
		Pl. XIII.
—	15[*x*][3]	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 204.
		Obv. Date, ৭১=.
		Rev. (I) र्ज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेन[स].
385	152	Grant. ·6; Wt. 27·3.
		Pl. XIII.

[1] No distinct trace of a unit figure.

[2] Apparently to be restored as सीह (instead of the usual सीहस); but this form seems not to occur elsewhere on the coins of Dāmasena.

[3] Unit figure 1 or 2.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].[1]
		Rev. (I) र[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्ष[त्रप]सदामसेनस.
386	15[*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].[2]
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[सीहस]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
387	15[*x*][2]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭১≡.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
388	153	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 11; R. IC, Pl. III. 3.) ·6; Wt. 33·8.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[≡].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
389	15[3]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].[3]
		Rev. (II) र[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - स]रुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामस[नस].
390	15[*x*][3]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 38.
—	154	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 204.) Two specimens.

[1] Unit figure 2 or 3. [2] Unit figure 1 or 2.

[3] Unit figure probably 4.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৮.
		Rev. Double-struck :—
		A. (I) [राज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्रस[- - - - - - - - - -
		B. न[स - - - - - - - - - - - - - -]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र-
		- - - - -].
		पसदामसे.
391	155	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৮.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्र[स]रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
392	155	da Cunha (1903). ·55; Wt. 37·6.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रस[ह]सपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसे-
		नस.
393	156	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 34·5.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৭.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसिंहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
394	157	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·5.
—	158	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 204.)
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनस.
395	15[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 36·7.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩▨].
		Rev. (II) रुद्रो[-हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसद[म---].
396	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[सु - - पुत्र - राज्ञो - -]क्षत्रपसदाम-सेनस.
397	1[5*x*]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 32·3.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्र[- स]द्र-[मसे]नस.
398	1[5*x*]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 32·9.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. Inscr. (II) quite complete with all the vowel-marks.
399	1[5*x*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 36·4.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (II) रुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सदाम]सुनस.
400	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭[▨▨].
		Rev. (II) रुद्रसीहसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदमसुनस.
401	1[*xx*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·6.

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WITHOUT NAME.

(Dates within reign of Dāmasena, son of Rudrasiṃha I.)

POTIN.

(Years 147—158 = A.D. 225—236.)

Obv. Elephant standing r.; above, (l.) ṣtar, (r.) crescent: circular border of dots.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; in exergue, date: circular border of dots.

No.	Date.	
		Rev. Date, ৭৸৩.
402	147	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 30. **Pl. XIII.**
403	,,	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 31·2. **Pl. XIII.**
404	,,	C.; "from Ujain." (CMI, p. 7, Pl. I. 11.) ·55; Wt. 29.
405	,,	C. (CAI, p. 98, Pl. X. 21.) ·6; Wt. 21.
406	,,	C. ·55; Wt. 35·2.
		Rev. Date, ৭৸[ ].
407	14[*x*]	Prinsep; "discovered and presented to me by Lieut. E. Conolly; from Ujain." (JASB, vol. vii. (1838) Pl. XII. 22 = PE, ii, p. 73, Pl. XXXVII. 22.) ·5; Wt. 23.
408	,,	A. Grant. ·55; Wt. 25·8.
409	,,	Cunningham. ·5; Wt. 28·1. **Pl. XIII.**
		Rev. Date, ৭[৸].
410	1[4*x*]	Uncertain. ·55; Wt. 27·2.

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No.	Date.		
		Rev. Date, ৭৩≡.	
411	153	Cunningham. **Pl. XIII.**	·5; Wt. 30·5.
412	153	C.; "from Ujain." (CMI, p. 7, Pl. I. 12.)	·5; Wt. 20.
		[*Rev.* Date, ৭৩≡.	
—	,,	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, JRAS, 1850, p. 62, Pl. II. 33.)[1]	
—	,,	,, (*Ibid.* Pl. II. 34.)	
		Rev. Date, ৭৩[≡].	
413	15[3]	C.; *f.* Ujjain. (CAI, p. 98, Pl. x. 22.)	·5; Wt. 28·6.
414	,,	Elliot. **Pl. XIII.**	·6; Wt. 39·4.
		Rev. Date, ৭৩[৯].	
415	15[4]	Rev. H. R. Scott; *f.* Junagadh. **Pl. XIII.**	·5; Wt. 26·5.
		Rev. Date, ৭[৩²]৯.	
416	1[5²]8	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XIII.**	·4; Wt. 15.
417	,,	Cunningham; "from Ujain and Sārangpur in Mālwa."[3] (CMI, p. 7, Pl. I. 10)[4].	·45; Wt. 21·6.
418	,,	C.	·4; Wt. 20·1.
		Rev. Date not legible.	
419	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 22·6.
420	—	Uncertain.	·5; Wt. 34·4.

[1] Thomas calls these coins lead.

[2] For the suggested reading of the decimal figure as 50, *v.* Introduction.

[3] This is probably intended as a general statement as to the *provenance* of this class of coins.

[4] Date read as 129.

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DĀMAJADAŚRĪ II, SON OF RUDRASENA I.[1]

(Śaka 154, 155 = A.D. 232, 233.)

KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 154, 155.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; star to the r. of *caitya*, as usual. Inscr.:—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriyaḥ.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहक्षत्रप[पसरुद्रसेन]पुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसदामजदश्रियः.
421	154	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 12.) ·6; Wt. 30·4.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्र[प - - - - - श्र]यः.
422	154	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्र[- - - - - श्र]यः.
423	154	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·5.

[1] For the supposed coin of Dāmajadaśrī, son of Rudrasena, as Mahāksatrapa mentioned by Rev. H. R. Scott in JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 205, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 384.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৯.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[सेन]पुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसदृमजदश्रियः.
424	154	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33·5.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭৩৯.
—	155	Sir E. Clive Bayley. (JRAS, 1882, p. 373; *cf.* R.JRAS, 1899, p. 383.[1])

Var. *b*.

Obv. As Var. *a*.

Rev. As Var. *a*, but star to l. and crescent to r. of *caitya*.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩▨[2]].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसरुद्र[:]क्षत्र[प]सदृमजदश्रियः.
425	1[5*x*][2]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 32·4.

Pl. XIII.

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[1] The coin is not illustrated; but as it was used by Sir E. Clive Bayley for the form of the unit-figure 5 given in his plate of numerals, the correctness of his reading can scarcely be called in question.

[2] Unit figure probably 4.

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VĪRADĀMAN, SON OF DĀMASENA.

(Śaka 156—160 = A.D. 234—238.)

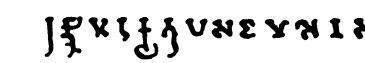
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 156—160.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vīradāmnaḥ.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸[1].
		Rev. (II) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসদামসেনসপুত্রসরাজ্ঞঃক্ষত্রপসবীরদাম্নঃ.
426	156	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 29·4.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨][2].
		Rev. (I) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসদামসেনসপ[ত্র - রাজ্ঞ - -]ক্ষত্রপসবীরদাম্নঃ.
427	15[*x*][2]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 28·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].
		Rev. (I) রাজ্ঞোমহাক্ষত্রপসদামসেন[স]পুত্র[স]রাজ্ঞঃক্ষত্রপসবীরদাম্নঃ.
428	15[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 33·7.

[1] Read by Bh., JRAS, 1890, p. 654, doubtfully as 176. This reading is tacitly given up in BG.I. i, p. 46. For the correction to 156, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 387.

[2] Unit figure of nos. 427—452 lies between 6 and 9. Bh. read some of these dates without doubt as 158, *v.* Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 654, and BG.I. i, p. 46.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदृमसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्र[पस]वृरदृज्ञः
429	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदृमसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदाज्ञः.
430	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदृमसेन[स]पुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवृरदाज्ञः.
431	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 37·1.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[दा - - - - पुत्रस]रुज्ञःक्षत्रपसवृरदाज्ञः.
432	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. Inscr. (II) complete.
433	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·5.

Pl. XIII.

		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. (I) रुज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवृरदृज्ञः.
434	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदाज्ञः.
435	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञो[महा]क्षत्रपसदामसृन[स]पुत्र[स]रुज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीर-[दा]ज्ञः.
436	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·8.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭[১▨].
		Rev. (1) राज्ञो[म]हाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदाम्नः.
437	1[5*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 38·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭১[▨].
		Rev. Inscr. (1).
438	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 27·6.
		Similar.
439	15[*x*]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 29·8.
		Similar.
440	15[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·3.
		Similar.
441	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·7.
		Similar.
442	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·8.
		Similar.
443	15[*x*]	Steuart. ·55; Wt. 32·2.
		Similar.
444	15[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 35·2.
		Similar.
445	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·5.
		Similar.
446	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·4.

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No.	Date.	
		Similar.
447	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 37.
		Similar; but rev. inscr. blundered.
448	15[*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·2.
		Similar.
449	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·7.
		Similar.
450	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·8.
		Similar.
451	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·8.
		Similar.
452	15[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯.
		Rev. (1) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसे[नस]पुत्र[स]रुद्र[-]क्षत्र[प]सव-रदास्रः.
453	160	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 13.) ·55; Wt. 32·9.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৯].
		Rev. (1) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामस्र[नस - - - - ः]क्षत्रपसवीर-दास्रः.
454	1[60]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৯]1.
		Rev. (1) रुद्रोमहक्षत्र[पसदमस्र]नसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवरदस्रः.
455	1[60]1	Bh. ·55; Wt. 38·3.

1 It is possible, but not probable, that there may have been a unit figure 1 in the date of nos. 455 and 457.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭[ꣃ].
		Rev. (1) रुद्रोमहक्षत्रपसदमसनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदाम्नः
456	1[60]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, ৭[ꣃ].
		Rev. (1) रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्र[सरज्ञ - क्ष - - - रदम्नः].
457	1[60]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭[ꣃ].
		Rev. (1) रुद्रोम[ह्र]क्ष[प]सदामसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवरदम्न[ः].
458	1[60]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 34·8.

BASE SILVER.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Similar type. Date, ৭১[▨][1].
		Rev. Similar type. Inscr. (1) :—रुद्रोमहक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्र-सराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवरदम्नः.
459	15[*x*][1]	India Office Collection. ·55; Wt. 26.

[1] Unit figure probably 8.

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WITHOUT NAME OR DATE.

(Period after year 158 = A.D. 236; *v. sup.* nos. 402 ff.)

POTIN.

Obv. Elephant standing r.; [above, (l.) star, (r.) crescent].[1]

Rev. *Caitya*, &c., without date[2]; circular border of dots.

Size *a*.

No.			
460	Cunningham.		·5 (broken).
461	Bhagvānlāl.		·45 (broken).
462	Bh.	Pl. XIII.	·45; Wt. 20·4.

Size *b*.

463	Rev. H. R. Scott.	Pl. XIII.	·35; Wt. 10·5.
464	,,		·35; Wt. 14·2.
465	,,		·35; Wt. 14·2.
466	,,		·35; Wt. 11.

[1] The star and crescent, though never clearly visible on these small coins, may be inferred from a comparison with the potin coins struck in the reign of Dāmasena, *sup.* nos. 402 ff.

[2] In place of the date some meaningless dots sometimes appear in the exergue.

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No.		
467	Bhagvānlāl.	·3; Wt. 11·5.
468	Bh.	·3; Wt. 10.
469	Bh.	·3; Wt. 13·4.
470	Bh.	·3; Wt. 11·2.
471	Watson Mus., Rajkot.	·3; Wt. 16·5.

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ĪŚVARADATTA.[1]

(Date of reign between the years 158 and 161 = A.D. 236 and 239.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

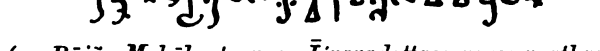
(Coins dated in regnal years 1 and 2.)

SILVER.

First Year.

Obv. Bust of king r.; traces of inscr. in Greek characters; behind head, date (year of reign).[2]

Rev. *Caitya* surmounted by crescent; l. crescent; r., star; beneath, waved line. Inscr. with date (year of reign) in words:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Īśvaradattasa varṣe prathame.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, –.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्त[सवत्]प्रथमे.
472	1	India Office Collection. ·55; Wt. 30·8. Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date, –.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्तसवर्षेप्र[- -].
473	1	Bhagvānlāl. ·55 (worn).
		Obv. Date, [–].
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- -]ई[श्व]रदत्तसवर्षेप्रथमे.
474	[1]	da Cunha. ·55; Wt. 33·7. Pl. XIII.

[1] For the nationality and date of this intruder in the dynasty, *v.* Introduction, and R. JRAS, 1899, p. 387, modified by the subsequent publication of a coin of Dāmasena dated 158, *v. sup.* p. 111.

[2] R. *ibid.*, p. 384.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्तसवर्षेप्रथमे.
475	—	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 16.) ·6; Wt. 29·8. Pl. XIII.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्तसवर्षेप्रथमे.
476	—	Bird. ·6; Wt. 27·3.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (II) र्ज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्तसवर्षेप्रथम्.
477	—	da Cunha (1903). ·55; Wt. 27·2.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसईश्वरदत्तसवर्षेप्रथमे.
478	—	Cunningham. ·5; Wt. 27.

Second Year.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date (year of reign).

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. :—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Īśvaradattasa varṣe dvitīye.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [=].
		Rev. Inscr. (III) complete.
479	[2]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 34·6 Pl. XIII.

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YAŚODĀMAN, SON OF DĀMASENA.

(Śaka 160, 161 = A.D. 238, 239.)[1]

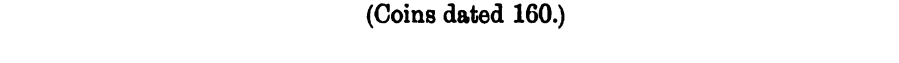
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 160.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Yaśodāmnaḥ.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ५५.
		Rev. Inscr. (1) complete.
480	160	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 14.) ·6; Wt. 34·4.
		Pl. XIV.
		Obv. Date, ५५.
		Rev. (1) राज्ञो[महा]क्ष[त्र]सदमसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञःक्ष[त्र]प[-----].
481	160	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·6.

[1] The statement of Bh., BG.I. i, p. 46 *note* 1, that there was a coin of Yaśodāman dated 158 in the collection of Mr. Vajeshankar is no doubt an error due to some misplacement of the note, which probably should refer to the description of Vīradāman's coins.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭[ꣃ].
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहक्षत्रप[- - - - - नस]पुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसयशो-दास्य.
482	1[60]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 30.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (I) रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रस[रा - - त्र]पसयशोदास्यः.
483	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 34·4.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (II) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसर्[ज्ञ -]क्षत्र[- -]यशो-दास्यः.
484	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33.

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 161.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king, &c., r.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II):—

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Yasodāmnaḥ.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭ꣃ-.
		Rev. रुद्रोमहक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसय[- दास्य -].
485	161	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·1.

Pl. XIV.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৶–.
		Rev. र्ज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्र[स]रुद्र[- -]क्षत्र[- - - -]दस्यः.
486	161	Bhagvānlāl. ·5; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৶▨].
		Rev. र्ज्ञोमहक्षत्र[-]सदमसनसपु[- -]राज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसयशोदास्यः.
487	1[6*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl. ·5; Wt. 36.

[1] It is not possible to determine whether there was a unit figure or not.

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VIJAYASENA, SON OF DĀMASENA.

(Śaka 160—172 = A.D. 238—250.)

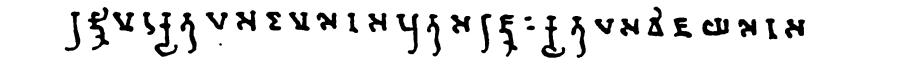
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 160.)[1]

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenasa putrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vijayasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯.
		Rev. Inscr. complete.
488	160	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 15.) ·6; Wt. 39·5. **Pl. XIV.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৯.
		Rev. रञ्ञोमहक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराञ्ञःक्षत्रपसयु[जय - - -].
489	160	Bh. ·5; Wt. 36·1.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहक्षत्र[- - ट्रम]सेनसपुत्रसराञ्ञःक्षत्रपसविजयसेन[स].
490	160	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·8.

[1] Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 655, assigns the dated coins 160-162 to Vijayasena as Kṣatrapa; but *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 388. It is, unfortunately, impossible to control the statement made in Bh. BG, I. i, p. 47, that "in two good specimens of Vijayasena's coins with traces of the date 166 he is styled Kṣatrapa." It is not true of any specimens in the Bh. collection now in the B.M., and is most probably due to some mistake.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৶.
		Rev. रञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनसपुत्रसराञ्ञःक्षत्र[- - - - - - नस].
491	160	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30·2.
—	160	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 205. Date, "apparently 160.")
		Obv. Date, ৭৶[ ][1].
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.
492	16[ ][1]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 36·7.
		Similar.
493	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29·2.
		Similar.
494	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 36·6.

Pl. XIV.

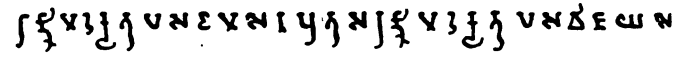
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 162—172.)

Silver.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Vijayasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৶=.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[————].[2]
495	162	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 36·7.

Pl. XIV.

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[1] In the case of nos. 492-4 it is impossible to say whether there was a unit figure (1 or 2) in the date or not.

[2] The portion within brackets is blundered.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৶[=].
		Rev. Inscr. complete.
496	16[2]	Bh. ·65; Wt. 29·4.

Pl. XIV.

		Obv. Date, ৭৶≡.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सविज]यसेनस.
497	163	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33·2.

Pl. XIV.

		Obv. Date, ৭৶≡.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[विज]यसेनस.
498	163	Bh. ·6; Wt. 35·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৶≡.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसविजयसेनस.
499	163	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34.
		Obv. Date, ৭৶≡.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसवि[- - - - -].
500	163	Bh. ·6; Wt. 37·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৶≡.
501	163	Bird. ·6; Wt. 30·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৶[≡].
		Rev. Inscr. complete.
502	16[3]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 39·8.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.
503	,,	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33.
504	,,	Bh. ·6; Wt. 35·8.

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No.	Date.		
		Similar.	
505	16[3]	Steuart.	·6; Wt. 34·3.
506	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 34·3.
		Pl. XIV.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯[*x*][1].	
		Rev. Inscr. complete.	
507	16[*x*][1]	Bh.	·6; Wt. 32·7.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৯.	
		Rev. Inscr. complete.	
508	164	Bh.	·6; Wt. 36.
		Pl. XIV.	
		Similar.	
509	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 36·2.
510	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 35·5.
511	,,	Bird.	·6; Wt. 30·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৯.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
512	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·6; Wt. 34·6.
		Similar.	
513	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 32·6.
514	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 35·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯[৯].	
515	16[4]	Bh.	·6; Wt. 37.
		Similar.	
516	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 35·7.
		Pl. XIV.	

[1] No traces of unit figure, which was probably 2 or 3.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৯.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
517	165	Bh. **Pl. XIV.**	·55; Wt. 28.
		Similar.	
518	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 36·2.
519	,,	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 28·6.
520	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 29·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯৫.	
		Rev. Inscription complete.	
521	166	Bh. **Pl. XIV.**	·6; Wt. 37.
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. almost complete.	
522	,,	Bh. **Pl. XIV.**	·6; Wt. 33·5.
		Similar.	
523	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot.	·6; Wt. 33·5.
524	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 33·5.
525	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 38·4.
526	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 32·4.
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
527	,,	India Office Coll.	·6; Wt. 29·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯০.	
		Rev. Inscr. almost complete.	
528	167	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XIV.**	·55; Wt. 36·5.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. complete.	
529	167	Bh.	·6; Wt. 37·3.
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
530	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 33.
		Similar.	
531	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 37·1.
		Obv. Date, ৭৪৯.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
532	168	Bh. Pl. XIV.	·65; Wt. 44·2.
		Similar.	
533	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭৪৩.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
534	169[1]	Bh. Pl. XIV.	·6; Wt. 33.
		Similar.	
535	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 33·2.
536	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32·8.
537	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 33·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭৪[▨][3].	
538	16[*x*][2]	India Office Coll.	·55; Wt. 29·6.

[1] The distinction between the unit figures 8 and 9 is here, as elsewhere, often exceedingly difficult to determine.

[2] Unit figure 8 or 9.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩৯]¹.	
		Rev. Inscr. complete.	
539	1[6*x*]¹	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XIV.**	·6; Wt. 36·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭[৩৯]¹.	
		Rev. Inscr. nearly complete.	
540	1[6*x*]¹	Prinsep.	·55; Wt. 26·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
541	170	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XIV.**	·6; Wt. 38·2.
		Similar.	
542	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 28·5.
543	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 34·6.
544	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 30·5.
545	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot.	·55; Wt. 36.
546	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 33.
547	,,	Bh. **Pl. XIV.**	·6; Wt. 36·1.
548	,,	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 27·4.
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. almost complete.	
549	,,	da Cunha (1903).	·55; Wt. 28·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯–.	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
550	171	Bhagvānlāl.	·6; Wt. 28·7.

¹ Unit figure 4 to 9.

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No.	Date.		
		Similar.	
551	171	da Cunha (1903). Pl. XIV.	·6; Wt. 35·4.
552	,,	da Cunha (1903).	·55; Wt. 34·2.
553	,,	da Cunha (1903).	·55; Wt. 34.
		Obv. Date, ৭৯=.	
		Rev. Inscr. almost complete.	
554	172	da Cunha (1903). Pl. XIV.	·55; Wt. 32·5.
—	172	[Collection of Rev. H. R. Scott. (JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 205.)	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯[=].	
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.	
555	17[2]	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 31·8.

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DĀMAJADAŚRĪ III, SON OF DĀMASENA.

(Śaka 172 or 173—176 = A.D. 250 or 251—254.)

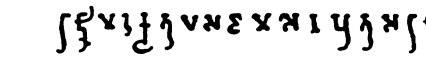
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 172(?), 173—176.)

SILVER.

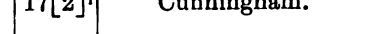
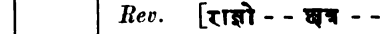
Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II or III) :—



or

(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Dāmajadaśriyaḥ* or °*śriya*.)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [=].[1]
		Rev.
556	17[2][1]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 31·7.
		Pl. XIV.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. 
557	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·55; Wt. 34·3.
		Obv. Date, .
		Rev. 
558	174	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 27·2.

[1] The unit figure is probably 2, but it may possibly be 3, *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, pp. 389, 390.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Same date.[1]
		Rev. रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेनपुत्रसरुद्रो[महाक्षत्र ------ श्रि]यः.
559	174	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 31. Pl. XIV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. रु[द्रो - - क्षत्र ------ पुत्र -]रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसदामजदश्रय.
560	,,	da Cunha (1903). ·55; Wt. 35·2.
		[*Obv.* Same date.
—	,,	Dr. Codrington.
		Obv. Date, ৭৸৲.
		Rev. [राज्ञोमहा]क्षत्र[प]सदामसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[प]सरुद्रम[जदश्रि -].
561	175	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 34·1. Pl. XIV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [- -]महाक्षत्रपसदाम[- -]पुत्रसरुद्रोम[- क्षत्र --------].
562	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt 32·5.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदाम[से - पुत्र - राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - दामज]-दश्रय.
563	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 36·3. Pl. XIV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदामसेन[पु]त्रसरुद्रोमहाक्षत्र[--]द्रमजदश्रियः.
564	,,	Cunningham. ·5; Wt. 31·2.

[1] Previously wrongly read as 175, Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 390.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ५५५.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसदमसनपत्र[-]त्र[ज्ञोमहाक्षत्र- - - -]जदश्रियः.
565	176	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 17.) ·55; Wt. 30·6. **Pl. XIV.**

		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date, ५५५.	Inscr. incomplete: °दामजद-श्रिय.
566	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·6; Wt. 33. **Pl. XIV.**
		Date, ५५[५].	°दमजदश्रय.
567	17[6]	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 29·1.
		Date, ५५[▨].[1]	°दामजदश्रयः.
568	17[*x*]	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 25·2.
		Similar.	°[दाम]जदश्रिय.
569	,,	Cunningham.	·5; Wt. 29·2.
		Similar.	°दमजद[—].
570	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 31. **Pl. XIV.**
		Similar.	Inscr. incomplete.
571	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 38.
		Similar.	°दामजदश्रिय.
572	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Date illegible.	°दाम[ज]दश्रयः.
573	—	India Office Coll.	·55; Wt. 34·2. **Pl. XIV.**

[1] Unit figure probably 4 or 6. Rev. H. R. Scott suggests the alternative readings 176 or 177 for three coins from the Uparkot hoard (JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 205); but there are no probable traces of a unit figure 7 on any coin in the B.M.

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No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Similar.	° दाम[जद]श्र[—].
574	—	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 33·4.
		Similar.	° दाम[ज ———].
575	—	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 33·5. Pl. XIV.
		Similar.	° दामजदश्रियः.
576	—	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 32.
		Similar.	°[———]श्रय.
577	—	Bird (1854).	·5; Wt. 30·2.
		Similar.	°[दामजदश्रिय -].
578	—	Bird (1854).	·5; Wt. 35.
		Similar.	°[- - ज]दश्रिय.
579	—	India Office Coll.	·55; Wt. 32·4.
		Similar.	[———————].
580	—	Steuart (1853).	·55; Wt. 31·6.

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RUDRASENA II, SON OF VĪRADĀMAN.

(Śaka 178(?)—196 = A.D. 256(?)—274.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

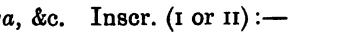
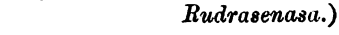
(Coins dated 17*x*—196.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (I or II):—

(= *Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Vīradāmaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৯[॥].[1]
		Rev. 
581	17[*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·6. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev.
582	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 34·2. **Pl. XV.**
		[*Obv.* Date similar.
		Rev. (II) 
—	,,	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 391, Pl. 7.) ·55; Wt. 28·5.

[1] The unit figure must be between 6 and 9; *v.* Rapson, JRAS, 1899, p. 391. Bh. BG. I. i, p. 47 seems to read this date without doubt as 178.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭০.
		Rev. रञ्ञः क्षत्रपस वीरदामपुत्रस र[ञ्ञो - - - - - - - - - - -].
583	180	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 31·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[ ].[1]
		Rev. राञ्ञः क्षत्रपस[- - दा]मपुत्र[सरा - - - क्षत्र - स]रुद्रसेनस.
584	18[ ]	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[–].
		Rev. [- - - - - - व]रदामपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[स - -].
585	18[1]	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date, ৭০≡.
		Rev. र[ञ्ञः]क्षत्र[प]सवीरदामपुत्रसरा[ञ्ञोम]हाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[सेनस].
586	183	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[≡].
		Rev. राञ्ञः क्षत्र[प]सवरदमपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
587	18[3]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 32·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭০৸.
		Rev. र[ञ्ञः]क्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्रस[- - म]हाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
588	184	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [- - - त्रप - वी]रदामपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- सरुद्र - - -].
589	,,	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 33.

[1] The existence of a unit figure in the date is uncertain.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[৮].
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदा[- - त्रसराज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
590	18[6]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 36·5. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date similar.
591	,,	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 26·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[৭].
592	18[7]	Prinsep. ·5; Wt. 30·7.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
593	18[7]	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·4. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৲.
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्र[स - -]महक्षत्र[- - रुद्र - - -].
594	188	Bird (1854). ·55 (worn).
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৲.
		Rev. [राज्ञः]क्षत्र[प]सवीरदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
595	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 36·5.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. रा[ज्ञः]क्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्रसराज्ञम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
596	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 33·5.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. Inscr. complete.
597	,,	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4. **Pl. XV.**

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Same date.
598	188	Bh. ·6; Wt. 34·4.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञःक्षत्र]पसवीरदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र - - -].
599	,,	India Office Coll. ·55; Wt. 33·4. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date, ৭০৩.
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्रसरा[ज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
600	189	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date, ৭০[▨].[1]
601	18[*x*][1]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 33·5.
602	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 30·5.
603	,,	,, ·55; Wt. 26·4.
604	,,	,, ·55; Wt. 30·3.
605	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 34·3.
606	,,	India Office Coll. ·6; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[▨].
607	,,	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 18.) ·55; Wt. 35.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭৪[▨].[2]
—	19[*x*][2]	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 391.)
		Obv. Date, ৭৪[▨].[3]
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
608	19[*x*][3]	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 29·4. **Pl. XV.**

[1] The unit figure on nos. 601–7 is apparently to be restored as 8 or 9.

[2] Unit figure probably 1. [3] Unit figure probably 2 or 3.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
609	19[*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·4.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৭৩৸.
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्र[- राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र - - स].
—	194	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 391, Pl. 8.) ·55; Wt. 32.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸[ɣ][2].
		Rev. राज्ञ[: - - - - वीर - मपुत्रस]य[ज्ञोम -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
610	19[4][2]	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 29·2. Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवर[दा - - - - - - - - - - - -]रुद्रसेनस.
611	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·55; Wt. .
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৸.
		Rev. रुद्रःक्षत्रपसवीरदामपुत्र[स]राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.
612	196	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 32·1. Pl. XV.
		[*Obv.* Same date.
—	,,	Dr. Codrington.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[ ].
613	19[*x*]	Prinsep: "from Pathanpur in Gujerāt: Capt. Prescott Wathen." ·55; Wt. 31 3. Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date, ৭[▨ ▨][3]
614	1[*xx*][3]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 29·5.
615	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 34·2.
616	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·6; Wt. 32·8.

[1] Unit figure probably 2 or 3. [2] Unit figure possibly to be read as 6.
[3] In the case of nos. 614–6, it is impossible to be certain whether the decimal figure was 80 or 90.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Date not legible.	
617	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 34.
618	—	,,	·65; Wt. 36.
619	—	Bird (1854).	·6; Wt. 31·2.
620	—	Cunningham.	·6; Wt. 32·5.
621	—	,,	·55; Wt. 28·1.
622	—	Prinsep: "F. Stainforth from Prescott."	·55; Wt. 33·1.
623	—	Steuart (1853).	·6; Wt. 31·5.
624	—	,,	·55; Wt. 28·5.
625	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot.	·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Rev. Inscr. राज्ञोक्षहरातस° .	
626	—	India Office Coll.	·6 (worn).

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VIŚVASIṂHA, SON OF RUDRASENA II.

(Śaka 199—20x = A.D. 277—278 + x.)

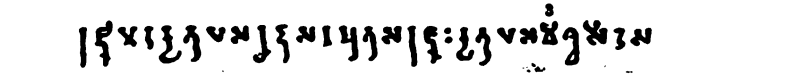
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 199, 200, 201 ?)[1]

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (I or II)[2]:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ Kṣatrapasa Viśvasīhasa.*[3])

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩১.
		Rev. [राज्ञो - - ष्त्र - -]रुद्रसेनपुत्रस्यराज्ञोःक्षत्रपस्यवीश्वसे[- -].
627	199	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 20; cf. BG. I. i, p. 47.)[4] ·5; Wt. 38·2.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [राज्ञो - - क्षत्रप]रुद्र[से]नपुत्रस्यराज्ञोःक्षत्र[- - - ष - - -].
628	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·8.

[1] The date 203 given by Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 658, is tacitly omitted by him in BG, I, i, p. 47.

[2] On a few coins the inscr. begins at III, *v. inf.* nos. 658 ff.

[3] Or वि.

[4] Due to a confusion between *-jñaḥ* and *-jño*.

[5] Date read as 198. For the correction of the supposed reading *Rājñaḥ-Kṣatrapasa*, &c. (Bh. *ibid.* p. 658), *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 392.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].[1]
		Rev. [रा - - - क्षत्र - -]रु[द्र - -]पुत्रसराज्ञोःक्षत्रपसवीम्रसीह[-].
629	[19*x*][1]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 38·8.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोः[क्ष - - - त्र]म्रसहस.
630	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt 32.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨].
		Rev. [राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - -]रुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोःक्षत्रपसवीम्रस[हस].
631	19[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [राज्ञोम -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोःक्षत्र[- - - म्र - - -].
632	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 36·5.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोःक्षत्र[प]सवीम्रसहस.
633	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 36.
		Obv. Date, ৭.[3]
		Rev. [राज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रस[राज्ञःक्षत्र - - - म्र - - -].
634	200	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - स]रुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवि[म्रसीहस].
635	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 36·2.

[1] Unit figure probably to be restored as 9.

[2] Due to a confusion between *-jñaḥ* and *-jño*.

[3] In the case of nos. 634–8 this date seems to be certain, as the beginning of the normal inscr. in Gk. characters IIUIIO° can be seen following it.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - - - - पुत्र]सराज्ञःक्षत्रपसविश्व[सु - -].
636	200	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·6.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. रा[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्र[प]सरुद्र[सेन - - - रा]ज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीश्वसीहस.
637	,,	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33·4.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [राज्ञो - -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रस[राज्ञःक्षत्र - - - श्व - - -].
638	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·2.
		Obv. Date, ५[ ].[1]
		Rev. रुज्ञोमहक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसर[ज्ञःक्षत्र]पसवश्वसहस.
639	2[*xx*][1]	Cunningham. ·5; Wt. 32·4.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञोम]हाक्षत्र[पस]रुद्रसनपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीश्वसीहस.
640	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·4.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसनपुत्रसराज्ञो[2]क्षत्र[- - वश्वसहस].
641	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसन[पुत्रसराज्ञः]क्षत्रपसवश्वसीहस.
642	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 31·7.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - - - - - पुत्र - राज्ञः]क्षत्रपसवश्वसहस.
643	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·5; Wt. 33·2.

[1] On nos. 639–43 there seem to be traces of a unit figure which, presumably, could only have been 1; *v. inf.* p. 153 for a coin of Bhartṛdāman as Kṣatrapa, with date 201.

[2] Due to a confusion between *-jñaḥ* and *-jño*.

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No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date not legible.	°राज्ञःक्षत्रपस[वृष्णिम्र]स.
644	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 39·7.
			Pl. XV.
		Similar.	°[- - क्षत्रपस]विष्णिम्रहस.
645	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Similar.	°रञ्ञःक्षत्रपसविष्णिसीहस.
646	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·5.
		Similar.	°राज्ञक्षत्रपसवृष्णिसीहस.
647	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 26·5.
		Similar.	°राज्ञःक्षत्रपसवीष्णिसीहस.
648	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 34·3.
		Similar.	°राज्ञोःक्षत्रपसवीष्णिसीहस.
649	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·4.
		Similar.	°राज्ञोःक्षत्रप[स - ष्ण - - -].
650	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 33·1.
			Pl. XV.
		Similar.	°राज्ञोःक्षत्रपसवीष्णिसीहस.
651	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 29·9.
		Similar.	°[- -]क्षत्रपसवीष्णिसीह[-].
652	—	Bird (1854).	·55 (worn).
		Similar.	°रञ्ञोःक्षत्रप[सवृष्णिम्र]हस.
653	—	Prinsep.	·5; Wt. 33·5.
		Similar.	°[राज्ञः]क्षत्रपसवृष्ण[सिंहस].
654	—	Steuart (1853).	·55; Wt. 28·8.

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No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Similar.	°[- - - - - - - - ष्म]सहस.
655	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard.	·55; Wt. 30.
		Similar.	°[राज्ञः क्षत्र - -]वृष्मसहस.
656	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard.	·55; Wt. 28·4.
		Similar.	°राज्ञोः क्षत्रपस[वी]ष्मसीहस.
657	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard.	·55; Wt. 28·6. Pl. XV.
		Similar.	Inscr. begins at III : °[- - - - - - - - ष्म]सीहस.
658	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 36·8.
		Similar.	Similar : °राज्ञोः क्षत्रपसवीष्म-सीहस.
659	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 36·5.
		Similar.	Similar : °[- - क्ष]त्र[प]स-वीष्मसीहस.
660	—	Cunningham.	·55: Wt. 33·6.
		Similar.	Similar : °[राज्ञक्षत्रप]सवीष्म-सीहस.
661	—	Steuart (1853).	·55; Wt. 31. Pl. XV.
		Similar.	Similar : °[राज्ञक्षत्र - सवष्म]-सहस.
662	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard.	·55; Wt. 34·3.

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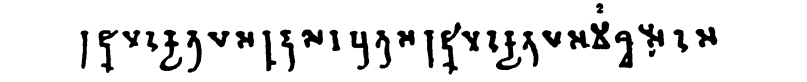
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(No legible dates on coins.)[1]

Silver.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Viśvasīhasa.*)[2]

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date illegible.
		Rev. (III) [राज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसे[- - - - - ज्ञोम - क्षत्र - - - - - - -].[3]
663	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 36·8. **Pl. XV.**
		Obv. Date illegible.
		Rev. (I) [राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र - - पु]त्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसत्[य- [- - -].
664	—	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35·8. **Pl. XV.**
		[*Obv.* Date illegible.
		Rev. (I) राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्र[-]सरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसत्[यस- हस].
—	—	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 392, Pl. 9.)[4] ·55; Wt. 31.

[1] The dates presumably lie between 201, when Bhartṛdāman was Kṣatrapa, *v. inf.* p. 153, and 211, when he was Mahākṣatrapa, *v. inf.* p. 156, no. 678.

[2] Or वि.

[3] This might possibly be a coin of Bhartṛdāman as Mahākṣatrapa, *v. inf.* p. 155, nos. 676 ff.

[4] There are three other specimens in Colonel Biddulph's collection.

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BHARTṚDĀMAN, SON OF RUDRASENA II.

Śaka 201—217 = A.D. 279—295.)

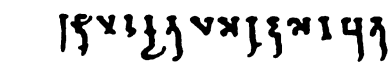
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 201—204.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (III) :—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājñaḥ*[1] *Kṣatrapasa Bhartṛdāmnaḥ*[1].).

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [ ].[2]
		Rev. [rā]jño mahākṣatrapasa rudrasenaputrasa rājñaḥ kṣatra[- - - tṛ - ṣaḥ].
665	2[*xx*]	Eden (1853). ·55; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. rājño mahākṣa[trapasa rudra - - putra - rājña]ḥ kṣatrapasa bhartṛdāmnaḥ.
666	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·6.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. rā[- - - - - - - - - - - pu]trasa rājña kṣatrapasa bha[rtṛ]dāmnaḥ
667	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 33·7.
—	201	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 206. Five specimens.)

[1] The *visarga* is sometimes omitted.

[2] In the case of nos. 665-7 there was presumably a unit figure (1 to 3) in the date, but it is impossible to determine which.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩[▨].[1]
		Rev. [रा - - - ক্ষত্র - - রুদ্র--পুত্र-राज्ञः क्ष]त्र[पस]भ[तॄ]दा[म्नः].
668	20[*x*][1]	Watson Museum, Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·55; Wt. 33·8.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date, ৩[▨].[1]
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - तॄ]दाम्नः.
669	,,	India Office Coll. ·5; Wt. 33.
		Obv. Date illegible.[2]
		Rev. रुद्र[- - - - - - - - - - - त्र -]रुद्रःक्षत्रपसभ[तॄ]द्रम.
670	—	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 32·3.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Date, ৩ ≡.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र - - - - - - - - - - - - तॄ]दाम्नः.
671	203	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 30·8.
		Pl. XV.
—	204	[Watson Mus., Rajkot. (Rev. H. R. Scott quoted in JRAS, 1899, p. 394.) Date apparently 204.[3]
		Obv. Date illegible.
		Rev. °[राज्ञः]क्षत्रस(*sic*)भतॄदाम्नः.
672	—	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 34·6.
		Pl. XV.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. °[- - क्षत्र - - - तॄ]दाम्नः.
673	—	Watson Museum, Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·55; Wt. 28·5.

[1] The unit figure is probably 2 or 3.

[2] This coin seems to be connected by the small head of the obverse both with the coins which precede it and with certain coins struck by Bhartṛdāman as Mahākṣatrapa, *v. inf.* p. 155, nos. 676 ff.

[3] The possibility of this date was questioned (R. JRAS, *loc. cit.*) but wrongly. No. 671, with date 203, was at that time wrongly attributed to Bhartṛdāman as Mahākṣatrapa.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. °राज्ञःक्षत्रपसभ[तृ - -].
674	—	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 32·6.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. °राज्ञःक्षत्रपसभर्तृदाम्नः.
675	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 34·2.
		[*Obv.* Similar.
		Rev.
—	—	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 393, Pl. 10.) ·55; Wt. 27·5.

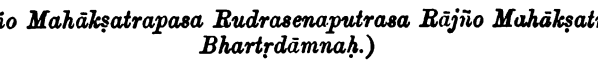
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 2*xx*,[1] 211—217 = A.D. 282+*x*, 289—295.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II or III)[2]:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Rudrasenaputrasa Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Bhartṛdāmnaḥ.*)

Fabric *a*.[3]

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ५[ ].
		Rev. [राज्ञो - - क्ष]त्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सभर्तृ - क्ष].
676	2[*xx*]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 31·4.

[1] 2*xx* = 204 + *x*.

[2] Apparently either II or III for fabric *a*, and II only for fabric *b*. For an irregular beginning, *v. inf.* p. 159, no. 704.

[3] For the distinction between the coins of fabric *a*, which resemble those struck by Bhartṛdāman as Kṣatrapa, and the coins of fabric *b*, which resemble those of his son and successor Viśvasena, *v.* Introduction.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [रा - - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र]सेनपुत्र[- राज्ञो - म]हाक्षत्रपस[भर्तृ- - स].
677	2[*xx*]	C. ·6; Wt. 32·6.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮-.
		Rev. [राज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्र[- राज्ञो - - क्षत्र]पसभ[र्तृ - -].
678	211	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 29·4. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. [राज्ञो - -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्र[स]रुद्रो[म - क्षत्र - - - - - -].
679	,,	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 33·3.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[-].
		Rev. रु[द्रो - - - - - - - - - न]पुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभ[र्तृ]दुस्रः.
680	21[1]	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Obv. Date, ৭৮[॥][1].
		Rev. राज्ञोम[हाक्षत्र - - रुद्र - - पुत्र - राज्ञो - - क्षत्रप]सभर्तृदास्रः.
681	21[*x*][1]	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 36·2. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - - - - - -]सराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभ[- - -].
682	—	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. °[- - - - - - - - - र्तृ]दास्र.
683	—	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 34·3.

[1] It is impossible to determine whether the traces visible are those of a unit figure (1 to 3) or of a letter I of the inscr. in Greek characters.

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No.	Date.		
		Rev. °[- - - -]क्षत्रपसभर्तृदात्र.	
684	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 31·2.
		Rev. °[- - - - - - - - - र्तृदा]त्रः.	
685	—	Bird (1854). Pl. XVI.	·55; Wt. 33.
		Rev. °रु[द्रो - - क्षत्र - - भर्तृदा]त्रः.	
686	—	I. O. C. Pl. XVI.	·55; Wt. 30·4.
		Rev. °रु[द्रो]महाक्षत्रपसभर्तृदात्रः.	
687	—	C.	·55; Wt. 32.
		Rev. °[- - - - -]त्रपसभर्तृदुत्र[ः].	
688	—	Bird (1854).	·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Rev. °[राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - - तृ]दात्रः.	
689	—	I. O. C.	·55; Wt. 33·8.

Fabric *b*.

		Obv. Date, ৩৸८=.	
		Rev. राज्ञोम[हाक्षत्र - - रुद्र - - पुत्र -]राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सभर्तृ]-दात्र.	
690	212	Steuart (1853). Pl. XVI.	·55; Wt. 29·2.
		Obv. Date, ৩৸८≡.	
		Rev. [- - - - क्षत्र - -]रुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञो[म - - - - - - - - -].	
691	213	Prinsep. Pl. XVI.	·55; Wt. 33·8.
		Obv. Date, ৩৸८[▨][1].	
		Rev. [- - - - - - - स]रुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभ[- - -].	
692	21[*x*][1]	Bh.	·55; Wt. 30·8.

[1] Unit figure probably 2 or 3.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रञ्ञो[महाक्षत्रपस - - - - पु]त्रसरञ्ञो[महा]क्षत्रपसभ[तृदा]स्र.
693	21[*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·3.
		Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[सरुद्र - - पुत्र - राञ्ञो - - - त्रप]सभतृदास्र.
694	,,	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 31·1.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरु[द्र - - पुत्र - - - - - क्ष]त्र[प]सभतृदास्र.
695	,,	Prinsep. ·6; Wt. 43·6.[1]
		Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसे[न - - - राञ्ञोम - क्षत्र - - - तृदा]स्र.
696	,,	Watson Museum, Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·6; Wt. 35·8.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राञ्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपु[त्र - राञ्ञो - - - - - - - तृदा]स्र.
697	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·6; Wt. 38·5.
		Obv. Date, ৩৮৯.
		Rev. रु[ञ्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराञ्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - - तृ - स्र].
698	214	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 19.) ·6; Wt. 27·7.
		Pl. XVI.
—	215(?)[2]	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 206.)
—	217	[Do. (*Ibid.*) Several specimens.

[1] There is no apparent explanation of this extraordinary weight.

[2] This conjectural date depends on the reading of a unit figure of unusual form, the true value of which must remain doubtful.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩৮[▨].[1]
		Rev. राज्ञोमहा[क्षत्र - - रुद्र - - पुत्र - राज्ञो - -]क्षत्रपसभतृदास्य:.
699	21[x][1]	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·6; Wt. 34.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. In place of the usual rev. type and inscr., the obv. type appears in incuse.
700	,,	Same *provenance.* ·55; Wt. 34·3.
		Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [राज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्र[- - - -]सर्ज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[-]सभर्तृ[दास्य].
701	,,	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 31·8.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभ[- - स्य].
702	,,	Bh. ·6; Wt. 22·5.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - -]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसरा[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - - - - -].
703	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (XII) रा[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्र - - पुत्र - राज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपस-भतृदास्य.
704	,,	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 31·7.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्र[- राज्ञो - - क्षत्र - स]भतृदास्य.
705	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 32·8.

[1] Traces visible of the tail of unit figure, which must therefore lie between 4 and 9.

[2] The superscript *r* is often omitted in the *akṣara -rtṛ-*, and it is often difficult, as in this case, to determine whether it was intended or not.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसभ[तृ]दास्य.
706	21[*x*]	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 33·8. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - - तृ - स्य].
707	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·9.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्र[- - रुद्र - - पुत्र - राज्ञो - - क्षत्रपसभतृदाम(*sic*).
708	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 27·7. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date, ५[ ].
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसरुद्र[- - पु]त्र[स]रुज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभतृदास्य.
709	2[*xx*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 31·9. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[ज्ञो - - क्षत्र - - रुद्रस]नपुत्रसराज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभतृद[स्य].
710	,,	I. O. C. ·6; Wt. 38·3.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. °[- -]क्षत्रपसभतृदास्य.
711	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·3.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. °[रु]द्रसेनपुत्रस °.
712	,,	Do. ·55; Wt. 32.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. °महाक्षत्रपसभ[तृ - -].
713	,,	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 30·3. Pl. XVI.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date illegible.
		Rev. °भर्तृदाम्न.
714	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·55; Wt. 31·8.
		Rev. °भर्तृदाम्न.
715	—	Do. ·55; Wt. 36.
		Rev. °रुद्रसेनपुत्रस° : °भ[र्तृदाम्न].
716	—	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 32·5.
		Rev. °भर्तृदाम्न[:].
717	—	C. ·55; Wt. 22·7.
		Rev. °[भर्तृदाम्न].
718	—	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 30·6.

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VIŚVASENA, SON OF BHARTṚDĀMAN.

(Śaka 216—226 = A.D. 294—304.)

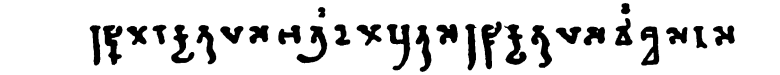
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 216—226.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (II)[1]:—



(= *Rājño Mahākṣatrapasa Bhaṭṛdāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Viśvasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date,
		Rev. [- - - -].
719	216	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 21.) ·6; Wt. 32. **Pl. XVI.**
—	217	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 207.)
—	218	[Do. (*ibid.*)
—	219	[Do. (*ibid.*)
		Obv. Date, [4].
		Rev.
720	21[*x*][4]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 31·1. **Pl. XVI.**

[1] For irregular beginnings, *v.* nos. 741–745. It may be noticed that the date of these, when it can be determined, is either 225 or 226.

[2] The superscript *r* seems not to be marked on the coins of this Kṣatrapa.

[3] The vowel seems to be regularly *ṛ*. This is sometimes somewhat abnormal in form; but an undoubted case of *ṭ* seems not to occur.

[4] The unit figure of nos. 720–731 lies between 6 and 9.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - - - - पु]त्रस्यराज्ञोक्षत्रपस्यविश्व[- - -].
721	21[*x*]	India Office Coll. ·55; Wt. 34·7.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - -]क्षत्रपस्यभर्तृदामपुत्र[स्य - - - च]य[स्य - - - -].
722	,,	C. ·55; Wt. 33·1.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - हा]क्षत्रपस्यभर्तृदामपु[त्र - - - - - - - - - - - -].
723	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - तृ]दामपुत्रस्यराज्ञोक्षत्रपस्य[श्च - - -].
724	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30·9.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - भ]र्तृदामपुत्रस्यराज्ञोक्षत्र[प - - - - - -].
725	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - भ]र्तृदामपुत्रस्यराज्ञोक्षत्रपस्य[- - - - -].
726	,,	Do. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्ष[त्र - - - - - - - - - - - - त्र -]स्यविश्वसेनस्य.
727	,,	Do. ·55; Wt. 31.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[भ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ष्ण]सूनस.
728	21[*x*]	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 29·2.
		Obv. (double-struck). Date similar.
		Rev. (double-struck). रा[ज्ञो - - ष्ण]क्षपसभतृ[———[1]———]-सविष्वसेनस.
729	,,	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 25·4.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रा[ज्ञो]महाक्षत्रपस[भतृ - - - - - - - - - - - -]क्षसेनस.
730	,,	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 28.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[भतृ - - - - - - - - - - - - ष्ण]सूनस.
731	,,	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 32.
		Obv. Date, ५०[ ][2].
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - तृ]दामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्रपसव्[ष्ण - - -].
732	22[*x*][2]	I. O. C. ·6; Wt. 33·6.
		Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - तृ - म]पुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्रपसविष्ण[- - -].
733	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - - ष्ण]क्षपसभतृदामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्र[- - - - - - -].
734	,,	Do. ·55; Wt. 31·2.

[1] Inscr. confused by double-striking.

[2] It is impossible to determine in the case of nos. 732—5 whether there was a unit-figure in the date or not.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
735	22[*x*]	Bh. ·6; Wt. 33·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭০–.
		Rev. [- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -ক্ষত্রप]सविश्वसेन[-].
736	221	C. ·6; Wt. 27·2. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date, ৭০८.
		Rev. राज्ञो[- - क्ष - - - - - - - - - -]रुद्रोक्षत्रपसविश्वसेनस.
737	222	I. O. C. ·65; Wt. 34·3. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Same date.
738	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·3.
		Obv. Date, ৭০≡.
		Rev. रुद्रोमहाक्षत्रपसभर्तृदा[म - - - - - - -क्षत्रपसविश्वसेनस].
739	223	Bh. ·65; Wt. 27·8. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[▨][1].
		Rev. राज्ञोम[- क्ष - - - - - - - - - -राज्ञो]क्षत्रपसविश्वसेनस.
740	22[*x*][1]	Prinsep. ·6; Wt. 33·2.
—	224	[Watson Mus., Rajkot. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 207.)
		Obv. Date, ৭০ϳ.
		Rev. (x) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रप[स - तृ - - पुत्र - राज्ञोक्षत्र - -]विश्वसेन[▨].[2]
741	225	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 36. Pl. XVI.

[1] Unit figure 2 or 3.

[2] Apparently a confusion between स and पु; that is to say, the upright line curved at the base which stands in the place of स seems to make, together with the following त्रा, the syllable पु.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसभतृदामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्र[पसदृम्न]स्-नसः.
742	225	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·55; Wt. 28.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. (X) राज्ञोम[हा]क्षत्रपसभतृदामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्रपसदृ[म्नस्न▨][1].
743	,,	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 36·7.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपसभतृदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसदृम्नसेनस.
744	,,	Do. ·6; Wt. 27·3.
—	226	[Watson Mus., Rajkot. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 207.)
		Obv. Date, ৩[▨▨][2].
		Rev. (VII) [राज्ञोमहा]क्षत्रपसभतृदामपुत्र[स]दृ[क्षत्र - - - क्ष- - - -].
745	2[*xx*]	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 26·5.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञोमहाक्षत्रपस[भतृ]दामपुत्र[- राज्ञक्षत्र - - - क्ष - - -].
746	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·6; Wt. 35·5.

		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date not legible.	° भतृदामपुत्रस °.
747	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 27·7.
		Date not legible.	° भतृदामपुत्रस °.
748	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 20·8.

[1] *v. sup.* p. 165, note 2.

[2] The decimal figure is doubtful; the unit figure is one lying between 4 and 9.

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No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date not legible.	राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस ° (*kṣa* =).
749	—	Bird (1854).	·55; Wt. 29. Pl. XVI.
		Date not legible.	° विश्वसेनस. (*śva* =).
750	—	Bird (1854).	·55; Wt. 30. Pl. XVI.
		Date not legible.	° भर्तृदामपुत्र[स]°.
751	—	Bird (1854).	·6; Wt. 37.
		Date not legible.	° वश्वसेनस.
752	—	Bird (1854).	·55; Wt. 32·2.
		Date not legible.	° भर्तृदामपुत्रस °.
753	—	Bird (1854).	·55; Wt. 31.
		Date not legible.	° भर्तृदामपुत्रस °.
754	—	C.	·55; Wt. 29·7.
		Date not legible.	° विश्वसेनस. (*śva* =).
755	—	C.	·55; Wt. 25·8.
		Date not legible.	° भर्तृ[दामपुत्र -]°.
756	—	C.	·55; Wt. 31·1.
		Date not legible.	° भर्तृदामपु[त्रस]°.
757	—	Eden (1853).	·6; Wt. 33.
		Date not legible.	° वश्वसेनसः[1].
758	—	I. O. C.	·55; Wt. 32·4. Pl. XVI.
		Date not legible.	° विश्वसे[न -] (*śva* =).
759	—	I. O. C.	·6; Wt. 28·2.

[1] *Cf.* no. 742, p. 166, and no. 763, p. 168. These two dots may be either a misplaced *visarga* or a stop, *v.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397.

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No.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date not legible.	°[-]श्वसेनस (*śva* = 𑀰).
760	—	I. O. C.	·55; Wt. 33·6.
		Date not legible.	° विश्वसेनस. (,,).
761	—	I. O. C.	·6; Wt. 31·2.
		Date not legible.	° भतृदामपुत्रस °.
762	—	Prinsep.	·55; Wt. 33·7.
		Date not legible.	°[- श्व - - स]:राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस ° (*kṣa* = 𑀓𑀰).
763	—	Steuart (1853).	·55; Wt. 32·8.
		Date not legible.	° भतृ[- - - - -]°.
764	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard.	·6; Wt. 33·2.
		Date not legible.	° भतृदाम[पु - -]°.
765	—	Do.	·55; Wt. 32·6.
		Date not legible.	° विश्वसेन[स].
766	—	Do.	·6; Wt. 34.

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THE
FAMILY OF RUDRASIṂHA II.

[After the Kṣatrapa Viśvasena, whose latest date is year 226, there is a break in the direct line. He is succeeded in the following year, 227, by the Kṣatrapa Rudrasiṃha II, son of Svāmi-Jīvadāman. Like Ghsamotika, the father of Caṣṭana (*v. sup.* p. 71), Svāmi-Jīvadāman bears no kingly title, but the form of his name seems to show that he belonged to the royal family. He may possibly have been a brother of Bhartṛdāman, *v.* Introduction.]

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RUDRASIṂHA II, SON OF SVĀMI-JĪVADĀMAN.

(Śaka 227—23x = A.D. 305—313 or 313+x.)

KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 227—23x[1]).

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.[2]:—

[3]

(= *Svāmi-Jīvadāmaputrasa Rājño Kṣatrapasa Rudrasihasa.*)

No.	Date.	
—	227	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 207, Pl. 6.)
—	229	Do. (*ibid.* p. 207, Pl. 7).
		Obv. Date, [4].
		Rev. (XI) .
767	22[x][4]	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 36·1. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (XII) .
768	,,	C. ·55; Wt. 30·4.

[1] x = 5-9, *v.* nos. 776-7.

[2] The variations in the inscr. are so numerous that they can only be given in the descriptions and notes.

[3] For this character, which may be either a stop or a misplaced *visarga*, *v. sup.* p. 167, note 1.

[4] Unit figure 7-9.

[5] It seems impossible to distinguish between *jī* and *jī* on the coins.

[6] *kṣa* = .

[7] The vowel-sign is most frequently omitted in this *akṣara*.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (XII) स्वा[मिजीवदा]मपुत्रसराज्ञःक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहस.
769	22[*x*]	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 30·6.
		[*Obv.* Date similar.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजीव[- - - - - राज्ञ]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसः.
—	,,	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397, Pl. 11.)
		Obv. Date, ५०.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजीवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहस.
770	230	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 31·2. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date, ५०–.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामि[- - - - - - - राज्ञ]क्षत्रपसरुद्रसहस.
771	231	Bh. ·55; Wt. 33·2. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Date, ५०[–].
		Rev. (XII) स्वामि[- - - मपु]त्रसराज्ञ[क्षत्र - - रुद्र - ह]सः.
772	23[1]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 28.
		Obv. Date, ५०[▨][5].
		Rev. (XII) स्वामि[- - - - पुत्रस]राज्ञक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहसः.
773	23[*x*][5]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 35.
		Obv. Date, ५[०▨][5].
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजीवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहस.
774	2[3*x*][5]	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 31·5.

[1] *kṣa* = क्ष. [2] *pa* = प. [3] *ha* = ह. [4] *kṣa* = क्ष.
[5] Unit figure probably 2 or 3.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजिवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरद्रुसहस.
775	2[3x]	da Cunha (1903). ·55; Wt. 28·5.
		Obv. Date, ५७[▨][2].
		Rev. (XII) स्व[मज्ञवद]मपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरद्रुसहस.
776	23[x][2]	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 30.
		Obv. Date, ५[७▨][2].
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजिवदामपुत्रसरज्ञक्षत्रप[सरु]द्रसिहसः.
777	2[3x]	Do. ·55; Wt. 34·4.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev.[3] (XII) स्वामिजिवदामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्र[- - - -]सिहस.
778	—	India Office Coll. ·55; Wt. 34·7. Pl. XVI.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev.[3] (XII) स्वामि[- -]दामपुत्रसराज्ञोक्षत्रपसरुद्रसहस.
779	—	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 23.) ·55; Wt. 29·2. Pl. XVI.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजिवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसरद्रुसहसः.
780	—	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·4.

[1] *kṣa* = क्ष [2] Unit figure 5-9.

[3] The characters of the inscrr. on nos. 778-9 are more carefully executed than on most of the coins of this Kṣatrapa.

[4] *pa* = प. [5] *ha* = ह.

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No.	Date.	
		Rev. (XII) स्वामज्[- - - पु]त्रसराज्ञ:क्षत्रपसरद्रसहस.
781	—	Bh. ·6; (broken).
		Rev. (IV) स्व[- - - - - - - -]रज्ञ:क्षत्रपसरद्रसिंहस:.
782	—	Bh. ·55; Wt. 31·4.
		Rev. (XII) स्वा[- ज्ञि]वदामपुत्रसरज्ञक्ष[त्र - -]रद्रसहस:.
783	—	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 28·2.
		Rev. (XI) स्वामज्[व - - पुत्र -]रज्ञ:क्षत्रपसरद्रसहस.
784	—	Do. ·55; Wt. 31·1.
		Rev. (XI) स्वामज्ञवदामप[त्र - - - - - - - - -]सहस:.
785	—	Do. ·55; Wt. 35·4.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिज्ञिवदामपु[त्र -]रज्ञ[क्षत्र]पसरद्रसहस.
786	—	Do. ·55; Wt. 31.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिज्ञिवदामपुत्रसरा[ज्ञक्ष - - - - - - - -].
787	—	Do. ·55; Wt. 33.
		Rev. (XI) स्वामज्ञवदामपुत्रसराज्ञ:क्षत्रपस[रद्र]सहस.
788	—	C. ·55; Wt. 34·9.
		Rev. (XII) स्वामज्ञवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रप[स - - - -]स.
789	—	C. ·6; Wt. 33·3.
		Rev. (XI) स्वामज्ञवदामपुत्रसराज्ञ:क्षत्रपस[रद्रस]हस:.
790	—	I. O. C. ·55; Wt. 33·4.

[1] *kṣa* = क्ष. [2] *pa* = प. [3] *ha* = ह. [4] *kṣa* = क्ष.

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No.	Date.	
		Rev. (XII) स्वामिजिवदामपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रप[सरद्र - - -].
791	—	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 33·6.
		Rev. (XI) स्वामजवदा[मपत्र - राज्ञःक्षत्र[1]पसरद्रसहसः.
792	—	Steuart (1853). ·6; Wt. 35.

BASE SILVER.

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (I) [स्वा - - - -]मपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्र[2]पसरद्र[3][स - -].
793	—	Bh. ·55; Wt. 27.

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[1] *kṣa* = क्ष. [2] *kṣa* = क्ष. [3] *pa* = प.

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YAŚODĀMAN II, SON OF RUDRASIṂHA II.

(Śaka 239—254 = A.D. 317—332.)

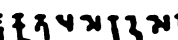
KṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 239—254.)

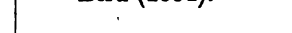
SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (III or IV) : —

 [1]

(= *Rājña Kṣatrapasa Rudrasiṁhaputrasa Rājña Kṣatrapasa Yaśodāmnaḥ.*[1])

No.	Date.	
—	239	[Watson Mus., Rajkot : *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 208.
		Obv. Date, [2].
		Rev.
794	240[2]	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 32.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. 
795	,,	Do. ·55; Wt. 32·7.
		Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev.
796	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 31·4.

[1] Often with the omission of *visarga*.

[2] As the beginning of the inscr. in Greek characters is seen immediately after the 40, it is quite certain that there was no unit figure in the date.

[3] The vowel-sign seems to be always omitted in this *akṣara*.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩৸[ ][1].
		Rev. राज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्यरुद्रसिंहपुत्रस्यराज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्यशोदास्य.
797	24[*x*][1]	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 29·8.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्यरुद्रसिंहपुत्र[स्यराज्ञ्क्षत्र]पस्यशोदा[स्य]:.
798	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 32·6.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रुद्रक्षत्रपस्यरुद्रसिंहपुत्रस्यराज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्यशोदास्य.
799	,,	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 24.) ·55; Wt. 30·1.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [- - - -]पस्यरुद्रसिंहपुत्रस्यराज्ञ्क्षत्रप[- - - - -].
800	,,	Bh. ·5; Wt. 27·1.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्यरुद्रसिंह[- - - - - - - प]स्यशोदास्य.
801	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 29.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रुद्रक्ष[त्र - -]रुद्रसिंहपुत्रस्यराज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्य[शोदा]स्य.
802	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt 34·8.
		Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. रु[द्रक्ष]त्रपस्यरुद्रसिंहपुत्रस्यराज्ञ्क्षत्रपस्य[शोदास्य].
803	,,	C. ·55; Wt. 32·9.

[1] It is impossible to be quite certain that there was no unit figure in the date on these coins.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञ[त्रपस - - - - पु]त्रराज्ञत्रपसयशोदाम्न.
804	24[*x*]	Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 26·3.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৩৸
		Rev.
—	242	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397.)
		Obv. Date, ৩৸.
		Rev. [राज्ञत्रप]त्रसरद्रसहपुत्रसराज्ञत्रप[स - - - -].
805	243	C. ·6; Wt. 29·6.
		Pl. XVII.
		[*Obv.* Date, ৩৸৸.
		Rev. . . . . .
—	244	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397.)
		[*Obv.* Date, ৩৸[৸].
		Rev. . . . . .
—	24[6]	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, *loc. cit.*)
		Obv. Date, ৩৸ৼ.
		Rev. र्[ज्ञत्र]त्रपसरद्रसहपुत्रसराज्ञत्रपसय[शोदाम्न].
806	249	Bird (1854). (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 397, Pl. 12.) ·55; Wt. 31·1.
		Pl. XVII.
—	252	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 208.)
—	253	[„ „ „ „ Pl. 9.
—	254	[„ „ „ „ Pl. 10.
		Obv. Date, ৩[▨▨].
		Rev. र्[ज्ञत्र]त्रपसरद्रसहपुत्रसराज्ञत्रपसयशोदाम्न.
807	2[*xx*]	India Office Coll. ·55; Wt. 33·4.
		Pl. XVII.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञक्षत्रपसरद्र[- - पुत्र]सराज्ञक्षत्रपसयशोदाम्नः.
808	2[xx]	C. ·55; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. [राज्ञक्षत्रपस - - -]हपुत्रसराज्ञ क्षत्र[पस - - - म्न].
809	,,	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 34·1.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. राज्ञ[क्षत्र]पसरद्रस[हपुत्र]सराज्ञक्षत्रपसयशोदाम्न.
810		Steuart (1853). ·55; Wt. 29.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. र्द्रज्ञक्षत्रपसरद्रसहपुत्रसराज्ञक्षत्रपसयशोदाम्न.
811		Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·3.

Pl. XVII.

SVĀMI-RUDRADĀMAN II.[1]

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(No coins or inscriptions known.)

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[1] This ruler is known only from the coins of his son the Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi-Rudrasena III. His reign must fall somewhere in the period between the years 249 and 270 (A.D. 327 and 358). He is the first Mahākṣatrapa since the time of Bhartṛdāman. His connection with the last Kṣatrapa, Yaśodāman II, is quite uncertain.

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SVĀMI-RUDRASENA III, SON OF SVĀMI-RUDRADĀMAN II.

(Śaka 270—300 = A.D. 348—378.)

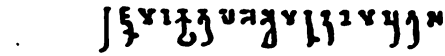
MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 270—300.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—

 [1]

(= *Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudradāmaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩৮[2].
		Rev. (XI) रा[ज्ञ]म[हाक्षत्र - - स्वा - रुद्र - म]पुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्र-पसस्वामरुद्रसनस.
812	270[2]	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 26.) ·55; Wt. 29·8. **Pl. XVII.**
—	270	[Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. (Rev. H. R. Scott, JBBRAS, xx (1899), p. 209.
—	271	[„ „ „ „
—	272	[„ „ „ „
—	273	[„ „ „ „ Pl. 11.
		Obv. Date, ৩৮[ ][3].
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्र[दा]मपुत्रसरा[ज्ञम - क्षत्र - स]-स्वामरुद्रसनस.
813	27[*x*][3]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 34·5.

[1] The inscr. is so badly executed that it is often impossible to decide whether vowel-signs are intended or not.

[2] The date seems to be complete; but what appears to be the beginning of the inscr. in Greek characters may possibly be a unit-figure (2) blurred.

[3] In the case of nos. 813–7, it is impossible to determine whether there was a unit figure in the date or not.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (XI) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्र[दाम]पुत्र[-]राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामरुद्रसनस.
814	27[*x*]	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·3.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (IV) [--]महाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्दामपुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्ष[त्र - - स्वा- - - - - -],
815	,,	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 31·9.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (X) रा[ज्ञ - - क्षत्र - - स्वाम]रुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वा-मरुद्र[सनस].
816	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 28 9.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. (X) राज्ञ[महाक्षत्र - -]स्वामरुद्दा[-]पुत्र(*sic*)राज्ञम(*sic*)क्षत्र-पसस्वामरुद्रसनस.
817	,,	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 24·2. Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Date, ৩০৬.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वा[- - - - - - - - रा]ज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामरुद्रसनस.
818	286	Prinsep: "Lieut. Conolly from Ujain." ·6; Wt. 28·5. Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रप[सस्वा - रुद्र - - पुत्र -]राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामरुद्रसनस.
819	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 31·3. Pl. XVII.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहक्षत्रप[सस्वा - रद्र - - - - स]राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामरद्रसनस.	
820	286	da Cunha (1904).	·6; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date, ५०[॥][1].	
		Rev. (III) [राज्ञमहा]क्षत्रपसस्वामरद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वा-[- - - - - -].	
821	28[*x*][1]	Bhagvānlāl.	·6; Wt. 31·4.
		Obverse.	Reverse.
		Date, ५०[॥][1].	Inscr. (III) incomplete.
822	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 30·2.
823	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·4.
824	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·4. **Pl. XVII.**
825	,,	Bh.	·6; Wt. 22·3.
826	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32.
827	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·8.
828	,,	C.	·55; Wt. 28·9.
829	,,	da Cunha (1904).	·55; Wt. 31·5.
		Obv. Date, ५[०][2]३.	
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहक्षत्रपसस्वामरद्रदामपुत्रसरा[ज्ञ]महाक्षत्रपसस्वा-मरद्रसनस.	
830	2[8][2]9	da Cunha (1903). **Pl. XVII.**	·55; Wt. 28·8.

[1] Unit figure between 4 and 9.

[2] Decimal figure probably 80, but possibly 90.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[ ][1].
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रप[सखा - रुद्र - - पुत्र - राज्ञ - हा]क्षत्र-पसखामरुद्रसनस.
831	29[*x*][1]	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 29·5.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.
832	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 32·3.
833	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30·8.
834	,,	Cunningham. ·55; Wt. 31.
835	,,	da Cunha (1903). ·6; Wt. 29·3.
836	,,	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 31.
837	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·6; Wt. 31·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩=.
		Rev. (IV) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसखामरुद्र[दा]मपुत्र[स]राज्ञम[हाक्ष]त्रप-सखामरुद्रसनस.
838	292	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 29·2.
		Obv. Same date.
		Rev. (III) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसखामरुद्रदामपुत्र[- राज्ञ - - क्षत्र - - खा - रुद्र]सनस.
839	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30·3.
		Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[=][2].
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.
840	29[2][2]	Bh. ·5; Wt. 26·6.

[1] It is impossible to say in the case of nos. 831–7 whether there was originally a unit figure (1–3) in the date or not.

[2] Unit figure probably 2, but possibly 3.

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No.	Date.		
841	29[2]	da Cunha (1903). Pl. XVII.	·6; Wt. 31·6.
842	,,	,, ,,	·55; Wt. 29·7.
843	,,	,, (1904).	·5; Wt. 31·2.
844	,,	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 27·8.
		Obv. Date, ৭০≡.	
		Rev. (III) रुद्रमहाक्षत्रप[स]स्वा[मरुद्र - स]पुत्रस्यराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामर[द्रस]नस.	
845	293	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. XVII.	·55; Wt. 33·1.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[≡].	
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.	
846	29[3]	da Cunha (1903).	·6; Wt. 29·2.
847	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·5; Wt. 29·7.
		Obv. Date, ৭০[▨].	
		Rev. (IX) °रुद्रसनस[1].	
848	29[*x*]	da Cunha (1903). Pl. XVII.	·6; Wt. 30·3.
		Obv. Date, ৭০৯.	
		Rev. (III) °रुद्र[सनस][1].	
849	294	Bhagvānlāl. Pl. XVII.	·55; Wt. 31.
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. (IX) incomplete.	
850	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 33·5.
851	,,	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 31.

[1] It is usually impossible to distinguish between *na* and *ha* on these coins. There seems to be no doubt as to the form of *na* (ऩ) in this case.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Same date.	
		Rev. Inscr. (x) incomplete.	
852	294	da Cunha (1904).	·55; Wt. 29·5.
		Obv. Date, ৭৩৭.	
		Rev. (IX) °रद्रसेनस[1].	
853	298	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 32·5.
		Pl. XVII.	
		Obv. Date, ৭৩[▨][2].	
		Rev. (IX) °रद्रसनस[1].	
854	29[x][2]	Bh.	·55; Wt. 29·7.
855	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·2.
		Obv. Date similar.	
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.	
856	,,	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 31·9.
857	,,	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 30·9.
		Obv. Date similar.	
		Rev. Inscr. (IX) complete.	
858	,,	da Cunha (1903).	·6; Wt. 29·5.
		Obv. Date similar.	
		Rev. Inscr. (IX) incomplete.	
859	,,	da Cunha (1904).	·6; Wt. 31·4.
		Obv. Date, [ ]৩[ ].	
		Rev. Inscr. (I) in more distinct and carefully formed characters[3]:—रञ्ञ[- - ञ्ञपस - - - द्र]दामपुत्रसराज्ञ-महाक्षत्रपसरुद्रसेनस.	
860	[2]9[x]	da Cunha (1904).	·6; Wt. 35·5.

[1] See footnote on preceding page. [2] Unit figure between 4 and 9.
[3] *Cf.* the similar coins of Rudrasiṃha III, *inf.* nos. 925-6, Pl. xvii.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩[▨▨].
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.
861	2[*xx*]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 31.
862	,,	Bh. ·5; Wt. 29·4.
863	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 30·8.
864	,,	Bh. ·55; Wt. 32·5.
865	,,	da Cunha (1903). ·6; Wt. 32·7.
866	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot; *f.* Uparkot hoard. ·55; Wt 29.
867	,,	Prinsep. ·55; Wt. 38·3.
		Obv. Date similar.
		Rev. Inscr. (III) in more distinct and carefully formed letters[1]:— राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रदामपुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्र-[प]सस्वामरुद्र[से][2]नस.
868	,,	Bhagvānlāl. ·6; Wt. 31·1.
		Pl. XVII.
—	300	[Sir E. Clive Bayley. (JRAS, 1882, p. 374; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 398.)
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. Inscr. (x) in more distinct and carefully formed characters[1]:—राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रदामपुत्र[सरुद्र]म-हाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रसेनस.
869	—	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 33.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. (x) रुज्ञमहाक्षत्रस(*sic*)स्वामरुद्रदामपुत्र[स]रुज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस-स्वामरुद्रसनस[2].
870	—	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 29·5.

[1] See note 3 on p. 184.

[2] The *na* (ন) is distinct.

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No.	Date.		
		Obv. Date not legible.	
		Rev. Inscr. (III) incomplete.	
871	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; Wt. 30·8.
872	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 29·6.
873	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 28·1.
874	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 26·8.
875	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·6.
876	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 26·8.
877	—	Bh.	·6; Wt. 29·8.
878	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 29·8.
879	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 28.
880	—	da Cunha (1903).	·55; Wt. 30·6.
881	—	Cunningham.	·55; Wt. 32·2.
882	—	Gibbs (1854).	·55; Wt. 31·1.
883	—	I. O. C.	·55; Wt. 29.
884	—	Prinsep.	·55; Wt. 31·7.
		Obv. Date not legible.	
		Rev. Inscr. (IX) incomplete.	
885	—	Bhagvānlāl.	·55; (worn).
886	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 31·5.
887	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 30·3.
888	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 28.

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LEAD: Square.

Obv. Humped bull standing r.; square border of dots.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c.; beneath, date; square border of dots.

No.	Date.	
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩.
—	280	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, JRAS, 1850, p. 62, Pl. II, 27.)
		[*Rev.* Date, [৩]৩–.
—	[2]81	Do. (*ibid.* p. 62 [not illustrated in Plate].)
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩≡.
—	283	Do. (*ibid.* p. 62 [not illustrated in Plate].)
		Rev. Date, ৩৩৯.
889	284	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 31·6. Pl. XVII.
890	,,	Bh. ·5; Wt. 38·4. Pl. XVII.
891	,,	Watson Mus., Rajkot. ·55; Wt. 41·3.
		Rev. Date, [৩]৩৯.
892	[2]84	Bh. ·55; Wt. 52.
		Rev. Date, ৩৩[৯].
893	28[4]	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 45·6.
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩[৯].[1]
—	28[4][1]	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, *ibid.* Pl. II, 28.)
—	285	[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩৮. Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 403, Pl. 15.)

[1] Unit figure probably to be restored from the engraving as 4.

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No.	Date.		
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩[৬][1].	
—	28[6][1]	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, *ibid.* Pl. II, 29.)	
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩১.	
—	288	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, *ibid.* Pl. II, 31.)	
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৩[১].	
—	28[8]	Do. (Thomas, *ibid.* Pl. II, 30.)	
		Rev. Date, ৩৩[ ].	
894	28[*x*]	Bhagvānlāl.	·5; Wt. 41·3.
895	,,	Bh.	·5; Wt. 45.
896	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 30·5.
897	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 32·9.
898	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 38·5.
899	,,	Bh.	·55; Wt. 39·7.
		[*Rev.* Date, ৩৪৬ *reversed.*	
—	294	Colonel Sykes. (Thomas, JRAS, 1850, p. 62, Pl. II, 32.)	
		Rev. Date not legible.[2]	
900	—	Bh.	·6; Wt. 59·4.
901	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 46·2.
902	—	Bh.	·55; Wt. 46·2.
903	—	Bh.	·5; Wt. 36·5.

[1] Unit figure probably to be restored from the engraving as 6.

[2] In some of these cases it may be doubted if the coins ever bore a date.

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SVĀMI-SIṂHASENA, SISTER'S SON OF SVĀMI-RUDRASENA III.[1]

(Saka 304—30x = A.D. 382—384 ?)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

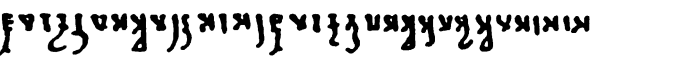
(Coins dated 304—30x^2.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. :—



(= *Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasenasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa svasriyasya Svāmi-Siṃhasenasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, ৩৯.[3]
		Rev. (IX) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस[स्वाम]रुद्रसनसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वस्रीयस्यस्वामसहसनस.
904	304	Cunningham: "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI, p. 8, Pl. I. 14; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 400.) **Pl. XVII.**
		Obv. Date not legible.[2]
		Rev. (IX) राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपस्वा[मरुद्र - - - राज्ञ - - क्षत्र -]सस्वसयस्यस्वामसहसनस.
905	—	Bhagvānlāl. (JRAS, 1890, p. 660, Pl. 25.) ·6; Wt. 30·8. **Pl. XVII.**

[1] For the reading of the name as *Rudrasena* and not °*siṃha*, *v.* Introduction and R. JRAS, 1899, p. 400.

[2] There are traces of, apparently, a unit figure, possibly 6, on no. 905.

[3] The word वर्षे seems to occur before the date on this coin, *v.* Introduction, and *cf.* the coins of Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III (*inf.* p. 192, note 1).

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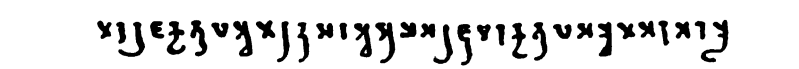
Var. *b*.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Mahārāja-kṣatrapa-svāmi-Rudrasena-svasriyasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Siṃhasenasya.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date not legible.[1]
		Rev. (1) महाराजखत्रपस्वामरद्र[- - स्वस्र - -]ुस्नहाखत्रपस्वामसहसनस्य.[2]
906	—	Cunningham: "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI, p. 8, Pl. 1, 15; *cf.* R. JRAS, 1899, p. 400.) ·55; Wt. 27.
		Pl. XVII.
		[*Obv.* (1) महाराजख[त्रप - - - - - - - - - - राज्ञो - -]खत्रपस्वामसहसनस्य.
—	—	Colonel Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 400, Pl. 14.) ·55; Wt. 26.

[1] There are indistinct traces of the hundreds' figure, and perhaps also of the unit figure.

[2] The distinction between the *akṣaras ha* and *na* is clearly seen on this specimen.

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SVĀMI-[RUDRA]SENA IV, SON OF SVĀMI-SIṂHASENA.

(Between Śaka 304 and 310 = A.D. 382 and 388.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

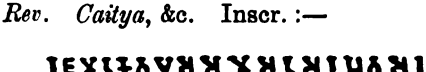
(No Coins in the British Museum.)

(No dated coins known.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; [behind head, date].

Rev. Caitya, &c. Inscr.:—



(= *Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Siṃhasenaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-[Rudra]senasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		[*Obv.* Date not visible.
		Rev. (IX) राञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामसहसनपुत्रसराञमहाक्षत्र[- - स्वा - रुद्र]सनस.
—	—	Col. J. Biddulph. (R. JRAS, 1899, p. 401, Pl. 13.) ·55 ; Wt. 29·5. Pl. XVII. J. B.

SVĀMI-SATYASIṂHA.[1]

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(No coins or inscriptions known.)

---

[1] This Mahākṣatrapa is at present known only from the coins of his son, the Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi-Rudrasiṃha III. His place in the dynasty is uncertain. He may perhaps have been a brother of the Mahākṣatrapa Svāmi-Siṃhasena; *v.* Introduction and Genealogical Table.

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SVĀMI-RUDRASIṂHA III, SON OF SVĀMI-SATYASIṂHA.

(Saka 310 or 31x = A.D. 388 or 388 + x.)

MAHĀKṢATRAPA.

(Coins dated 310 or 31x.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r., &c.; behind head, date.[1]

Rev. *Caitya*, &c. Inscr. (IX):—

(= *Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Satyasiṃhaputrasa Rājña Mahākṣatrapasa Svāmi-Rudrasiṃhasa.*)

No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date,[1] ৩৮[ ].[2]
		Rev. राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामसत्यहस (*sic*) पुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रसहस.
907	31[x]	Cunningham: "from Pushkar, near Ajmer." (CMI, p. 7, Pl. I. 13; *cf.* Bh. JRAS, 1890, p. 662, and R. JRAS, 1899, p. 401.) ·65; Wt. 27. **Pl. XVII.**
		Obv. Date similar.[1]
		Rev. राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वाम[सत्य - -]पुत्रसराज्ञ[महा]क्षत्रपस स्वामरुद्रसहस.
908	,,	C. ·55; Wt. 33·1. **Pl. XVII.**

[1] There are usually traces before the date of the word वर्षे; *v.* Introduction, and *cf.* the coins of Svāmi-Siṃhasena (*sup.* p. 189, note 3). These traces are to be seen most distinctly on nos. 907, 908, 909, and 926.

[2] It is impossible to say whether there was a unit figure in the date or not.

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No.	Date.	
		Obv. Date, [৩].
		Rev. राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामसत्यसहपुत्र[स]राज्ञ[- - क्ष - - स्व - रु-द्र]सहस्र.
909	[3*xx*]	da Cunha (1903). ·6; Wt. 31·3.
		Obv. Date not legible.
		Rev. [राज्ञ - - क्ष - - स्वा - - त्य - - पु]त्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वा-मरुद्र[सहस्र].
910	—	Bhagvānlāl. ·55; Wt. 30·6.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. राज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामसत्यसहपुत्रसराज्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रसहस्र.
911	—	A. Grant. ·6; Wt. 31·1.
		Pl. XVII.
		Obv. Similar.
		Rev. Inscr. incomplete.
912	—	Bh. ·6; Wt. 29·6.
913	—	,, ·55; Wt. 30·1.
914	—	,, ·6; Wt. 27·9.
915	—	Bird (1854). ·6; Wt. 28·9.
916	—	Bush (1865). ·6; Wt. 27·6.
917	—	Cunningham. ·6; Wt. 27·1.
918	—	da Cunha (1904). ·6; Wt. 32.
919	—	,, ·55; Wt. 32·5.
920	—	,, ·55; Wt. 32·8.
921	—	,, ·55; Wt. 33·2.
922	—	,, ·55; Wt. 32·3.

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No.	Date.		
923	—	A. Grant.	·55; Wt. 28·5.
924	—	Watson Mus., Rajkot.	6; Wt. 29·8.
		Obv. Similar.	
		Rev. Inscr. in more distinct and carefully formed characters :— राञ्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामसयसहपुत्रसराञ्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रसह[स].	
925	—	C.	·55; Wt. 31·8.
		Pl. XVII.	
		Obv. Similar.	
		Rev. Inscr. in similar characters :—[राञ्ञ - -]क्षत्रपसस्वामसयसहपुत्रसराञ्ञमहाक्षत्रपसस्वामरुद्रसह[स].	
926	—	C.	·6; Wt. 32·7.
		Pl. XVII.	
		Obv. Date not legible.	
		Rev. Inscr., in similar characters, incomplete.	
927	—	Bh. (JRAS, 1890, Pl. 27.)	·6; Wt. 29·1.
928	—	,,	·6; Wt. 30·7.
929	—	da Cunha (1904).	·6; Wt. 33.

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COINS OF THE

TRAIKŪṬAKA DYNASTY

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TRAIKŪṬAKA DYNASTY

INDRADATTA.[1]

(Between A.D. 388 and 456.)

MAHĀRĀJA.

(No coins or inscriptions known.)

[1] This Mahārāja is known only from the coins of his son Dahrasena.

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DAHRASENA, SON OF INDRADATTA.

(Traikūṭaka era 207 = A.D. 456.)

MAHĀRĀJA.

(No dated coins known. Inscr. dated Traikūṭaka era 207.)

SILVER.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Bust of king r.[1]

Rev. *Caitya*; star r. Inscr. in fairly well-formed characters[2]:—

[3]

(= *Mahārājendradattaputra Parama-Vaiṣṇava Śrī-Mahārāja Dahrasena.*)

No.	
	Rev. (III) महाराजेन्द्रदत्तपुत्रपरमवैष्णवश्रीमहाराजदह्र[सेन].
930	Bird (1854). ·55; Wt. 28·2.
	Pl. XVIII.

Var. *b*.

Rev. Star l. Inscr. varied, in fairly well-formed characters.

	Rev. (XII) [- - रा - न्द्र - त्तपुत्र - र -]वैष्णवमहाराज[श्रीदह्र - -].
931	Bhagvānlāl. ·5; Wt. 22·7.
	Pl. XVIII.

---

[1] No traces have been observed of a date behind the head, or of the inscr. in Greek characters which appears on the coins of the Western Kṣatrapas.

[2] For the reading of this inscr., *v.* Introduction. It is possible that the name appears also in the form 'Dahragaṇa.'

[3] The small crescent beneath this letter seems to be derived from the crescent which is usually to be found above the *caitya*.

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Var. *c*.

Rev. Star l.[1] Inscr. arranged as in Var. *a*, but in less carefully formed characters.

No.

[*Rev.* (I) महाराजन्ददसेनपुत्रपर[- - ण्ण - अ - - रा —]सेन[2]

— W. Theobald. A cast in B.M. ·55.

Pl. XVIII. W.T.

Rev. (I) महाराजन्ददसेनपुत्रपरम[वण्ण]वअमहाराजदइ[स]न.

932 Cunningham. (ASR. IX, p. 24, Pl. v. 8; *cf.* also Fleet, IA. XIV (1885) p. 67, and Smith, JRAS, 1889, p. 132.) ·5; Wt. 28·3.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. (XII) महार[ज्ञन्ददसेनपुत्रप]रमवण्णवअमहाराजदइ[स]न.

933 da Cunha (1904). ·5; Wt. 35·4.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. (XII) महाराज[न्द]दसेनपुत्रपरमवण्णवअमहाराजदइ[स]न.

934 Do. ·5; Wt. 34·4.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. (XI) महाराजन्ददसेनपुत्रपरमवण्णवअमहाराजदइ[स]न.

935 Do. ·5; Wt. 34·4.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. (XII) [- हा]राजन्ददसेनपुत्रपरमवण्णवअमहाराजदइ[सन].

936 Do. ·5; Wt. 34·6.

Pl. XVIII.

---

[1] The star is sometimes represented by a few dots scattered among the letters of the inscr.

[2] The last *akṣara* but one seems undoubtedly to be सु; and the reading of the last portion of the name as °*sena* depends chiefly on the evidence of this coin.

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No.		
	Rev. Inscr. similar (incomplete).	
937	Bh.	·55; Wt. 33·5.
938	,,	·5; Wt. 34·1.
939	Bird (1854).	·6; Wt. 32·1.
940	da Cunha (1904).	·5; Wt. 32·3.
941	,,	·5; Wt. 33·8.
942	,,	·55; Wt. 28·6.
943	,,	·55; Wt. 36·2.
944	,,	·5; Wt. 33·7.
945	,,	·5; Wt. 31·1.
946	,,	·5; Wt. 34·4.
947	,,	·5; Wt. 30·5.
948	,,	·5; Wt. 33·6.
949	,,	·55; Wt. 34·4.
	Pl. XVIII.	
950	,,	·5; Wt. 33·9.
951	,,	·5; Wt. 34.
952	,,	·55; Wt. 33·9.
953	,,	·55; Wt. 33·4.
954	,,	·55; Wt. 36·7.
955	,,	·55; Wt. 35.
956	,,	·5; Wt. 31·5.
957	,,	·55; Wt. 34.
958	,,	·5; Wt. 35·3.
959	,,	·55; Wt. 34.
	Pl. XVIII.	

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No.		
960	da Cunha (1904).	·55; Wt. 33·8.
961	„	·55; Wt. 32·1.
962	„	·5; Wt. 31·5.
963	„	·55; Wt. 35·2.
964	„	·45; Wt. 32·5.
965	„	·45; Wt. 31·5
966	„	·55; Wt. 33·5.
967	„	·55; Wt. 34·1.
968	„	·5; Wt. 34·2.
969	„	·5; Wt. 31·2.
970	„	·5; Wt. 30 5.
971	„	·55; Wt. 33·6.
972	„	·5; Wt. 34·2.
973	„	·5; Wt. 35·1.
974	D. Walker.	·55; Wt. 31.

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VYĀGHRASENA, SON OF DAHRASENA.

(After A.D. 456.)

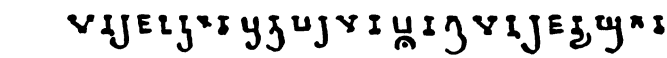
MAHĀRĀJA.

(No dated coins or inscriptions known.)

SILVER.

Obv. Bust of king r.

Rev. *Caitya*; star r.[1] Inscr. (XII) :—



(= *Mahārāja Dahra*[*sena*[2]]*putra Parama-Vaiṣṇava Śrī-Mahārāja Vyāghra*[*sena*[2]].)

No.

975 *Rev.* महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपर[- - घ्राघ]ममहाराजव्याघ्र[स]न.
da Cunha (1904). ·5; Wt. 32.
Pl. XVIII.

976 *Rev.* महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपरमवर्ष्ण[- घ्र - - रा - - - - न].
Do. ·5; Wt. 32·8.
Pl. XVIII.

977 *Rev.* महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपरमवर्ष्णवघ्रम[हारा - व्याघ्र - न].
Do. ·5; Wt. 38.
Pl. XVIII.

978 *Rev.* महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपरमवर्ष्णवघ्रमहाराजव्याघ्र[स]न.
Do. ·5; Wt. 35·4.
Pl. XVIII.

[1] The star is not to be seen on most of the coins, but traces of it appear occasionally, as *e.g.* on nos. 975 and 982.

[2] It is possible that these names should be read as 'Dahragaṇa' and 'Vyāghragaṇa,' *v.* Introduction.

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No.

Rev. महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपरम[वष्ण - भ्र - हा]राजव्याघ्र[स]न.

979 da Cunha (1904). ·5; Wt. 31·4.

Rev. [- - - - - - - - - - -]रमवष्णावभ्रमहाराजव्याघ्र[स]न.

980 Do. ·5; Wt. 30.

Rev. महाराज[दह्र - न]पुत्रपरमवष्णावभ्रमहाराजव्याघ्र[स]न.

981 Do. ·5; Wt. 30.

Rev. महाराजदह्र[स]नपुत्रपरमवष्णाव[भ्र]महाराज[व्याघ्र –].

982 Do. ·5; Wt. 33·4.

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COINS OF
THE "BODHI" DYNASTY

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"BODHI" DYNASTY

VĪRA-BODHI, OR VĪRA-BODHIDATTA.

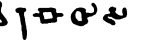
LEAD.

(Date and locality uncertain.)[1]

Var. *a.*

Obv. l., Tree within railing; r., man standing.

Rev. *Caitya* surmounted by crescent; on either side waved line represented vertically. Inscr. (I):—



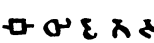
(= *Vīrabodhisa.*)

No.			
	Rev. वीरबु[धि]स.		
983	Bhagvānlāl.	Pl. XVIII.	·5; Wt. 38·4.

Var. *b.*

Obv. Uncertain.[2]

Rev. Type as on Var. *a.* Inscr. (XII):—



(= *Vīrabodhidatasa.*)

No.			
	Rev. वीरबोधिदतस.		
984	Bhagvānlāl.	Pl. XVIII.	·45; Wt. 17·2.

[1] See Introduction.

[2] Perhaps as on Var. *a.*

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Var. *c*.

Obv. Tree within railing.

Rev. *Caitya* surmounted by crescent. Inscr. (XII) as on Var. *a*.

No.

Rev. ब्र[र]बोधस.

985 Bhagvānlāl. ·4; Wt. 10.

Pl. XVIII.

Var. *d*.

Obv. Tree within railing.

Rev. As on Var. *a*. Inscr. (XII) uncertain.[1]

No.

Rev. [— —](v)[▨]स[——].

986 Bhagvānlāl. ·4; Wt. 7·4.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. ब्र[र———]स.

987 Bh. ·35; Wt. 6.

Pl. XVIII.

[1] The attribution of this variety to Vira-Bodhi must remain uncertain until the inscr. can be read.

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ŚIVA-BODHI.

LEAD.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. *Caitya.* Inscr. (XII or I) :—

(= *Sivabodhisa.*)

No.			
	Rev. 𑀲𑀺𑀯𑀪𑁄𑀥𑀺𑀲[1].		
988	Bhagvānlāl.	Pl. XVIII.	·3; Wt 4·5.
	Rev. 𑀲𑀺𑀯𑀩𑁄𑀥𑀺𑀲.		
989	Bh.	Pl. XVIII.	·3; Wt. 7·7.
	Rev. 𑀲𑀺𑀯[𑀩𑁄]𑀥𑀺[-].		
990	Bh.	Pl. XVIII.	·35; Wt. 12·7.
	Rev. 𑀲𑀺𑀯𑀩𑁄𑀥𑀺𑀲.		
991	Bh.	Pl. XVIII.	·3; Wt. 6·7.
	Rev. [- - 𑀩𑁄]𑀥𑀺[-].[2]		
992	Bh.	Pl. XVIII.	·3; Wt. 6·2.

[1] This *akṣara* sometimes looks like *-bu.*

[2] This coin may possibly belong to Candra-bodhi (*v. inf.* p. 210).

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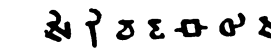
CANDRA-BODHI.

LEAD.

Var. *a*.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. *Caitya.* Inscr. (XII) :—



(= *Siri-Caṃdabodhisa.*)

No.

Rev. [सिरिच]दबोधि[स].

993 Bhagvānlāl. ·3; Wt. 10·6

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. सिरिच[द]बो[- स].

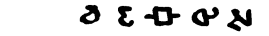
994 Bh. ·3; Wt. 7·8.

Pl. XVIII.

Var. *b*.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. *Caitya.* Inscr.[1] :—



(= *Caṃdabodhisa.*)

No.

Rev. च[-]बोधिस.

995 Bhagvānlāl. ·3; Wt. 11.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. चदबो[धि]स.

996 Bh. ·3; Wt. 7.

Pl. XVIII.

Rev. [-]दबोधि[-].

997 Bh. ·3; Wt. 10.

Pl. XVIII.

[1] Since the *caitya* is so inadequately represented, it is impossible to say at what point in the circle the inscr. begins.

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ŚRĪ-BODHI.[1]

LEAD.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. *Caitya.* Inscr.[2]:—

(= *Śiri-Bodhisa.*)

No.		
	Rev. सुरबो[धि -].	
998	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XVIII.**	·25; (broken).

UNINSCRIBED.[3]

LEAD.

Obv. Plain.

Rev. *Caitya*; beneath, waved line.

No.		
999	Bhagvānlāl. **Pl. XVIII.**	·4; Wt. 11·6.
1000	Bh. **Pl. XVIII.**	·4; Wt. 12·6.

[1] Probably to be identified with either Śiva-bodhi or Candra-bodhi.

[2] It is impossible to say at what point this inscr. begins.

[3] The attribution of these coins is quite uncertain.

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ERRATA.

p. x, l. 8. For another dated inscr. of the Traikūṭakas, *v.* p. clviii, note 1.

p. xv, note 1. The term 'Andhrabhṛtya' is properly applied only to the Cuṭu family of Śātakarṇis, *v.* p. lxix, and p. lxxxiii, note 2.

p. xxii, note 1. *V. errata* in pp. 59, 60 *infra.*

p. xxxi, l. 23. In this reference 'Eastern' is no doubt a mistake for 'Western'; *v.* p. cxix, note 1.

p. lxiii. *V. erratum* in p. x, l. 8 *supra.*

p. cii, line 14. For 'He' read 'His father, Liaka Kusūlaka.'

pp. 59, 60. For 'Dhuṭukaḷānanda' *read* 'Cuṭukaḍānanda,' and for 'Muḷānanda' *read* 'Muḍānanda'; *v.* pp. liii and lxxxiii.

p. 95. The date assigned to Satyadāman should be corrected in accordance with § 101, p. cxxviii.

p. 202. *V. erratum* in p. x, l. 8 *supra.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

As. Res. = *Asiatic Researches.*
ASSI = *Archaeological Survey of Southern India.*
ASWI = *Archaeological Survey of Western India.*
BG = *Bombay Gazetteer.*
Bh. = Bhagvānlāl Indrājī, Pandit.
Bhand. = Bhandarkar, R. G.; EHD = *Early History of the Dekkan.*
Bibl. Ind. = *Bibliotheca Indica.*
B.M. Cat. = *British Museum Catalogue.*
Büh. = Bühler, G.; *Ind. Pal.* = *Indische Palaeographie.*
C = Cunningham, General Sir A.; CAI = *Coins of Ancient India*; CMI = *Coins of Mediaeval India.*
CII = *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum.*
E = Elliot, Sir Walter; CSI = *Coins of Southern India.*
EC = *Epigraphia Carnatica.*
EI = *Epigraphia Indica.*
El. = Electrotype.
f. = from.
G.P. = in the collection of the late General Godfrey G. Pearse.
IA = *Indian Antiquary.*
JASB = *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
J.B. = in the collection of Colonel J. Biddulph.
JBBRAS = *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.*
JMLS = *Journal of the Madras Literary Society.*
NChr. = *Numismatic Chronicle.*
O.C. = in the collection of Dr. Oliver Codrington.
PE = *Prinsep's Essays* (ed. Thomas).
Proc. ASB = *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
R = Rapson, E. J.; IC = *Indian Coins.*
S = Smith, V. A.; EHI = *Early History of India* (1st edition).
SBE = *Sacred Books of the East.*
Trans. Inter. Or. Cong. = *Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists.*
V.P. = *Viṣṇu-Purāṇa* (trans. Wilson; ed. Fitzedward Hall).
W.T. = in the collection of the late Mr. W. Theobald.
ZDMG = *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.*

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TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8 877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

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TABLE

OF

The Relative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

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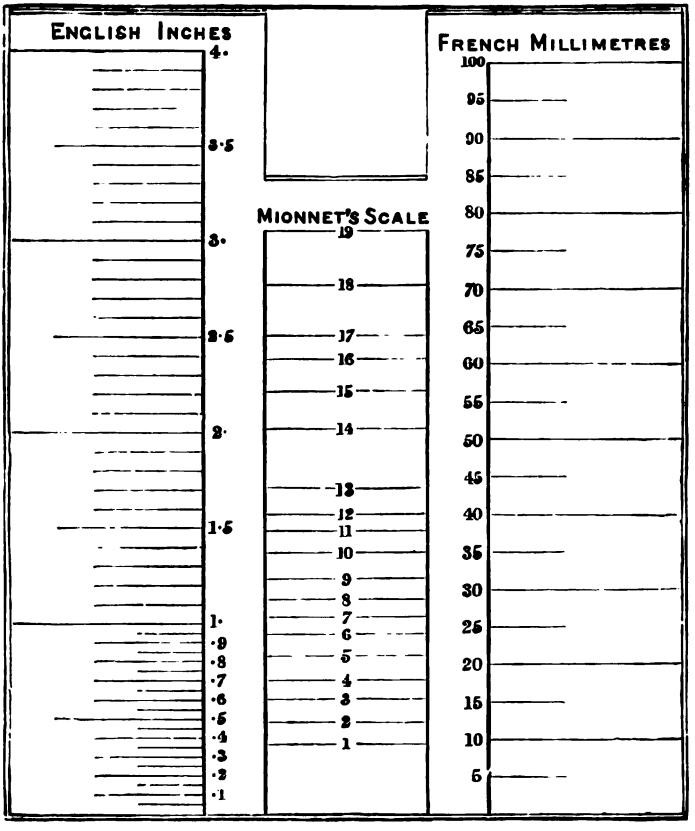
TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



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[——]vīra . . . . . ,,
Śātakarṇi (precise identification uncertain) 3
Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura 5
Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura 7
Name uncertain (perhaps Sakasada or Sakasena) . . . 10
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I. Kings and Rulers.

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INDEX I.

KINGS AND RULERS.

In the Indexes the Arabic numerals refer to the page in the Catalogue, and the Roman numerals to the page in the Introduction.

An. = Andhra; Feu. An. = Feudatory of the Andhras; Kṣaha. = Kṣaharāta; W. Kṣ. = Western Kṣatrapa; Tr. = Traikūṭaka; B. = 'Bodhi' Dynasty.

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Sakasada or Sakasena, perhaps = Māṭharīputra (Māḍhariputa) : Sivalakura of the coins from the Kolhapur Dist. (lxxxvii, 7) and Māḍhariputa Svāmi-Sakasena of the Kanheri inscrr. (An.) — coins from Andhradeśa, Fabric B, lxxv, 10.
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U.

Uncertain—coins with fragmentary legends. Andhra Dynasty :—Aja[—] or Aji[—], xciv, 2 ; [Cada], Siri-, perhaps = Candra-Śrī- II, lxxvi, 49 ; [—gha]sada, lxxvii, 28 ; Ha[ritī—], perhaps = Hāritīputra Viṣṇukaḍacuṭukulānanda, lxxxi, 25 ; Sakasada or Sakasena (*v.* Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura), lxxv, 10 ; Śrī [——]svāmi, perhaps = Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi, lxxv, 24 ; [—]vīra, lxxvi, 2.

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Vāsiṣṭhīputra Śrī-Puḷumāvi (Vāsiṭhiputa Siri-Puḷumāvi (An.)—coins from Andhra-deśa, Fabric A, lxxii, 20 ; *id.* Fabric B (uncertain with title Śrī[—]-svāmi), lxxv, 24 ; Chanda Dist., lxxx, 21 ; Coromandel Coast, lxxxi, 22.

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Vijayasena (W. Kṣ.), cxxxvii, 129.

Viḷivāyakura, *v.* Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura and Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura.

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Viśvasena (W. Kṣ.), cxl, 162.

Viśvasiṃha (W. Kṣ.), cxxxix, 147.

Vyāghrasena (or -gaṇa) (Tr.), clxiii, 202.

Y.

Yajña, Śrī- (Yaña, Siri-), *v.* Gautamīputra Śrī-Yajña Śātakarṇi.

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H.

Horse standing l.—An. :—Uncertain (Andhra-deśa, B), Ɐ, 26, 27; [—gha]sada (Andhra-deśa), Ɐ, 28; Candra-Śāti (Andhra-deśa, B), Ɐ, 32; Śrī-Yajña (*id.*), Ɐ, 39.

Horse standing r.—An. :—Uncertain, Hā[ritīputra] (Anantapur and Cuddapah), Ɐ, 25;

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Uncertain (Andhra-deśa, B), Ƀ, 28; Śrī-Yajña (*id.*), Ƀ, 38. W. Kṣ.:—Caṣṭana(?), Æ, 75.

I.

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Lion standing l.—An.:—Uncertain, [—]vīra (Andhra-deśa), Ƀ, 2.
Lion standing r.—An.:—Uncertain, Sakasada or Sakasena, Ƀ, 10, 11; Śrī[—]svāmi (Andhra-deśa, Ƀ), Ƀ, 24; Uncertain (*id.*), Ƀ, 26; Uncertain (Andhra-deśa), Ƀ, 53.

M.

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N.

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S.

Saṅghadāman (W. Kṣ.), bust r.—Æ, 107.
Satyadāman (W. Kṣ.), bust r.—Æ, 95.

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l. Tree within railing; r. Man standing.—Tr. :—Vīrabodhi, Ɐ, 207.

l. Tree within railing; r. Ujjain symbol. — An. :— Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Æ, 4.

U.

Ujjain symbol, clxvi, *v.* also Symbols, Index III.—An. :—Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi (Nasik), Æ, 68; Puḷumāvi (Andhra-deśa, A), Ɐ, 20, (Chanda), Ɐ, 21, (Coromandel Coast), Ɐ, 22; Uncertain (Andhra-deśa, B), Ɐ, 27, 28; Śiva-Śrī (Andhra-deśa, A), Ɐ, 29; Candra-Śāti (*id.*), Ɐ, 30, (*id.* B), Ɐ, 32; Śrī-Yajña (*id.* A), Ɐ, 34, (*id.* B), Ɐ, 38, 39, 41, (Chanda), Pt., 42, 43, 44—the two last with abbreviated titles; Śrī-Rudra (Chanda ?), Pt., 46, (Andhra-deśa, A), Ɐ, 47 (?), (*id.* B), Ɐ, 46; Śrī-Kṛṣṇa II (Chanda), Pt., 48; Uncertain, uninscribed (*id.*), Pt., 48; Uncertain, Śrī-Candra II (?) (Andhra-deśa), Ɐ, 49; Uncertain (*id.*), Ɐ, 51, 52, (West. Ind.), Ɐ, 54, 55.
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INDEX III.

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Feu. An. :—Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (Chitaldrug), Pb, 57.

W. Kṣ. :—the crescent regularly appears above the *caitya* on the Æ, Æ, and Pt. coins, *e.g.* Caṣṭana, Æ, 72 ; Caṣṭana(?), Æ, 75 ; Jayadāman, Æ, 76 ; Jīvadāman, Pt., 85, *et passim*. For its representation on the latest coins, *v.* clxxiii (6).

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21 ; Śrī-Yajña (Andhra-deśa, A), Ɐ, 34, (Chanda), Pt., 42-44.

l. Crescent ; r. star, *v.* also Types, Index II.—W. Kṣ. :—the usual arrangement of these adjuncts to the *caitya* of the *rev.* type, *e.g.* Caṣṭana, Ⱥ, 72 *et passim.* For the exceptions, *v. inf.* 'r. Star ; l. Crescent.' For the history of these adjuncts, *v.* cxiii ; and for variations in their representation, *v.* clxxii.

D.

Discus (described as 'dot or small circle' or as 'pellet').—An. :—Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura (Kolhapur), Pt., 6 ; Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura (*id.*), Pt., 9. Kṣaha. :—Bhūmaka, Æ, 63 ; Nahapāna, Ⱥ, 65.

Dot or small circle.—*v.* Discus.

L.

Lotus-flower.— An. :— Śrī-Yajña (Andhra-deśa), Ɐ, 34.

N.

Nandipada, clxxv (3).—An. :—Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3, Æ, 4 ; Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura (Kolhapur), Pt., 6 ; Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura (*id.*), Pt., 9 ; Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura (*id.*), Pt., 15 ; Uncertain (West. Ind.), Ɐ, 55. Feu. An. :—Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (Chitaldrug), Ɐ, 57 (?), 58 ; Cuṭukaḍānanda (*v.* Errata, 212 : Karwar), Ɐ, 59.

Nandipada surmounting Ujjain symbol. — An. :— Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3 (or crescent as described ?, *cf.* p. 4), Æ, Pt., 4 ; Uninscribed, Ɐ, 54, 55.

P.

Pellet, *v.* Discus.

Pellet within circle (perhaps intended to represent a *Dharmacakra ; cf.* also 'Spherical object' *inf.*).—An. :—Uncertain (Andhra-deśa, B), Ɐ, 26, 27, 28.

R.

Rayed sun (in origin probably the same as the 'star' symbol in 'crescent and star,' etc., *v.* clxxiii). — An. :— Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3 ; Śrī-Yajña (Sopara : Surāṣṭra Fabric), Ⱥ, 45.

River with fish (*cf.* also 'Square line-border including fishes and *svastika*-symbols' and 'Waved line') clxxvi.—An. :—Śrī-Śāta (West. Ind. : Malwa Fabric), Ɐ, Pt., 1.

S.

Spherical object (perhaps intended to represent a *Dharmacakra* ;

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cf. also 'Pellet within circle' *sup.*).—An. :—Uncertain, Hā-[ritīputra] (Anantapur and Cuddapah), Ɐ, 25.

Square line-border including fishes and *svastika*-symbols (*cf.* also 'River with fish' and 'Waved line'), clxxvi.—An. :—Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3; Æ, 4.

Star (without crescent).—Tr. :—the crescent associated with the star in the *rev.* type of the W. Kṣ. is lost. The star appears r. of *caitya*—Dahrasena, Æ, 198; Vyāghrasena, Æ, 202; and l. of *caitya*—Dahrasena, Æ, 199.

l. Star; r. Crescent.—W. Kṣ. :—(1) the exceptional arrangement on the *rev.*, *e.g.* Rudrasiṃha I, Æ, 90; Dāmasena, Æ, 108; Dāmajadaśrī II, Æ, 116. For the regular arrangement, *v.* 'l. Crescent; r. Star.' (2) on the *obv.* of certain Pt. coins above the type 'Elephant standing r.', *e.g.* dated in reign of Rudrasena I, Pt., 105; dated in reign of Dāmasena, Pt., 113; without name or date, Pt., 122.

Svastika, clxxv.—An. :—Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3, 4; Vāsiṣṭhīputra : Viḷivāyakura (Kolhapur), Ɐ, 5; Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura (*id.*), Pt., 16; Śrī-Yajña (Andhra-deśa), Ɐ, 37; Uncertain (West. Ind.), Ɐ, 54, 55. Feu. An. :—Cuṭukaḍānanda (Karwar), Ɐ, 59.

Svastika surmounting *caitya*.—An. :—Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura (Kolhapur), Ɐ, 13.

T.

Tree within railing, *v.* also Types, Index II.—An. :—Śrī-Śāta (West. Ind. : Malwa Fabric), Pt., 1; Uncertain, Sakasada or Sakasena (Andhra-deśa), Ɐ, 10; Uncertain (*id.*), Ɐ, 53.

Trident and battle-axe combined.—W. Kṣ. :—Jayadāman, Æ, 76.

U.

Ujjain symbol, *v.* also Types, Index II.—An. :—Śrī-Śāta (West. Ind. : Malwa Fabric), Pt., 1; Uncertain, Aja[—] or Aji[—] (*id.*), Ɐ, 2; Gautamīputra (?) (West. Ind.), Pt., 17.

W.

Waved line (*cf.* also 'River with fish' and 'square line-border including fishes and *svastika*-symbols'), clxxvi.—the usual adjunct to the *caitya* when it appears as a type; *e.g.* An. :—20 *et passim*. It appears beneath the figure of a man, 2; Feu. An. :—57 *et passim* (*v.* Pl. VIII); W. Kṣ. :—72 *et passim* (exceptions being Caṣṭana (?), Æ, 75, and Jayadāman, Æ, 76).

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In the coinage of the 'Bodhi' Dynasty it is represented vertically on either side of the *caitya* on var. *a* and *b* of Vīra-bodhi, P, 207, but does not appear on the other inscribed coins. On the uncertain uninscribed coins it appears in its usual position beneath the *caitya*, P, 211.

ꝺ (Taurine symbol), clxxv (2), *v.* Types, Index II, '*Svastika* with ꝺ (Taurine symbol) attached to each arm.'

, clxxv (4).—An. :—Śātakarṇi (West. Ind.), Pt., 3; Vāsiṣṭhī-putra : Viḷivāyakura (Kolhapur), Pt., 6; Māṭharīputra : Sivalakura (*id.*), Pt., 9; Gautamīputra : Viḷivāyakura (*id.*), Pt., 15. Feu. An. :—Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (Chitaldrug), P, 57.

, clxxv (5).—Feu. An. :—Kaḷalāya-Mahāraṭhi (Chitaldrug), P, 58; Cuṭukaḍānanda (Karwar), P, 59; Muḍānanda (*id.*), P, 60.

, clxxvi (6), *v.* also Altar.—An. : —Uncertain (Andhra-deśa), P, 28.

, clxxvi (7).—An. :—Uncertain, Hā[ritīputra] (Anantapur and Cuddapah), P, 25; Uncertain (Andhra-deśa), P, 26. Feu. An. :—Muḍānanda (Karwar), P, 60.

, clxxvi (8).—Feu. An. :—Cuṭukaḍānanda (Karwar); Muḍānanda (*id.*), P, 60.

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INDEX IV.

DATES ON COINS OF THE WESTERN KṢATRAPAS.

Śaka era.[1]	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
1[00]	Æ	Jīvadāman, son of Dāmajadaśrī (Dāmajada) I.	Mkṣ. 1st time.	83	p. cxxiv.
1[*xx*]		Satyadāman, son of Dāmajadaśrī I.	Kṣ.	95	p. cxxviii, *v.* Errata, p. 212.
102	Æ	Rudrasiṃha I, son of Rudradāman I.	K 1st time.	86	
103	Æ		Mkṣ. 1st time.	87	
106	Æ		,,	88	
10*x*	Æ		,,	,,	yr. 107?
109	Æ		,,	,,	
110	Æ		,,	89	
,,	Æ		Kṣ. 2nd time.	90	
112	Æ		,,	91	
113	Æ		Mkṣ. 2nd time.	92	
114	Æ		,,	,,	
115	Æ		,,	,,	
116	Æ		,,	93	

[1] The equivalent date in the Christian era may be approximately obtained by adding 78 to the Śaka year. Dates found on coins not in the British Museum are enclosed in round brackets. Square brackets denote that the reading of a numeral is probable, but not certain.

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
118	Æ	Rudrasiṃha I, son of Rudradāman I (*continued*).	Mkṣ. 2nd time.	93	
11*x*	Pt.		,,	,,	yr. 11(4–9).
11*x*	Æ	Jīvadāman.	Mkṣ. 2nd time.	84	yr. 11(8–9).
119	Æ		,,	,,	
,,	Pt.		,,	85	
120	Æ		,,	84	
121	Æ	Rudrasena I, son of Rudrasiṃha I.	Kṣ.	96	
(122)	Æ		?	97	Sir E. Clive Bayley
12[2]	Æ		?	,,	or yr. 123?
125	Æ		Mkṣ.	,,	
126	Æ		,,	98	
128	Æ		,,	,,	
130	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
131	Æ		,,	,,	
,,	Pt.		,,	105	without name.
132	Æ		,,	99	
133	Æ		,,	,,	
,,	Pt.		,,	105	without name.
134	Æ		,,	99	
135	Æ		,,	100	
136	Æ		,,	101	
137	Æ		,,	102	
138	Æ		,,	,,	

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
139	Æ	Rudrasena I, son of Rudrasiṃha I (*continued*).	Mkṣ.	103	
140	Æ		,,	,,	
141	Æ		,,	104	
142	Æ		,,	,,	
1[44]	Æ		,,	,,	
144	Æ	Pṛthivīsena, son of Rudrasena I.	Kṣ.	106	
14[4]	Æ	Saṅghadāman, son of Rudrasiṃha I.	Mkṣ.	107	
(145)	Æ		,,	,,	Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar.
145	Æ	Dāmasena, son of Rudrasiṃha I.	Mkṣ.	108	
14[6]	Æ		,,	,,	
147	Pt.		,,	113	without name.
15[*x*]	Æ		,,	109	yr. 150?
151	Æ		,,	,,	
152	Æ		,,	,,	
153	Æ		,,	110	
,,	Pt.		,,	114	without name.
(154)	Æ		,,	110	Watson Museum.
15[4]	Pt.		,,	114	without name.
154	Æ	Dāmajadaśrī II, son of Rudrasena I.	Kṣ.	115	
155	Æ	Dāmasena.	Mkṣ.	111	
(155)	Æ	Dāmajadaśrī II.	Kṣ.	116	Sir E. Clive Bayley.
156	Æ	Dāmasena.	Mkṣ.	111	
,,	Æ	Vīradāman, son of Dāmasena.	Kṣ.	117	

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
157	Æ	Dāmasena.	Mkṣ.	111	
(158)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
1[5]8	Pt.		,,	114	without name.
		[Īśvaradatta, probably an Ābhīra interloper, strikes coins as Mahākṣatrapa dated in regnal years 1 and 2 between Śaka 158 and 161.]	Mkṣ.	124	p. cxxxvi.
15x	Æ	Vīradāman.	Kṣ.	117	yr. 15(6–9).
160	Æ		,,	120	
,,	Æ	Yaśodāman I, son of Dāmasena.	Kṣ.	126	
,,	Æ	Vijayasena, son of Dāmasena.	Kṣ.	129	
161	Æ	Yaśodāman I.	Mkṣ.	127	
16x	Æ	Vijayasena.	Kṣ.	130	yr. 161 or 162?
162	Æ		Mkṣ.	,,	
163	Æ		,,	131	
164	Æ		,,	132	
165	Æ		,,	133	
166	Æ		,,	,,	
167	Æ		,,	,,	
168	Æ		,,	134	
169	Æ		,,	,,	or yr. 168?
170	Æ		,,	135	
171	Æ		,,	,,	
172	Æ		,,	136	

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
17[2]	Æ	Dāmajadaśrī III, son of Dāmasena.	Mkṣ.	137	or yr. 173?
174	Æ		,,	,,	
175	Æ		,,	138	
176	Æ		,,	139	
17*x*	Æ		,,	,,	yr. 177? *v.* p. cxxxviii.
17*x*	Æ	Rudrasena II, son of Vīradāman.	Mkṣ.	141	yr. 17(6–9).
180	Æ		,,	142	
18[1]	Æ		,,	,,	
183	Æ		,,	,,	
184	Æ		,,	,,	
18[6]	Æ		,,	143	
18[7]	Æ		,,	,,	
188	Æ		,,	,,	
189	Æ		,,	144	
19*x*	Æ		,,	,,	probably yr. 191.
19*x*	Æ		,,	,,	prob. yr. 19(2–3).
19[4]	Æ		,,	145	or yr. 196?
(194)	Æ		,,	,,	Colonel Biddulph.
196	Æ		,,	,,	
199	Æ	Viśvasiṃha, son of Rudrasena II.	Kṣ.	147	
200	Æ		,,	148	
2[*xx*]	Æ		,,	149	probably yr. 201.
——	Æ		Mkṣ.	152	

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
2[*xx*]	Æ	Bhartṛdāman, son of Rudrasena II.	Kṣ.	153	prob. yr. 20(1–3).
(201)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
20[*x*]	Æ		,,	154	prob. yr. 20(2–3).
203	Æ		,,	,,	
(204)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
2[*xx*]	Æ		Mkṣ.	155	yr. presumably = 204 + *x*.
211	Æ		,,	156	
212	Æ		,,	157	
213	Æ		,,	,,	
214	Æ		,,	158	
(215 ?)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
216	Æ	Viśvasena, son of Bhartṛdāman.	Kṣ.	162	
(217)	Æ	Bhartṛdāman.	Mkṣ.	158	Watson Museum.
21[*x*]	Æ		,,	159	yr. 21(4–9).
(217)	Æ	Viśvasena.	Kṣ.	162	Watson Museum.
(218)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
(219)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
22[*x*]	Æ		,,	164	yr. 220 or 220 + *x*.
221	Æ		,,	165	
222	Æ		,,	,,	
223	Æ		,,	,,	
(224)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
225	Æ		,,	,,	

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
(226)	Æ	Viśvasena (*continued*).	Kṣ.	166	Watson Museum.
(227)	Æ	Rudrasiṃha II, son of Svāmi-Jīvadāman.	Kṣ.	170	,,
(229)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
230	Æ		,,	171	
231	Æ		,,	,,	
23[*x*]	Æ		,,	,,	yr. 23(2–3)?
23[*x*]	Æ		,,	172	yr. 23(5–9).
(239)	Æ	Yaśodāman II, son of Rudrasiṃha II.	Kṣ.	175	Watson Museum.
240	Æ		,,	,,	
24[*x*]	Æ		,,	176	yr. 240 or 240 + *x*.
(242)	Æ		,,	177	Colonel Biddulph.
243	Æ		,,	,,	
(244)	Æ		,,	,,	Colonel Biddulph.
(24[6])	Æ		,,	,,	,,
249	Æ		,,	,,	
(252)	Æ		,,	,,	Watson Museum.
(253)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
(254)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
270	Æ	Rudrasena III, son of Rudradāman II.	Mkṣ.	179	
(271)	Æ		,,	179	Watson Museum.
(272)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
(273)	Æ		,,	,,	,,
(280)	Ꝑ		,,	187	without name : Col. Sykes.

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Śaka era.	Metal.	Name of Prince.	Mkṣ. or Kṣ.	Page.	Remarks.
([2]81)	Ɐ	Rudrasena III, son of Rudradāman II (*continued*).	Mks.	187	without name : Col. Sykes.
(283)	Ɐ		,,	,,	,,
284	Ɐ		,,	,,	without name.
(285)	Ɐ		,,	,,	without name : Col. Biddulph.
286	Æ		,,	180	
(28[6])	Ɐ		,,	188	without name : Col. Sykes.
(288)	Ɐ		,,	,,	,,
28[*x*]	Æ		,,	181	yr. 28(4–9).
2[8]9	Æ		,,	,,	or yr. 299 ?
29[*x*]	Æ		,,	182	yr. 29(0–3).
292	Æ		,,	,,	
293	Æ		,,	183	
294	Æ		,,	,,	
(294)	Ɐ		,,	188	without name : Col. Sykes.
298	Æ		,,	184	
29[*x*]	Æ		,,	,,	yr. 29(4–9).
300	Æ		,,	185	Sir E. Clive Bayley.
304	Æ	Siṃhasena, sister's son of Rudrasena III.	Mkṣ.	189	
[30*x*]	Æ		,,	,,	yr. 306 ?
——	Æ	[Rudra]sena IV, son of Siṃhasena.	,,	191	
31[*x*]	Æ	Rudrasiṃha III, son of Satyasiṃha.	Mkṣ.	192	yr. 310 or 310+*x*.

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INDEX V.

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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Āmrakā, lxiii.

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When used without a metronymic or distinctive personal name, 'Śātakarṇi' may denote in inscrr. and coin-legends:— (1) Śrī-Śāta (coins) or Śrī-Śātakarṇi (inscr.), son of Simuka Śātavāhana, a contemporary of Khāravela, king of Kalinga, xvii, xviii, xlvi; (2) either Gautamīputra Śrī-Śātakarṇi or some earlier king on coins of Western India, Group A, xcvi; (3) Puḷumāvi, in Girnar inscr. of Rudradāman I, cxix.

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Yuan Chwang, *v.* Hiouen Thsang.

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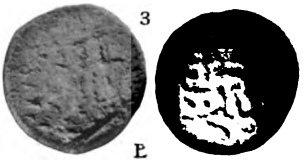
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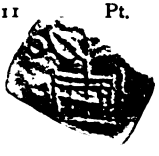

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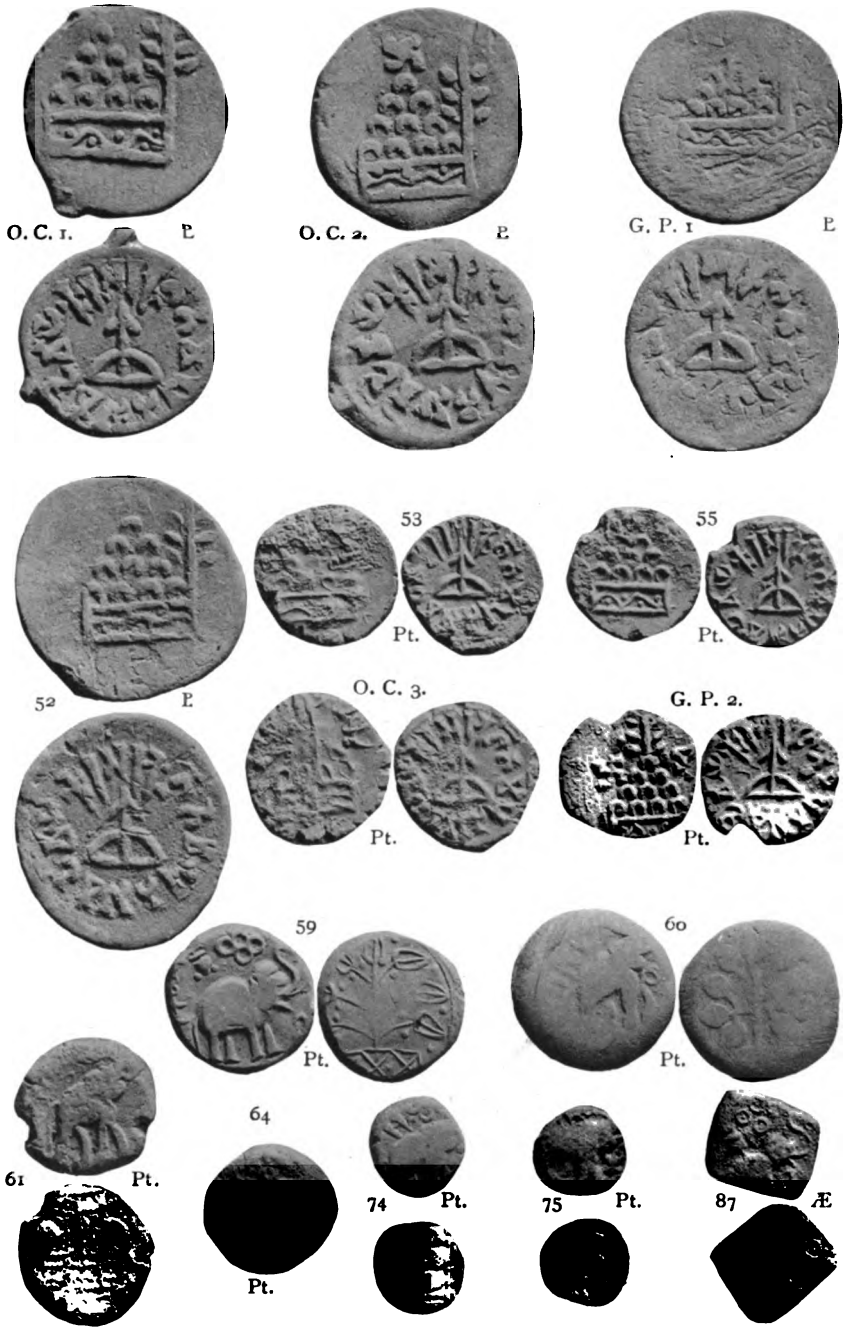

GAUTAMĪPUTRA: VIḶIVĀYAKURA — GAUTAMĪPUTRA (?)

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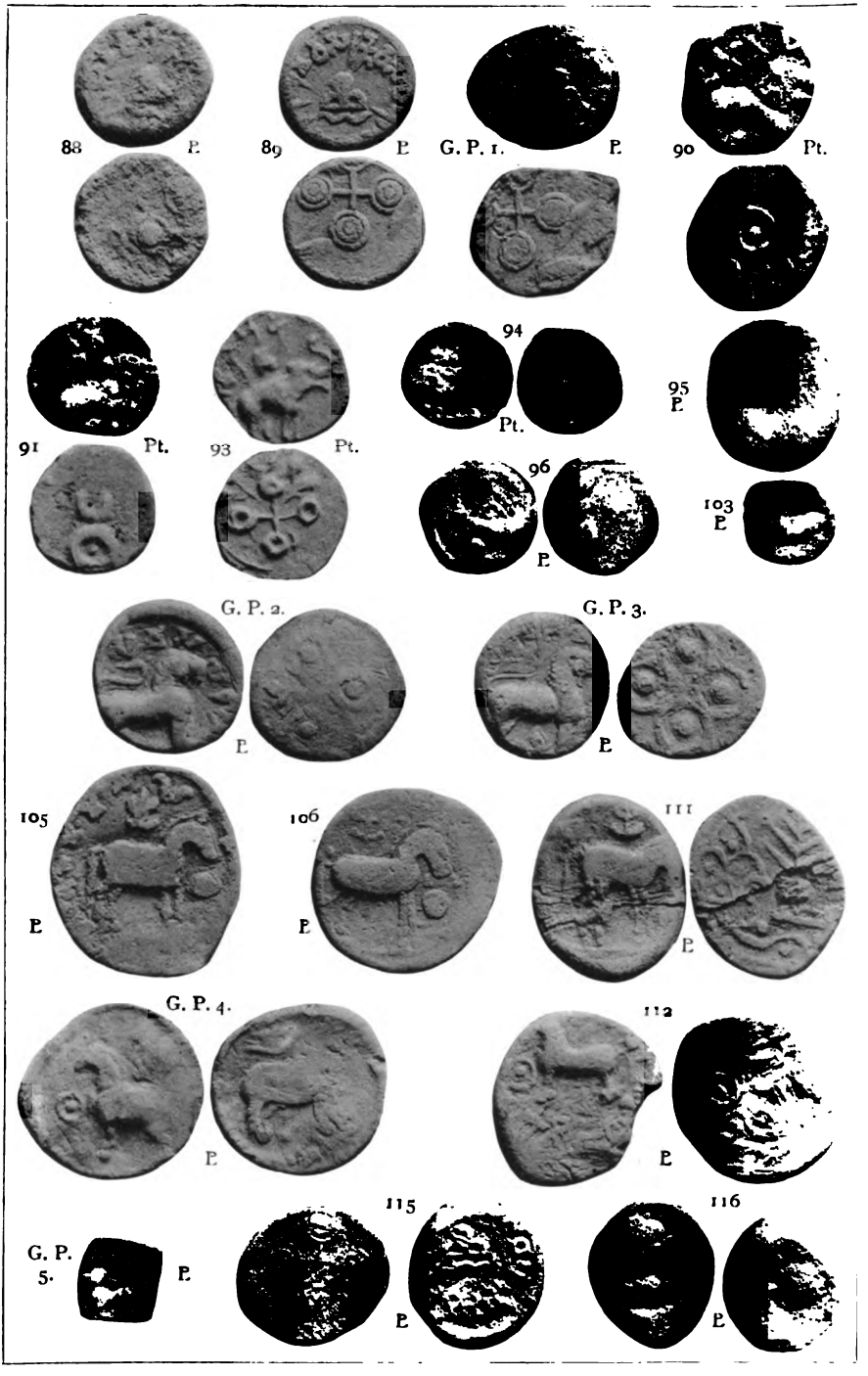

VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-PUḶUMĀVI — ŚRI[—]SVĀMI — UNCERTAIN — [— GHA]SADA — VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚIVA-ŚRĪ-ŚĀTAKARṆI

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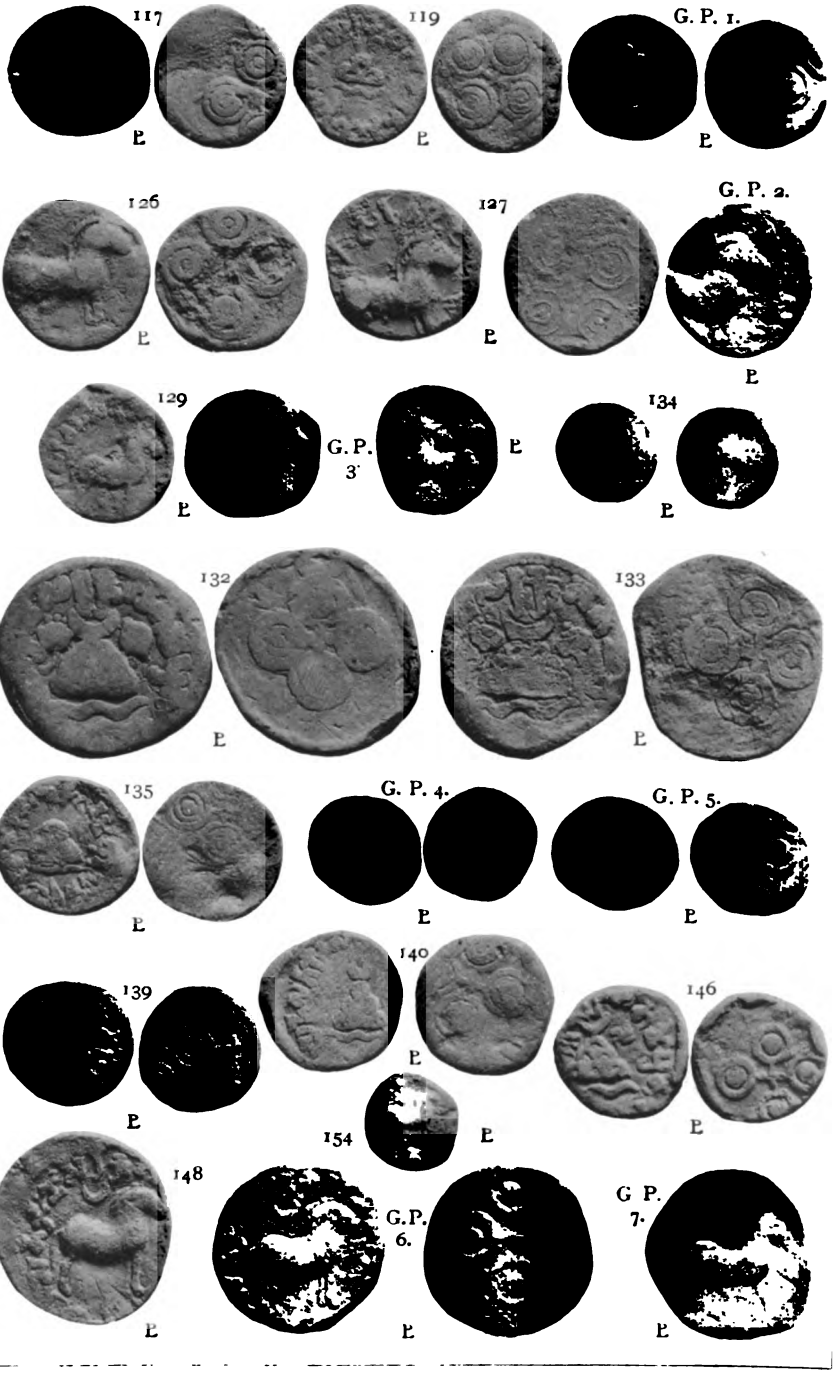

VĀSIṢṬHĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-CANDRA-ŚĀTI-GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARN

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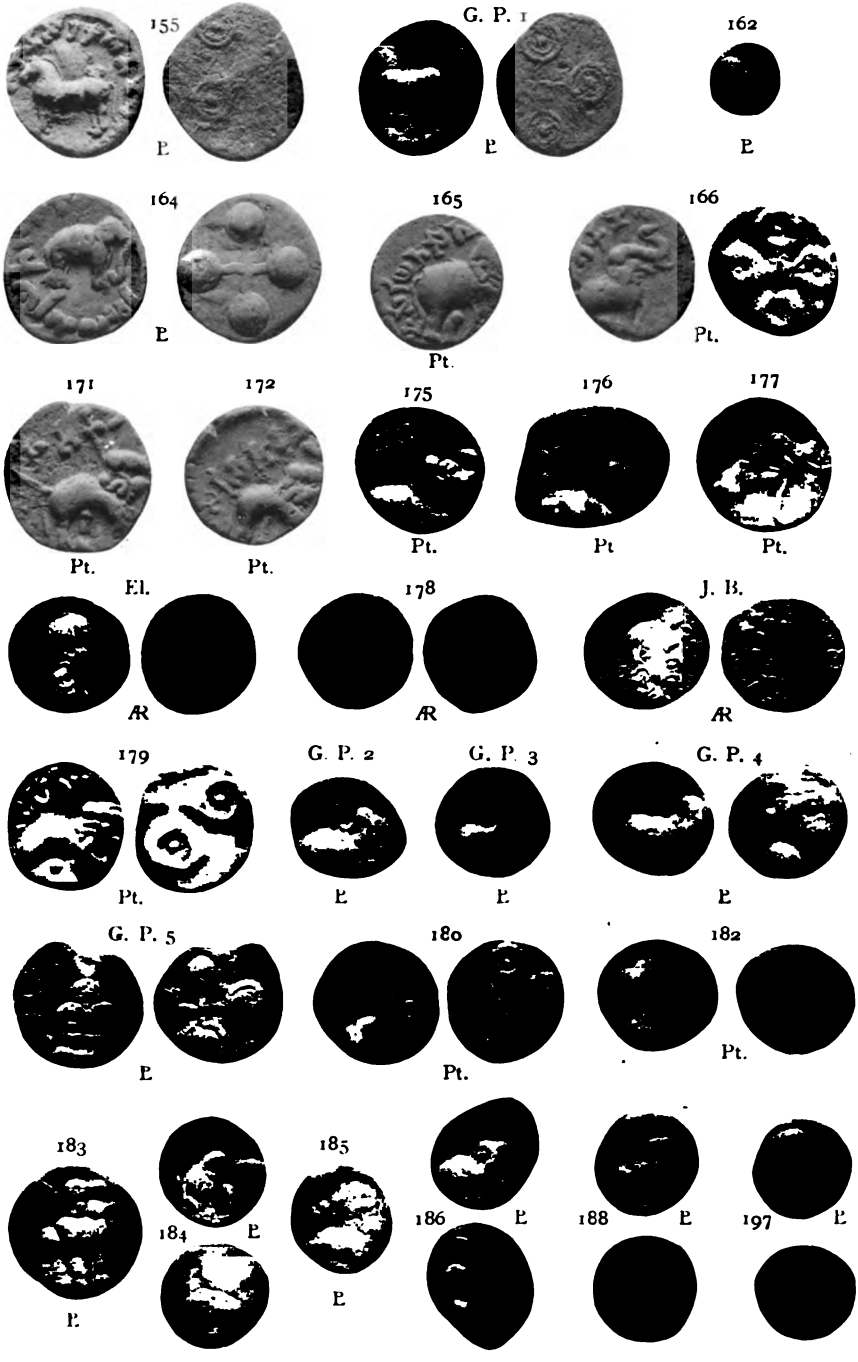

GAUTAMĪPUTRA ŚRĪ-YAJÑA-ŚĀTAKARṆI — ŚRĪ-RUDRA-ŚĀTAKARṆI — ŚRĪ-KṚṢṆA-ŚĀTAKARṆI — UNCERTAIN

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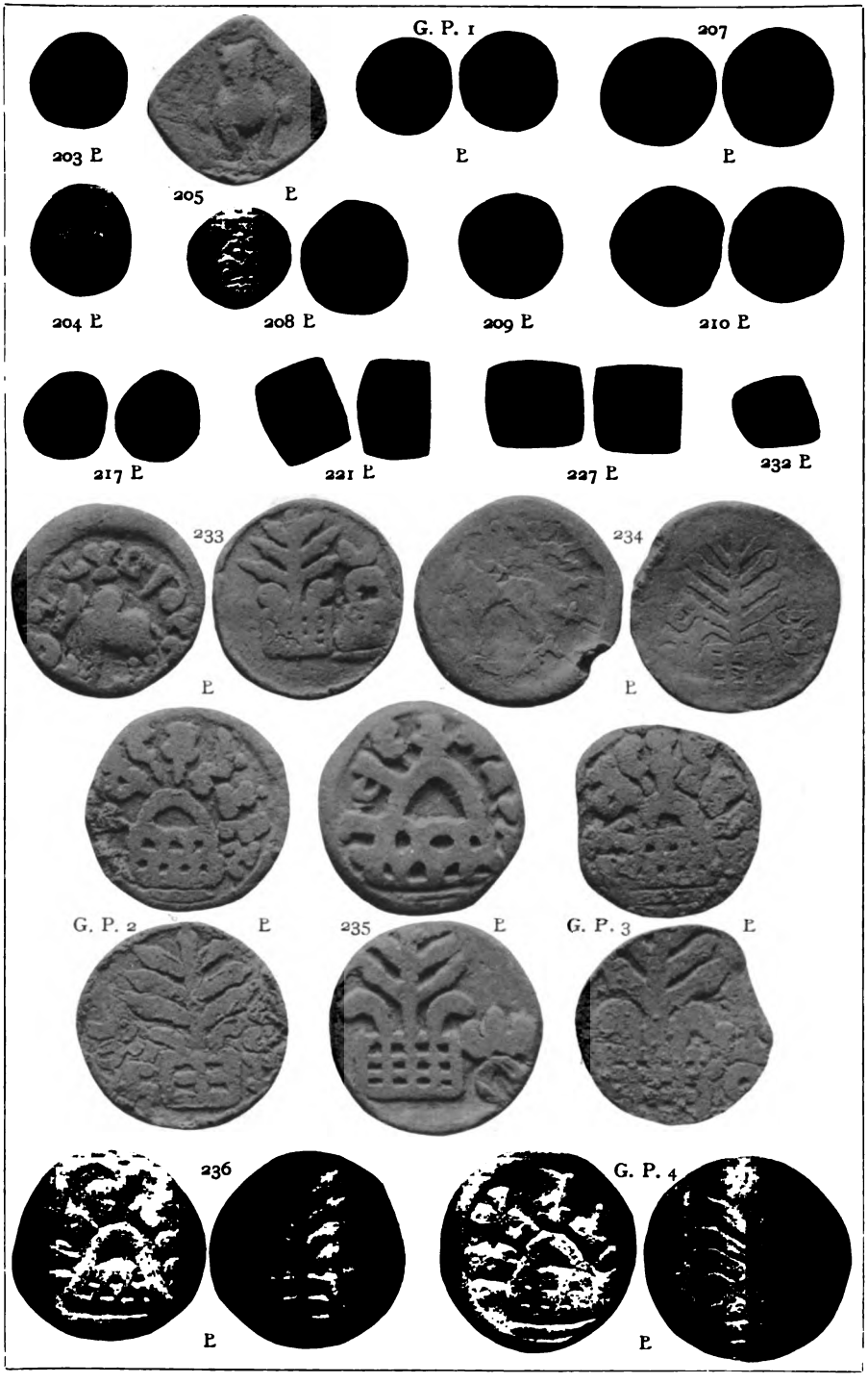

UNCERTAIN — SADAKANA KAḶALĀYA-MAHĀRATHI
CUṬUKAḌĀNANDA — MUḌĀNANDA

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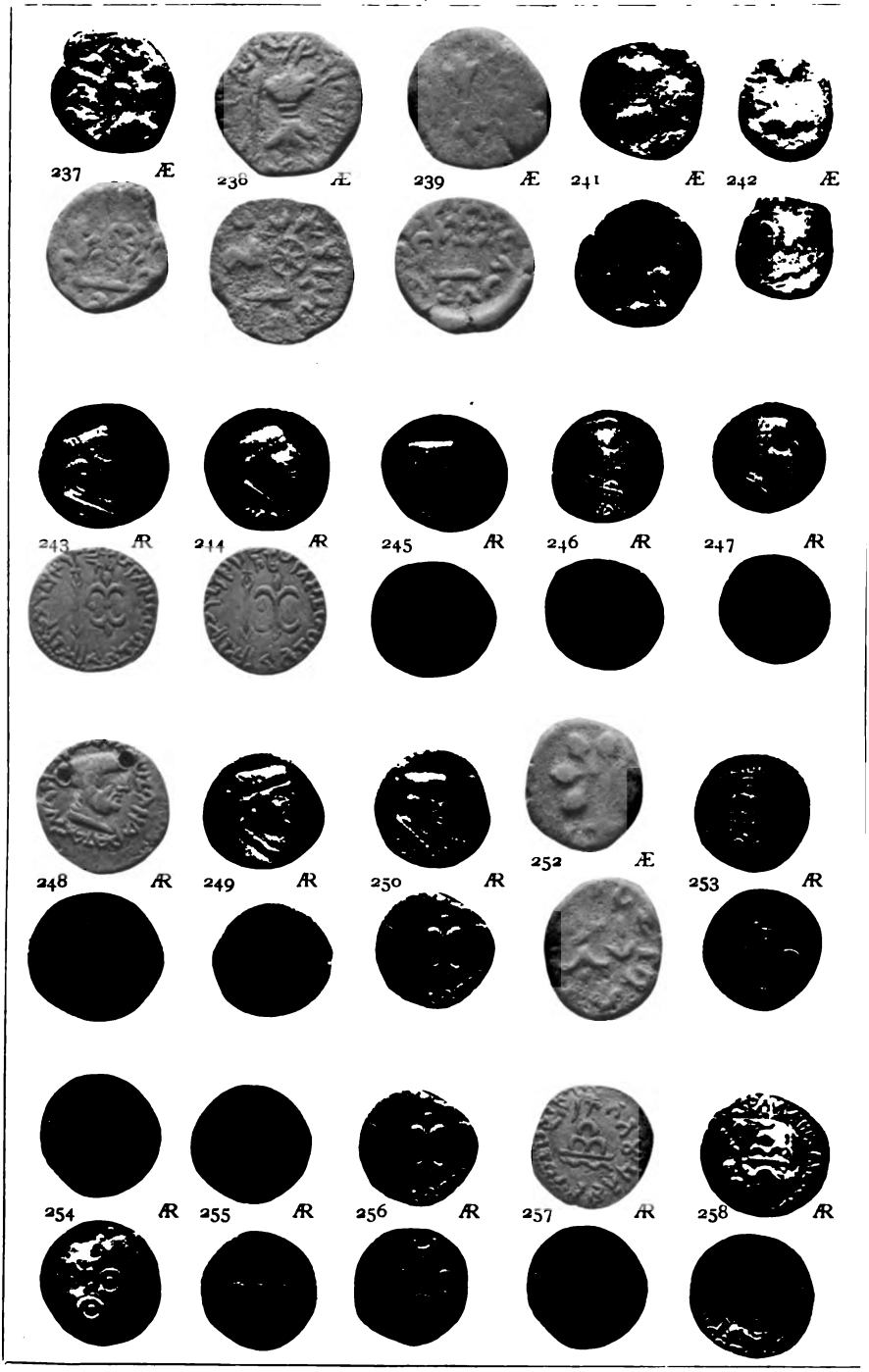

BHŪMAKA — NAHAPĀNA
NAHAPĀNA restruck by GAUTAMĪPUTRA

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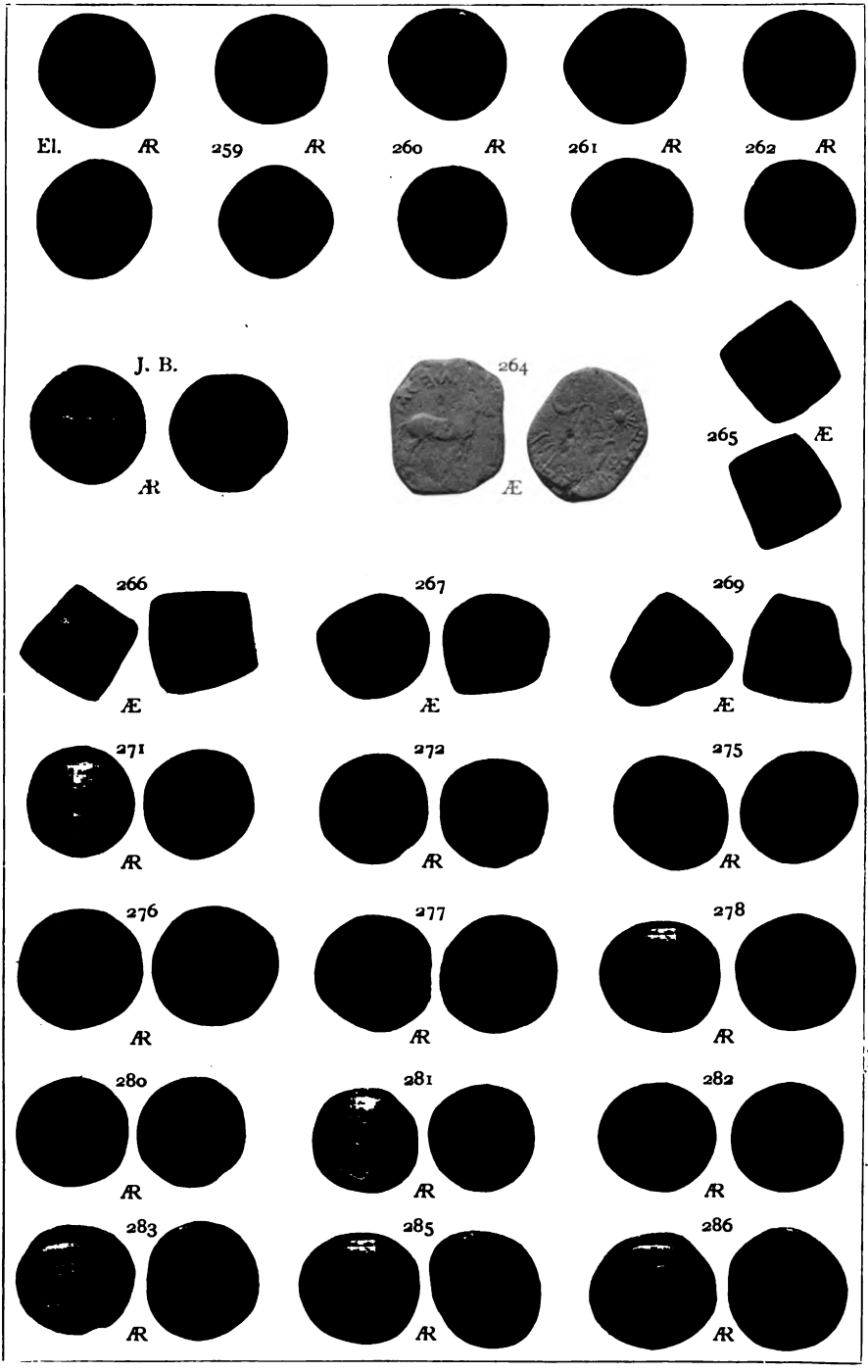

CAṢṬANA — JAYADĀMAN — RUDRADĀMAN I
DĀMAGHSADA (DĀMAJADAŚRĪ) I

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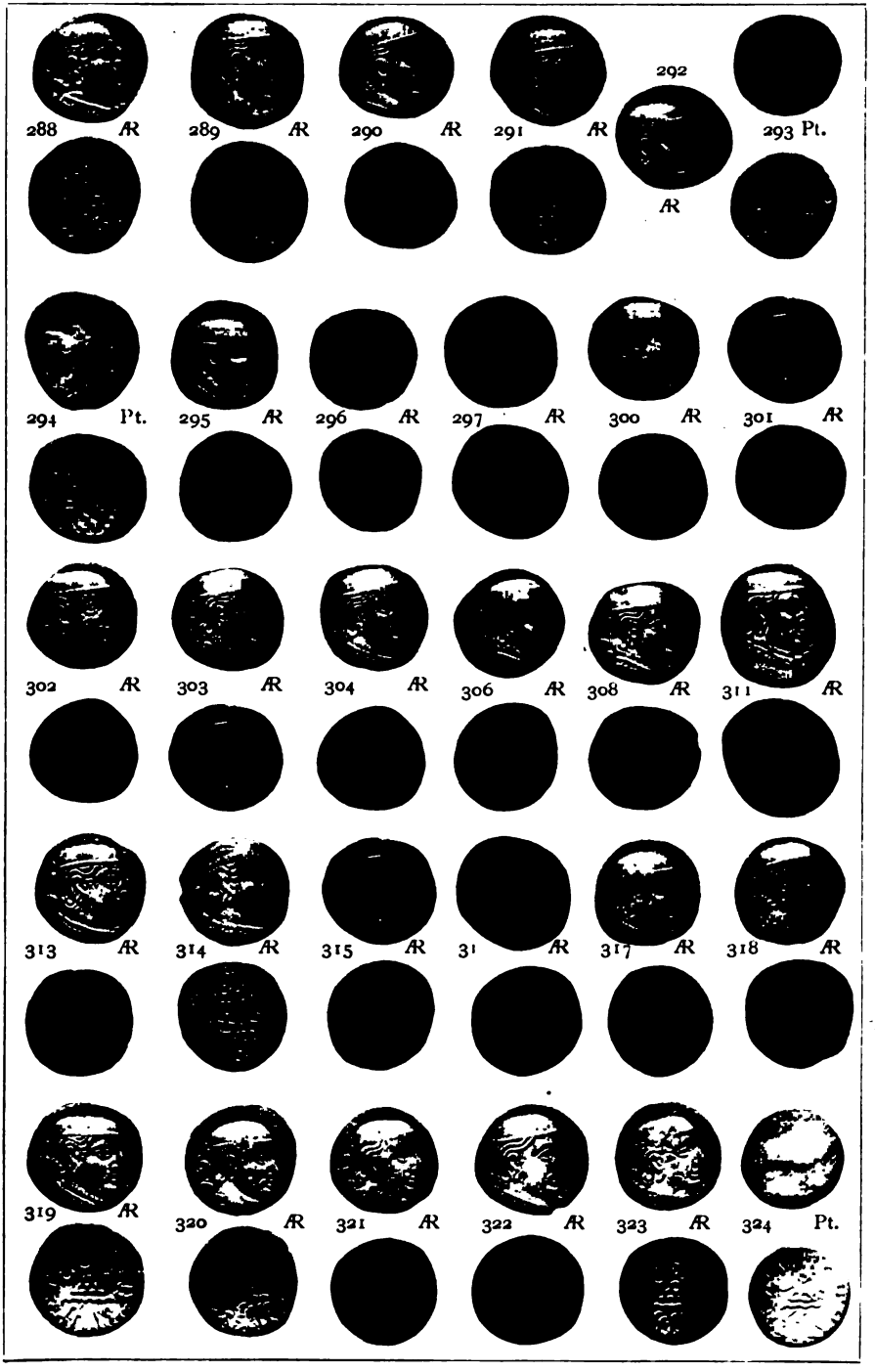

JĪVADĀMAN — RUDRASIṂHA I

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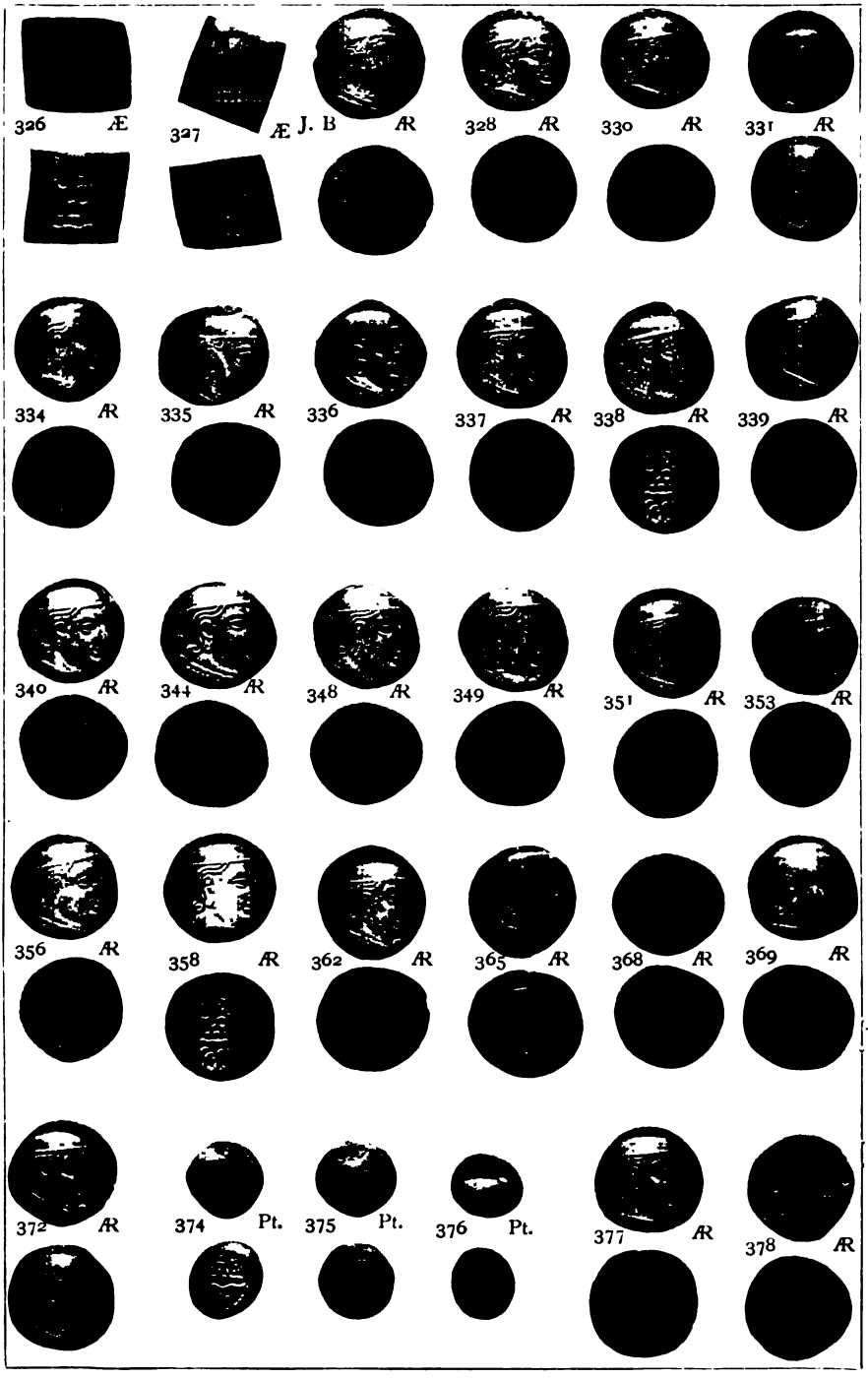

NAMELESS — SATYADĀMAN — RUDRASENA I
PṚTHIVĪSENA — SAṄGHADĀMAN

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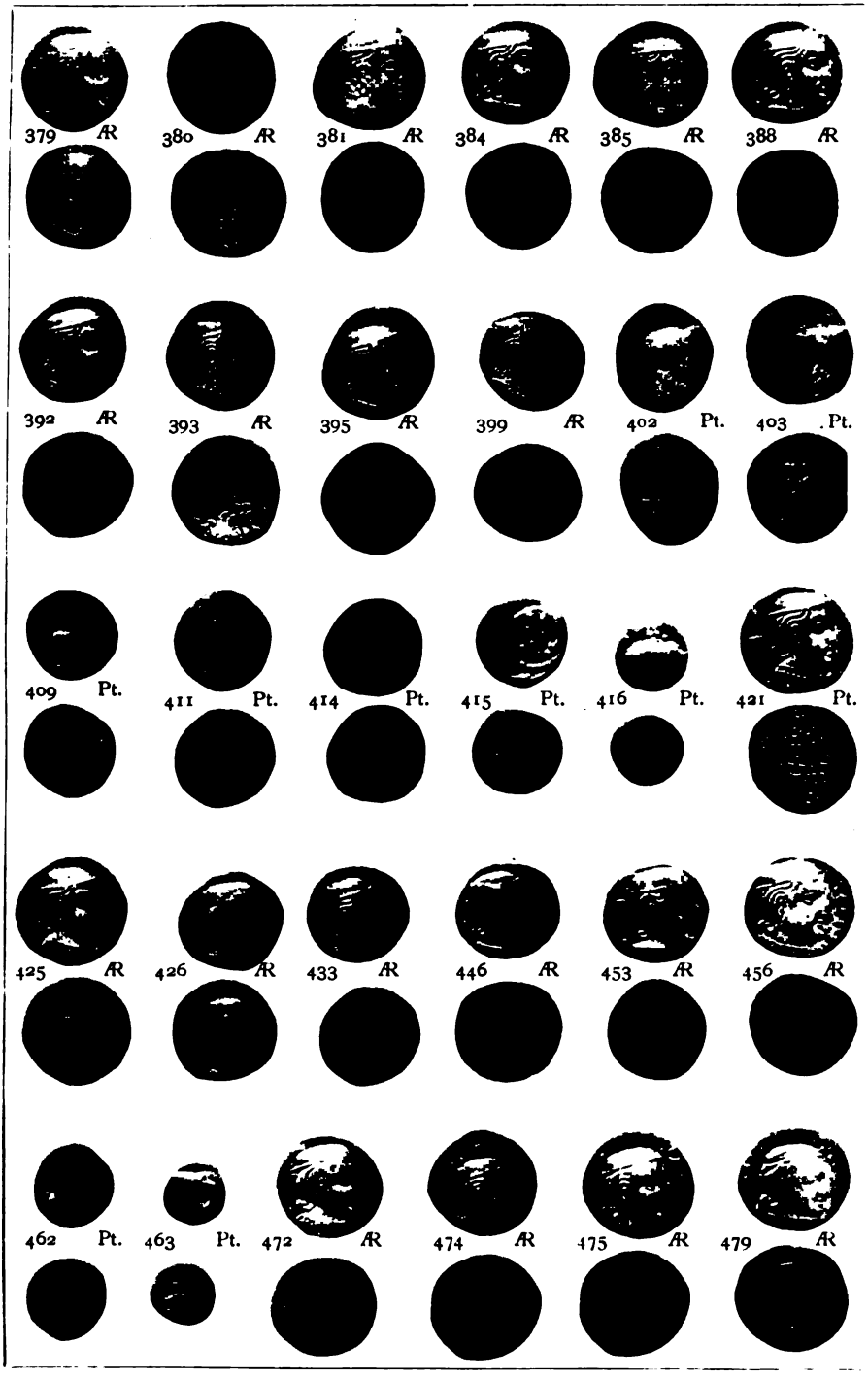

DĀMASENA — NAMELESS — DĀMAJADAŚRĪ II
VĪRADĀMAN — NAMELESS — ĪŚVARADATTA

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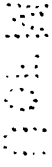

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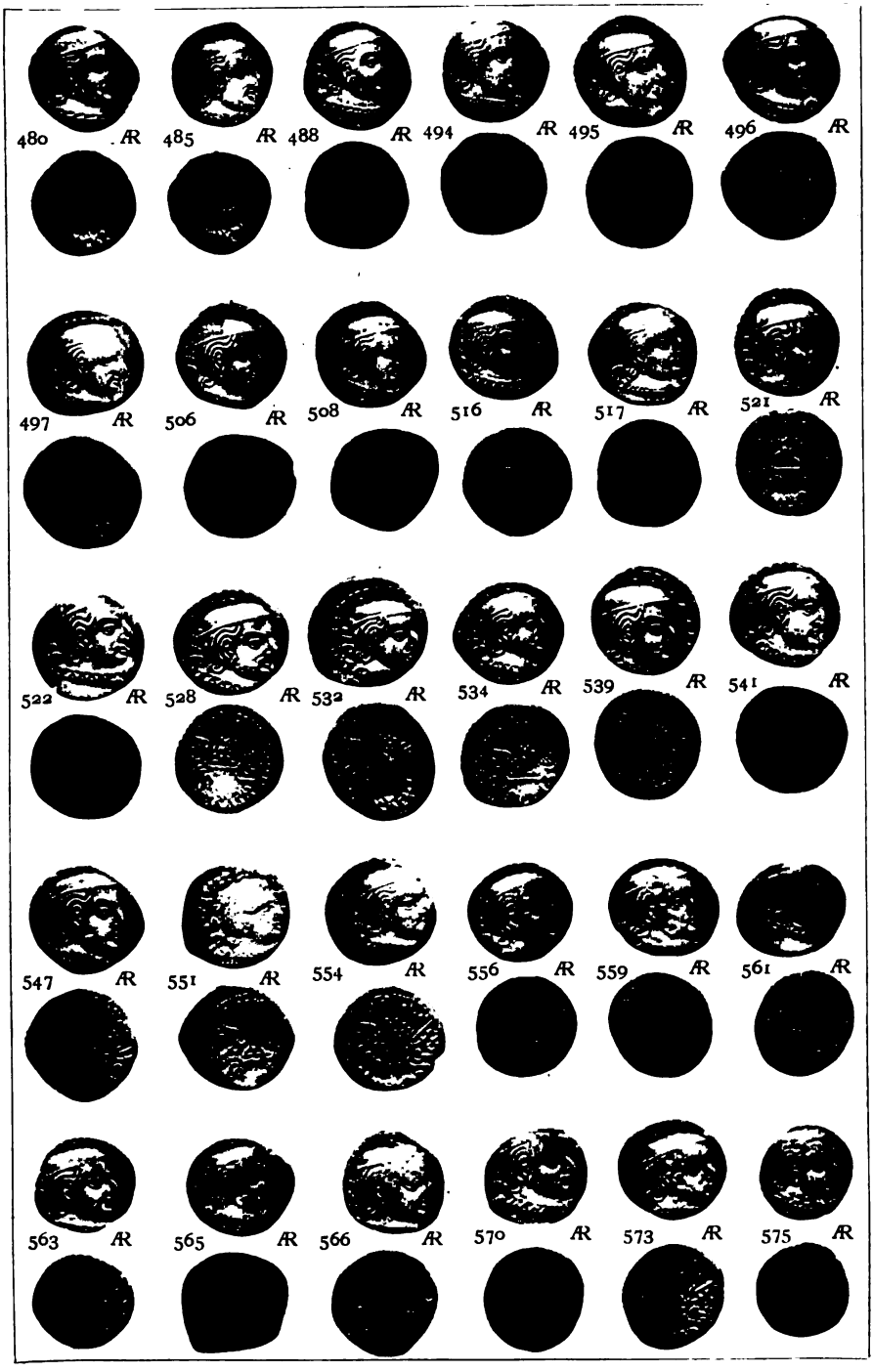

YAŚODĀMAN I — VIJAYASENA — DĀMAJADAŚRĪ II

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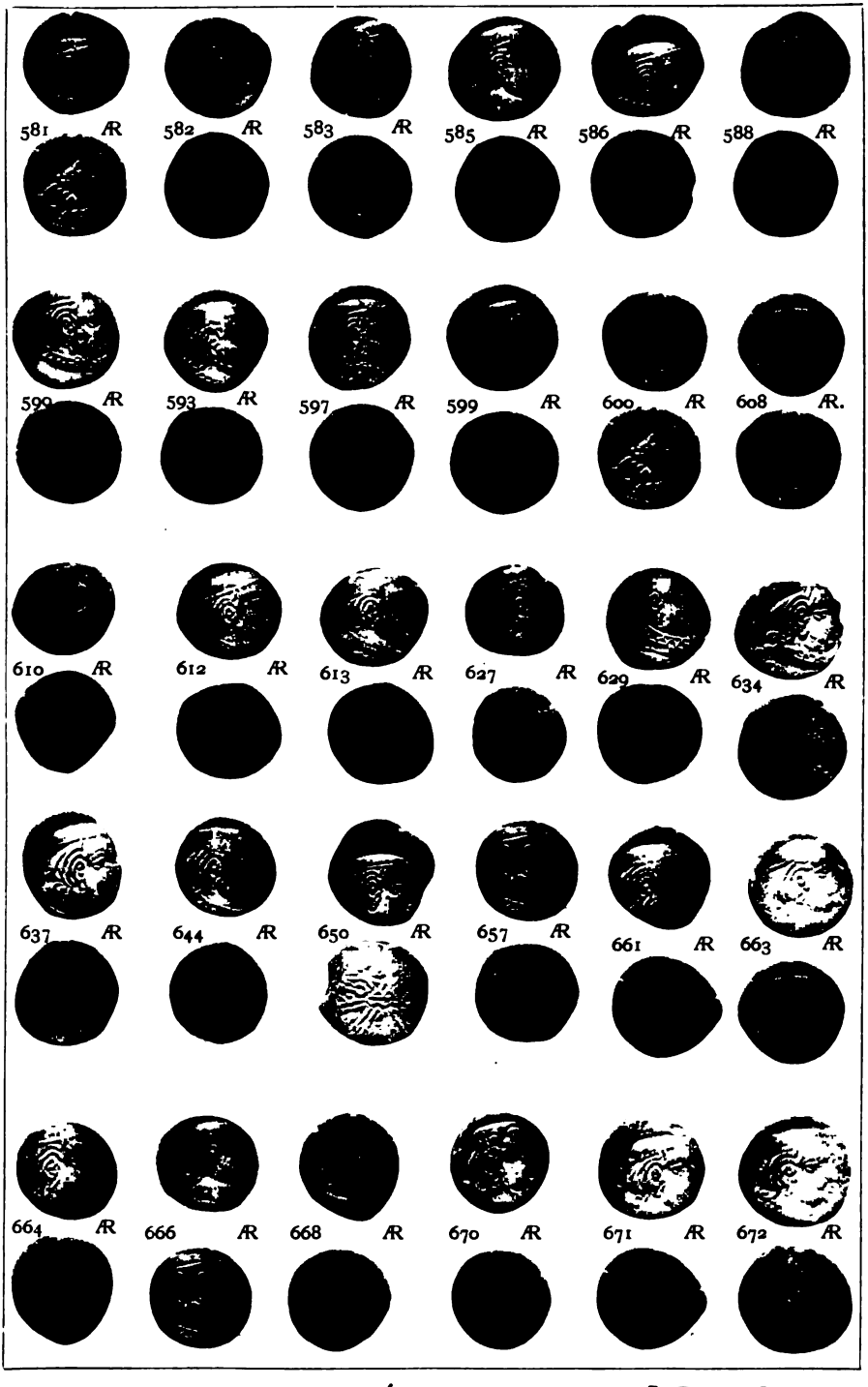

RUDRASENA II — VIŚVASIṂHA — BHARTṚDĀMAN

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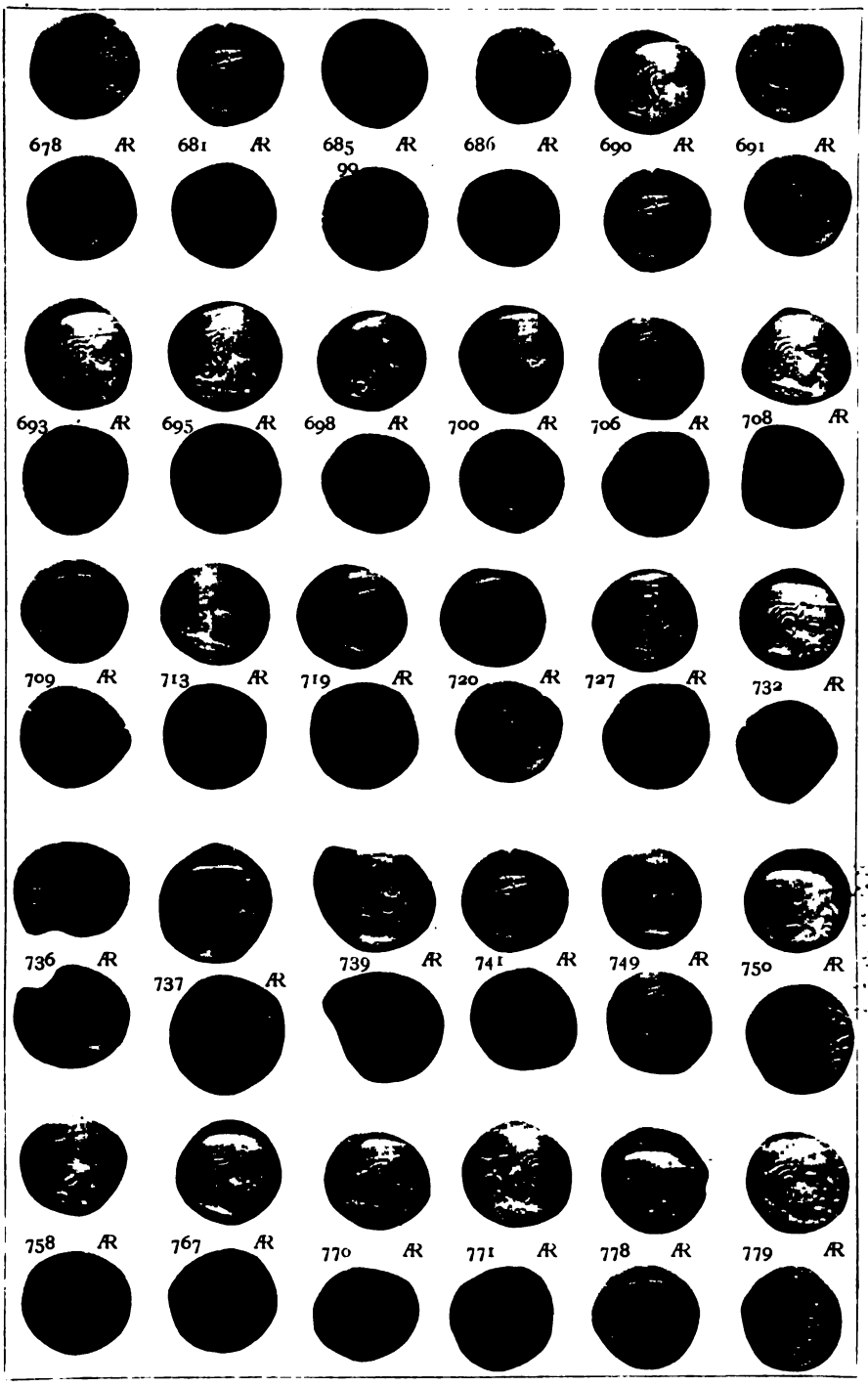

BHARTṚDĀMAN — VIŚVASENA — RUDRASIṂHA II

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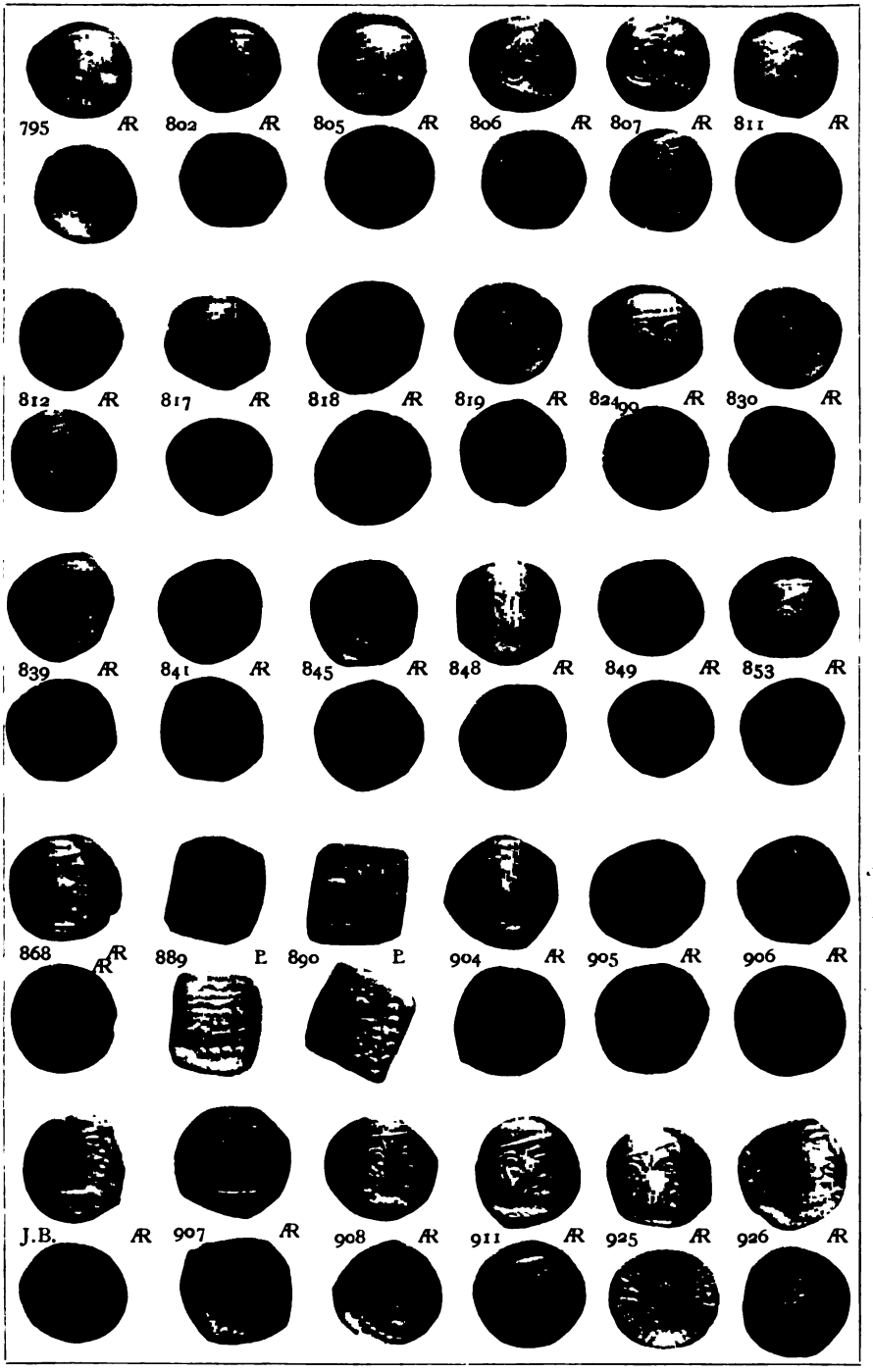

YAŚODĀMAN II — SVĀMI-RUDRASENA III — SVĀMI-SIṂHASENA
SVĀMI-[RUDRA]SENA IV — SVAMI-RUDRASIṂHA III

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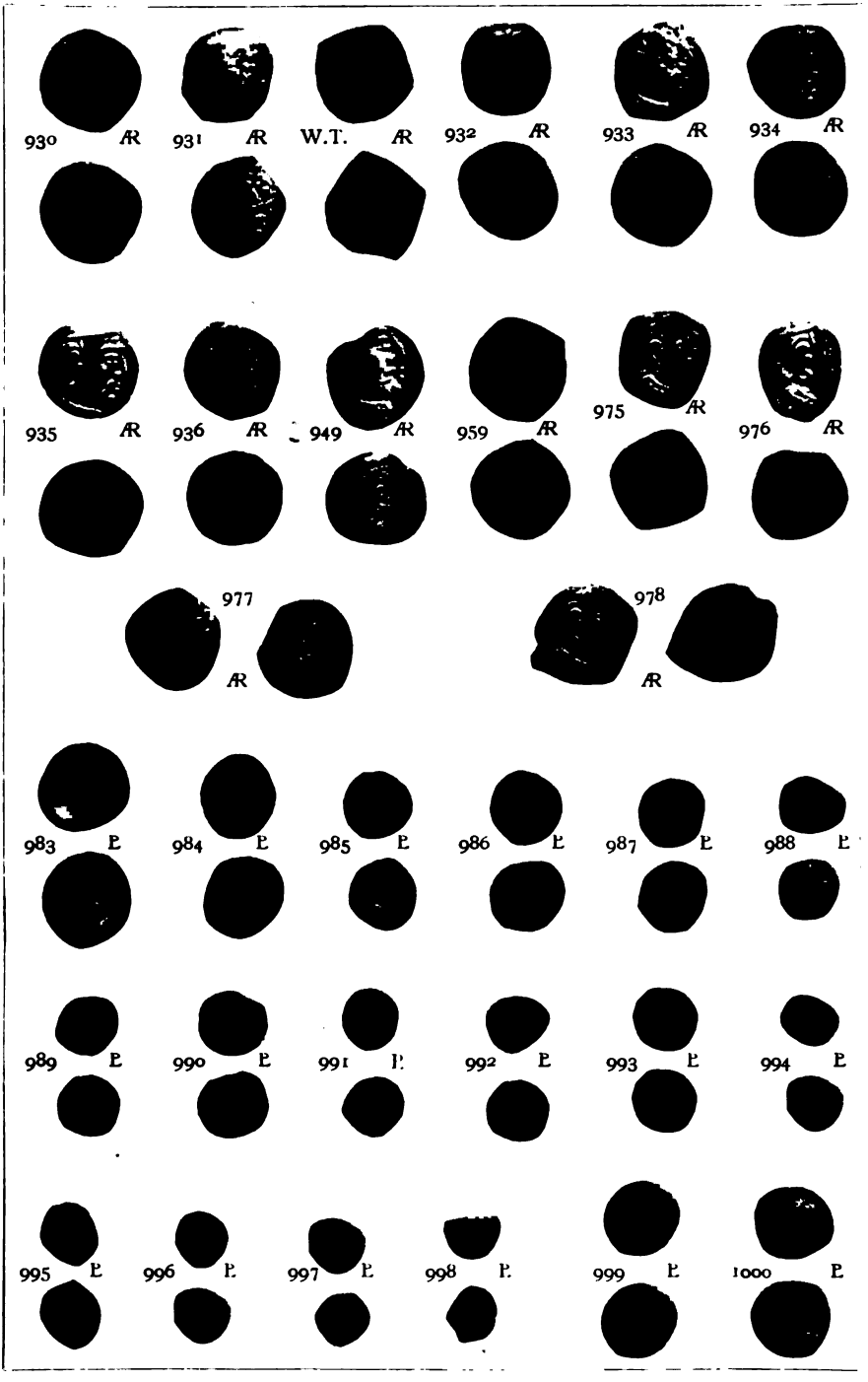

DAHRASENA — VYĀGHRASENA
VĪRA-BODHI[BODHIDATTA] — ŚIVA-BODHI — CANDRA-BODHI

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BRĀHMĪ AND KHAROṢṬHĪ COIN-LEGENDS

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ANDHRA DYNASTY (1-13): FEUDATORIES OF THE ANDHRAS (14-16): KṢAHARĀTA FAMILY (17-20)

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BRĀHMĪ AND KHAROṢṬHĪ COIN-LEGENDS

WESTERN KṢATRAPAS (1–19, 22, 23): ĀBHĪRA KING (20, 21)

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BRĀHMĪ COIN-LEGENDS

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22. 23. 24.

WESTERN KSAṬRAPAS (1-16): TRAIKŪṬAKAS (17, 18): 'BODHI' DYNASTY (19-24)

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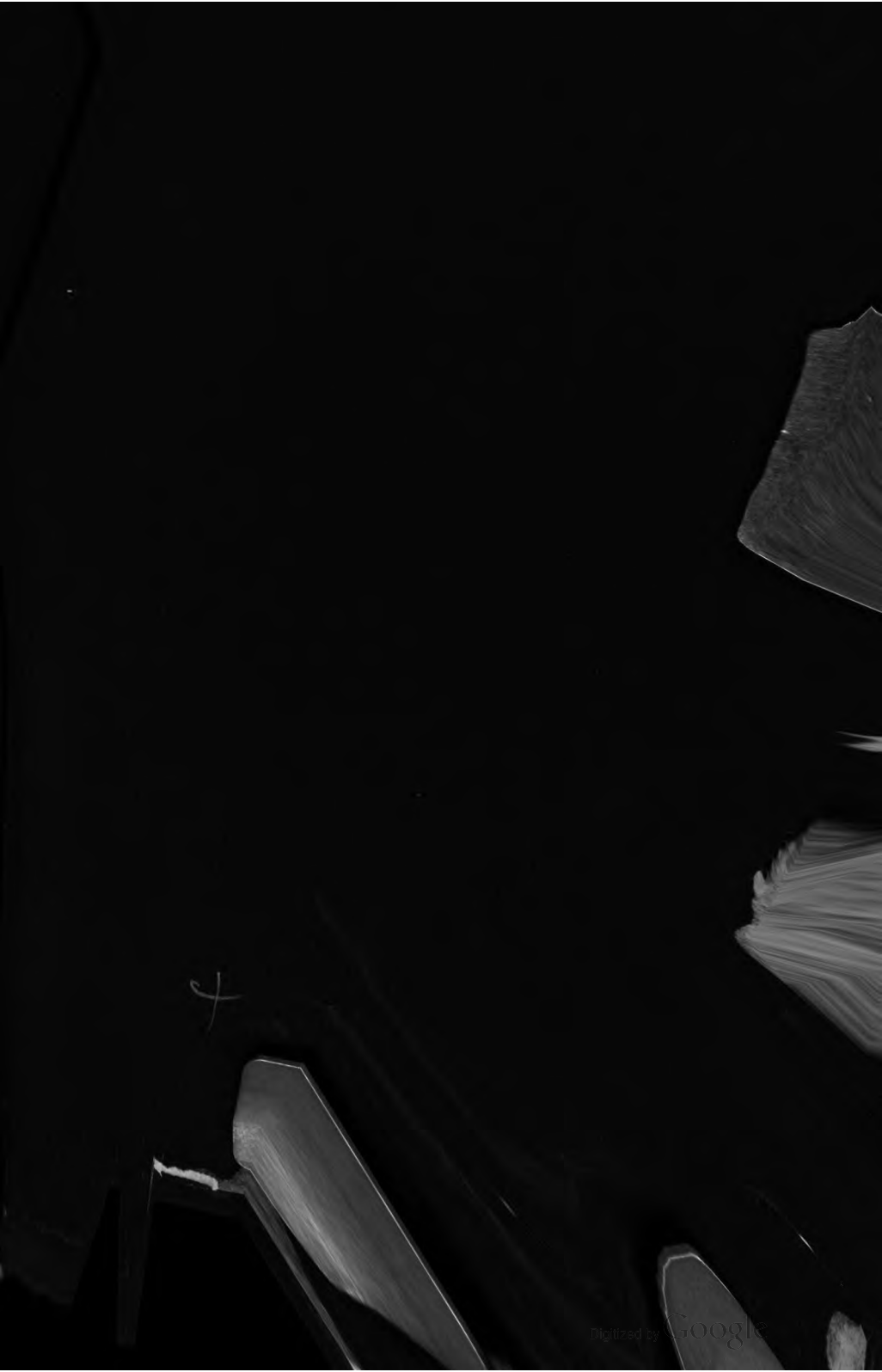
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